

# University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

## Course Content

World Civilization & Culture

Course Code: SOC 0314-2206

**Prepared by:**

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# COURSE INFORMATION

<b>Course Name</b>	<b>World Civilization &amp; Culture</b>
Course Code	SOC 0314-2206
Credit	03
Course Type	Ged
CIE	90
SEE	60
Exam Hour	03



**Course Learning Outcome (CLO): After successful completion of the course students will be able to,**

<b>CLO1</b>	<b>Analyze the development and characteristics of major world civilizations</b>	<b>Remember</b>
<b>CLO2</b>	<b>Evaluate the impact of cultural exchanges on global civilizations</b>	<b>Understand Analyze</b>
<b>CLO3</b>	<b>Evaluate the Impact of Religion and Philosophy in Ancient Societies</b>	<b>Evaluate</b>
<b>CLO4</b>	<b>Compare Political and Social Structures Across Civilizations.</b>	<b>Evaluate Create</b>
<b>CLO5</b>	<b>Investigate the Contributions of Ancient Civilizations to Modern Society</b>	<b>Evaluate Create</b>

# Assessment Pattern

## Continuous Internal Evaluation(CIE 90)

<b>Blooms Category</b>	<b>Test (Out of 45)</b>	<b>Assignment (15)</b>	<b>Quiz (15)</b>	<b>Co curricular Activities (15)</b>
<b>Remember</b>	<b>05</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>Attendance 15</b>
<b>Understand</b>	<b>05</b>			
<b>Apply</b>	<b>10</b>			
<b>Analysis</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Evaluate</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>Create</b>	<b>10</b>			

# Semester End exam (SEE 60)

**Blooms Category**

**Final**

**Remember**

**10**

**Understand**

**10**

**Apply**

**10**

**Analysis**

**10**

**Evaluate**

**10**

**Create**

**10**



<b>SL</b>	<b>Course Content</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>CLOs</b>
<b>1</b>	Civilization Definition Types Characteristics Civilization Theory of it. Ancient Civilization Short Discussion Egyptian Civilization Gift of Nile Ikhnaton's religious reform	4	CLO1
<b>2</b>	Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Roman civilization	4	CLO2
<b>3</b>	Roman, Chinese, Hebrew civilization	5	CLO3
<b>4</b>	Greek Civilization, Babylonian civilization, Empty Garden	4	CLO4

## Course Plan Specific Content, CLOs, Teaching Learning and Assessment Strategy mapped with CLOs.

Week	Topics	Teaching Strategy	Learning	Assessment Strategy	Corresponding CLOs
I	Introductory class: Brief discussion on the total syllabus, Basic facts of world civilization	Lecture, Oral Presentation			CLOI
1	Civilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition</li> <li>• Theory of it</li> </ul>	Lecture Present		Quiz, Written Exam	CLOI
2	Civilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types</li> <li>• Characteristics</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present		Quiz, Assignment, Written Exam	CLOI
3	Egyptian Civilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gift of Nile</li> <li>• Ikhnaton's religious reform</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present		Written Exam	CLOI
4	Egyptian Civilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hieroglyphic writing system</li> <li>• Pyramids</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present		Written Exam	CLO2

<b>5</b>	<b>Indus Valley Civilization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mohenjo-Daro</li> <li>• Harappa</li> </ul>	<b>Previous Discussion, Lecture Present</b>	<b>Quiz Written Exam</b>	<b>CLO2</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Mesopotamian Civilization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ziggurats</li> <li>• Cuneiform</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
<b>7</b>	<b>Mesopotamian Civilization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributions</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
<b>8</b>	<b>Roman civilization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Julius Caesar's Reforms</li> <li>• Roman Law Reform</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
<b>9</b>	<b>Roman civilization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Features</li> <li>• Patricians and Plebeians</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
<b>10</b>	<b>Babylonian Civilization</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• History</li> <li>• Features</li> </ul>	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz test	CLO3
<b>11</b>	<b>Inca Civilizations</b> Machu Pichu	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3



<b>12</b>	<b>Inca Civilizations</b> • Contributions	<b>Previous Discussion, Lecture Present</b>	<b>Written Exam</b>	<b>CLO4</b>
<b>13</b>	Chinese civilization • Features • Taoism • Philosophy of Confucius	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
<b>14</b>	Persian Civilization • History • Contribution	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
<b>15</b>	Islamic Civilization • New era of Life	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
<b>16 +17</b>	Greek civilization • Philosophy • Class System • Government System	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4

# CIVILIZATION

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1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Week

Slide: 06-27





Civilization



# What is Civilization?

*Can “civilization” be defined?*

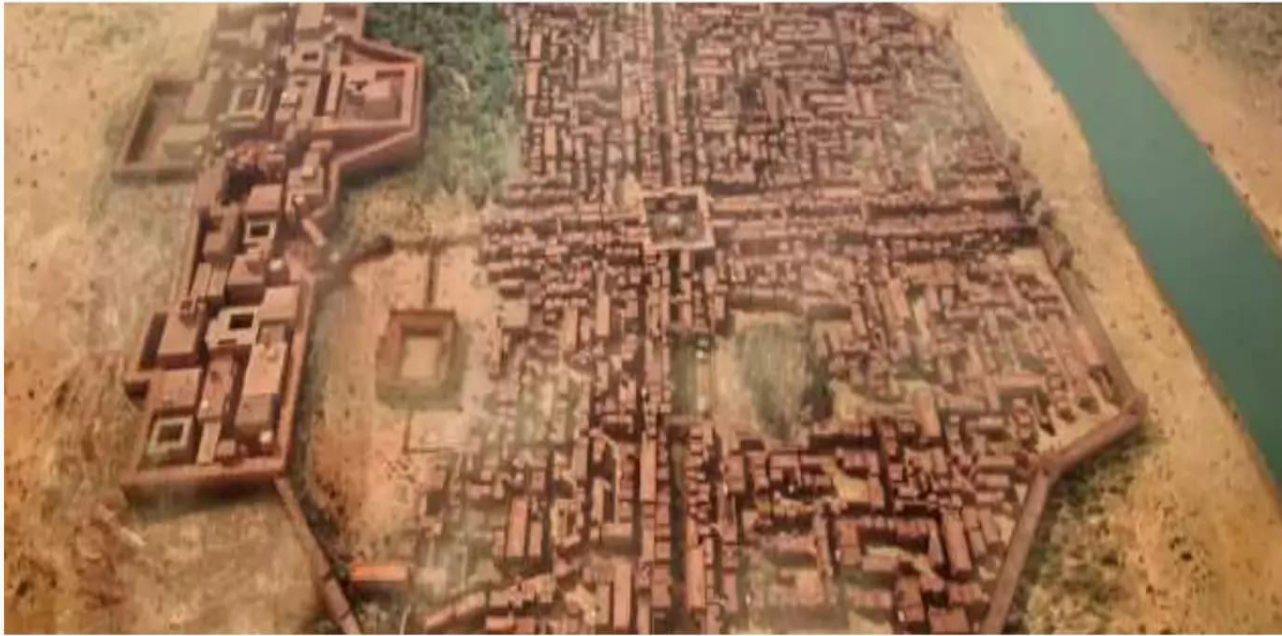


# Definitions (?)

- ▶ *Oxford English Dictionary*: the stage of human social development and organization that is considered most advanced:
  - the process by which a society or place reaches an advanced stage of social development and organization.
- ▶ What words in the *Oxford English Dictionary* definition of “Civilization” need to be defined as well?
- ▶ Look Up Other Definitions
  - Merriam Webster
  - Dictionary.com
  - Urban Dictionary
  - Wikipedia



# What is civilization?



"A civilization is a human society with its own **social organization** and **culture**."

"Human society with its well developed **social organizations**, or the **culture** and **way of life** of a society or country at a particular period in time."



# Some More Definitions



According to **Collins Dictionary of Sociology**,

"The advanced cultural forms(e.g. central government, development of arts and learning, articulated concerns with morals and manners) associated with cities and wider societies in which these are located."

According to **Jatindar Kumar Sharma**,

"Achievements and attainments endow human beings with minimum level of physical comfort, ensuring survival and preservation."

According to **Albert Schweitzer**,

"The sum total of all progress made by man in every sphere of action and from every point of view in so far as progress helps towards the spiritual perfecting of individuals as the progress of all progress."



Comes from the Latin word *civitas* which literally means city-state





# Features of Civilization



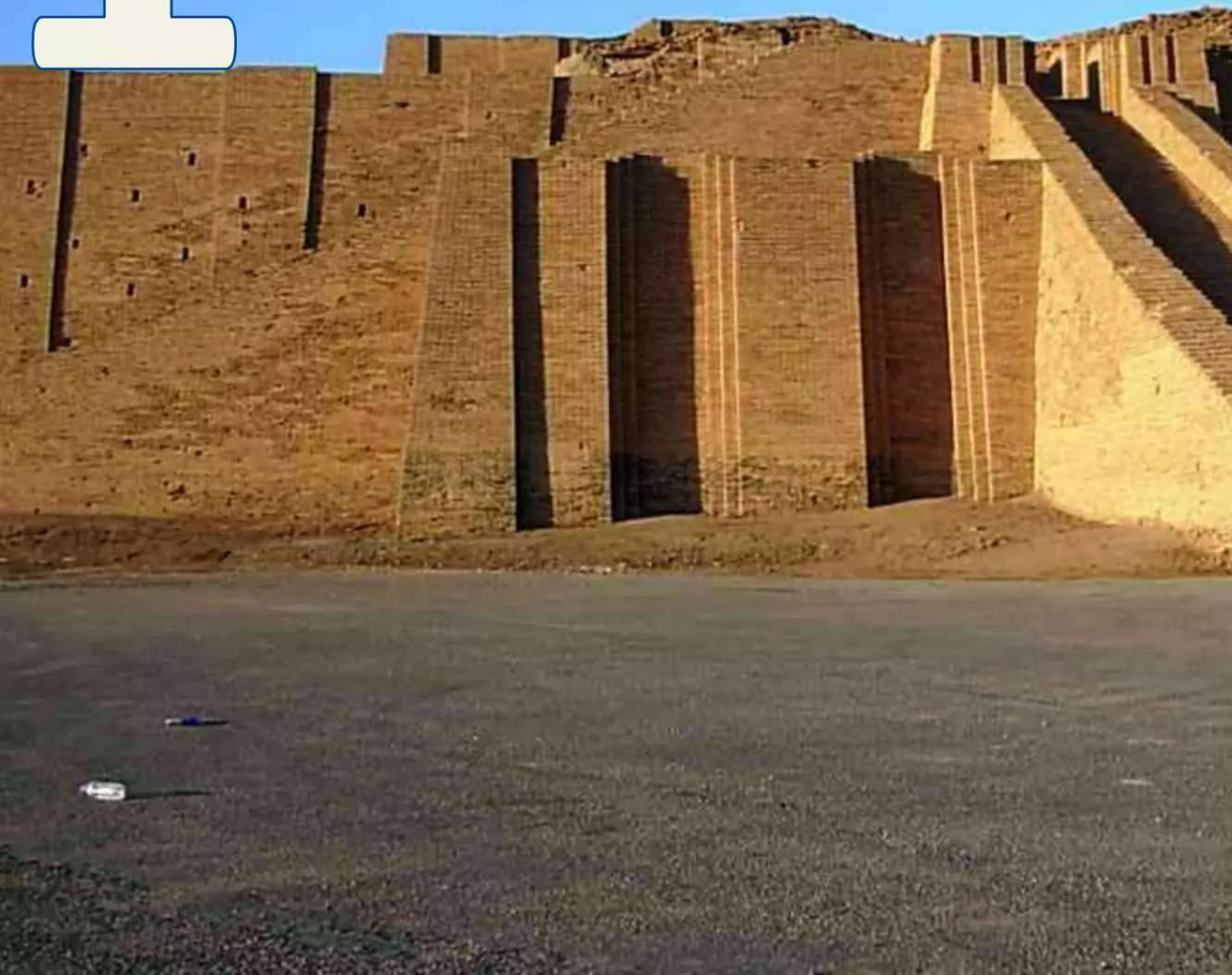
**Permanent  
settlement, part of  
life by the people  
who had learned to  
master the  
environment; this  
settlement left  
permanent  
structures, artifacts  
and records that  
showed how the**



**Permanent**



# 1 Cities

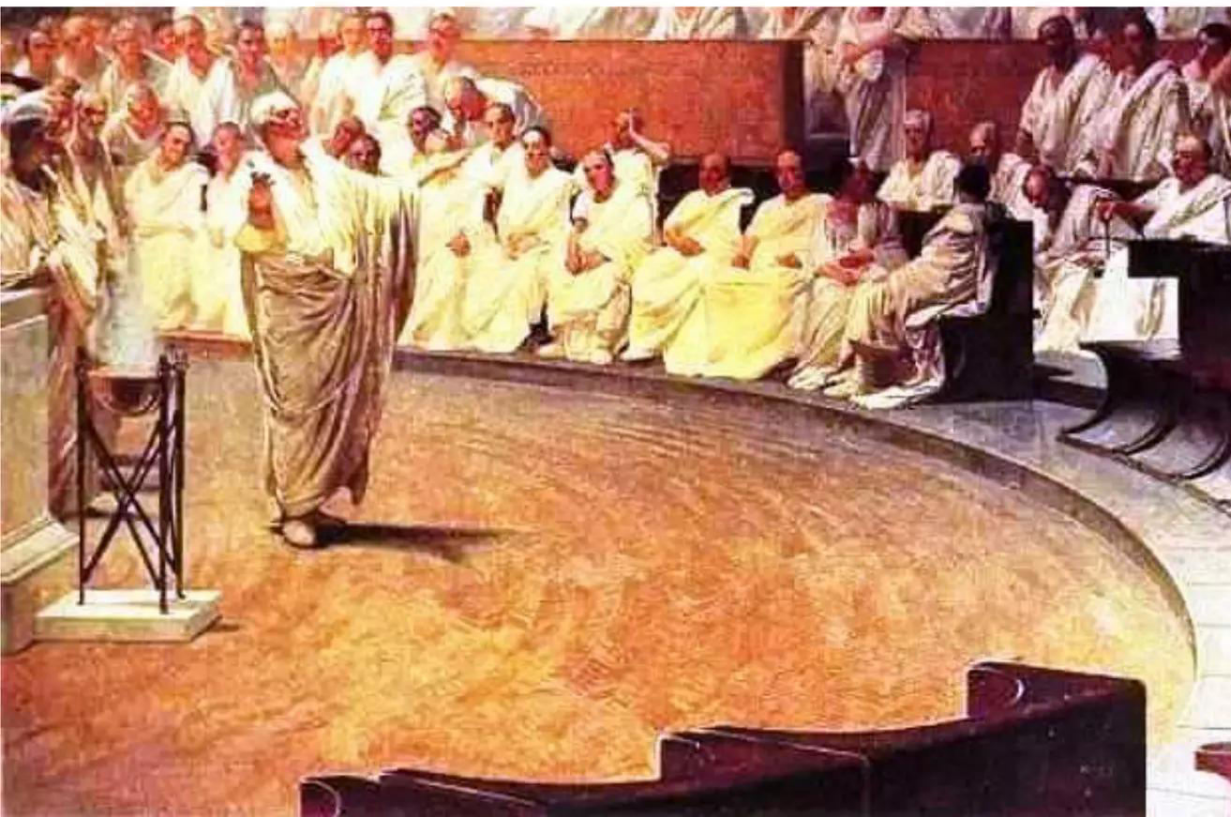


As farmers settled in river valleys, they began to grow surplus or extra food; this extra food increased the population of the settlements; in time, the settlements grew into cities (e.g. Ur and Babylon).

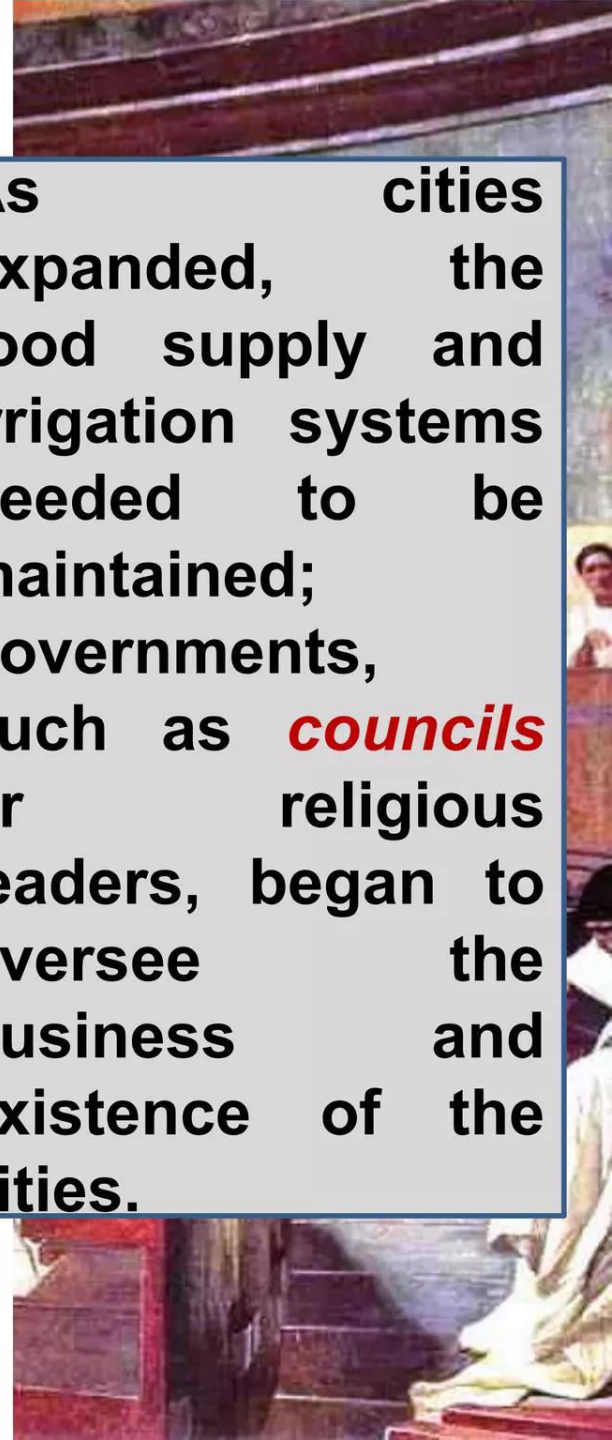


2

## Organized Central Governments



As cities expanded, the food supply and irrigation systems needed to be maintained; governments, such as *councils* or religious leaders, began to oversee the business and existence of the cities.





# 3

## ORGANIZED RELIGION

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CHRISTIANITY



BUDDISM



ISLAM



SHINTO



TAOISM



HINDUISM



JUDAISM

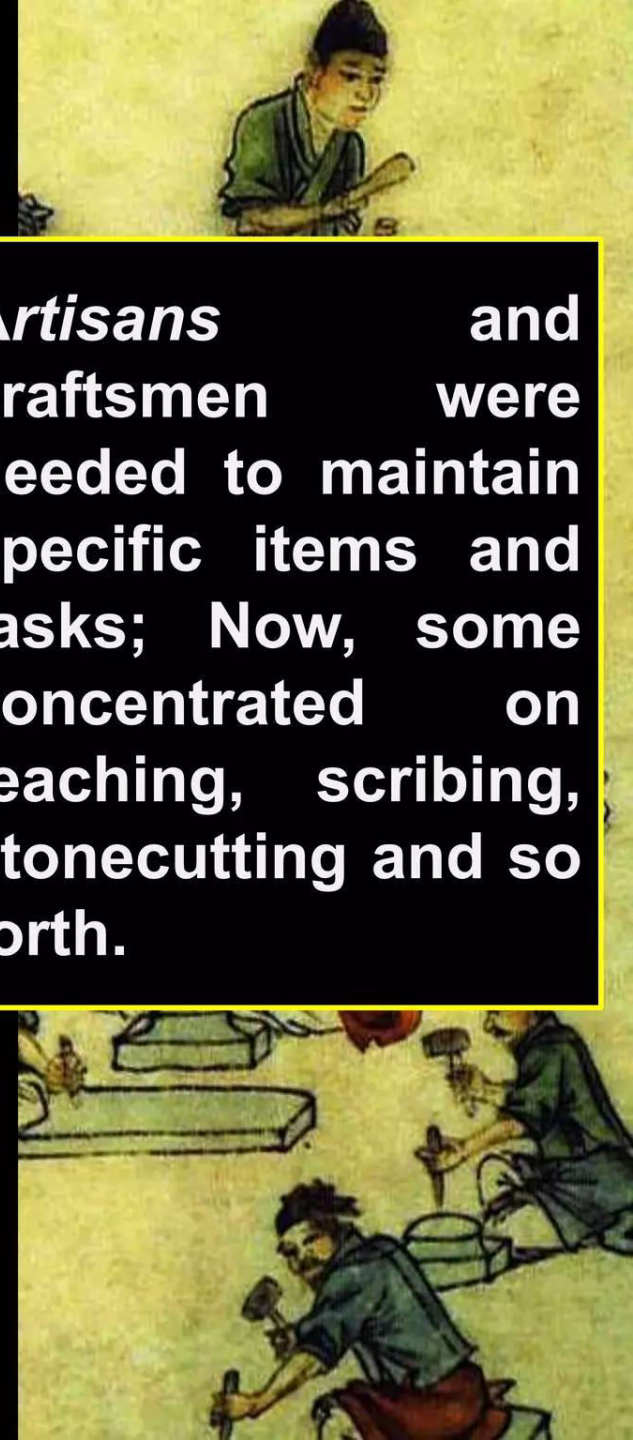
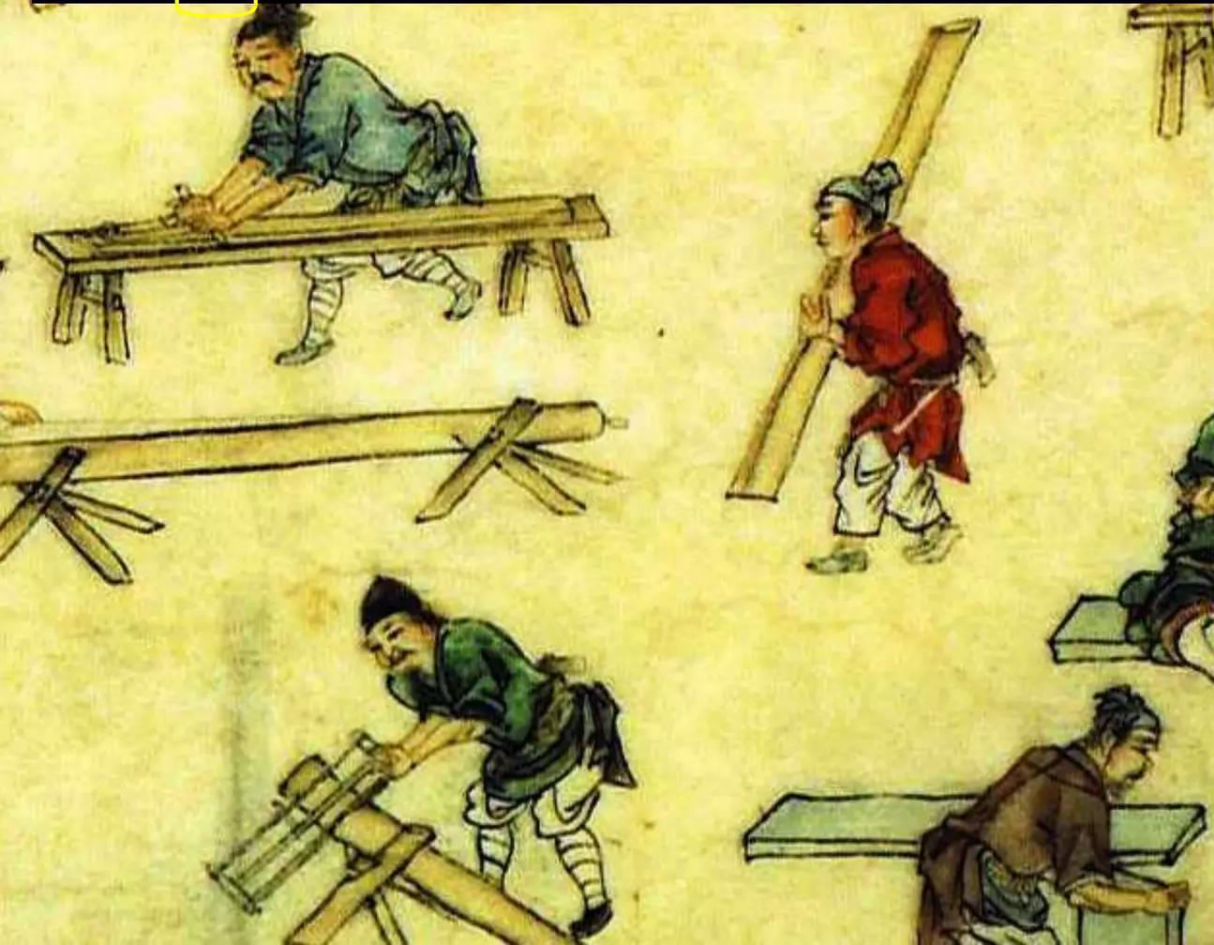


SIKHISM

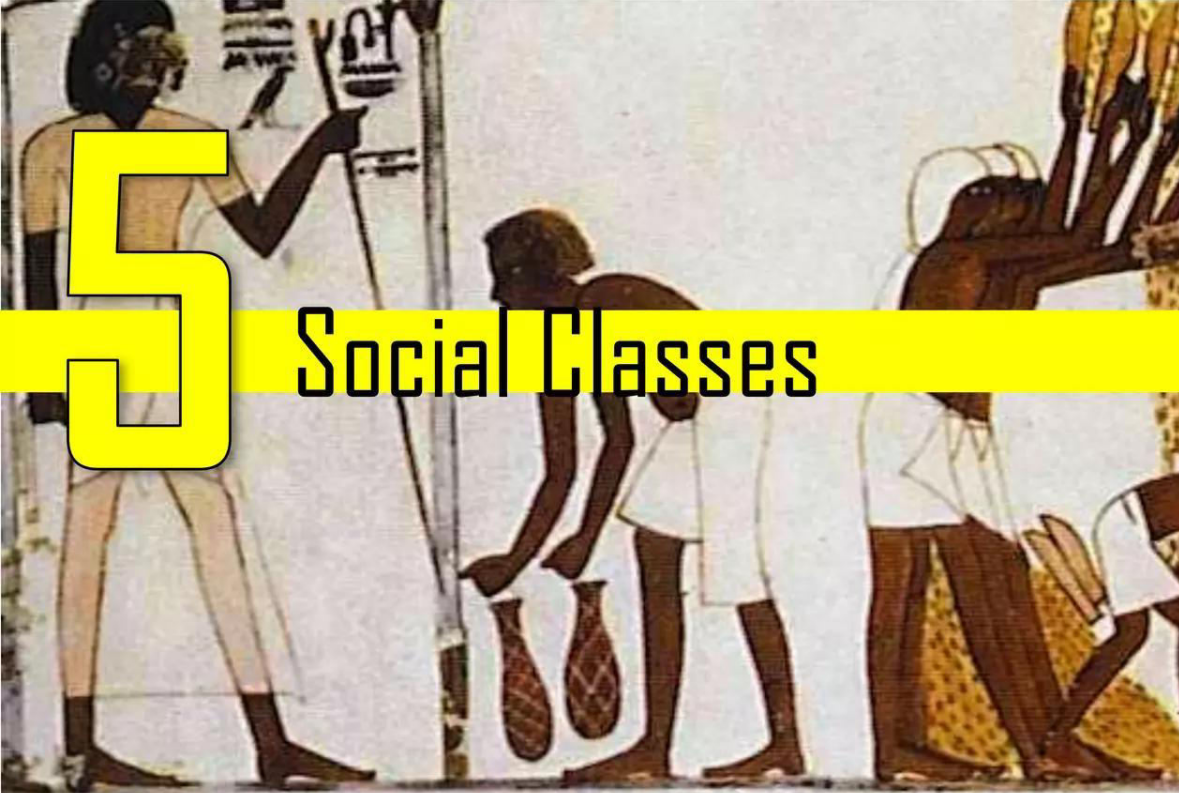
# 4

## Job Specialization

**Artisans and craftsmen were needed to maintain specific items and tasks; Now, some concentrated on teaching, scribing, stonecutting and so forth.**







## Social Classes



As jobs became specialized so did the status and needs of certain individuals; the need for an educated religious leader was more respected than an unskilled worker; herders were needed for the food, while masons were needed for building; the slave was on the lowest rank of the social ladder; warriors and kings were on top.





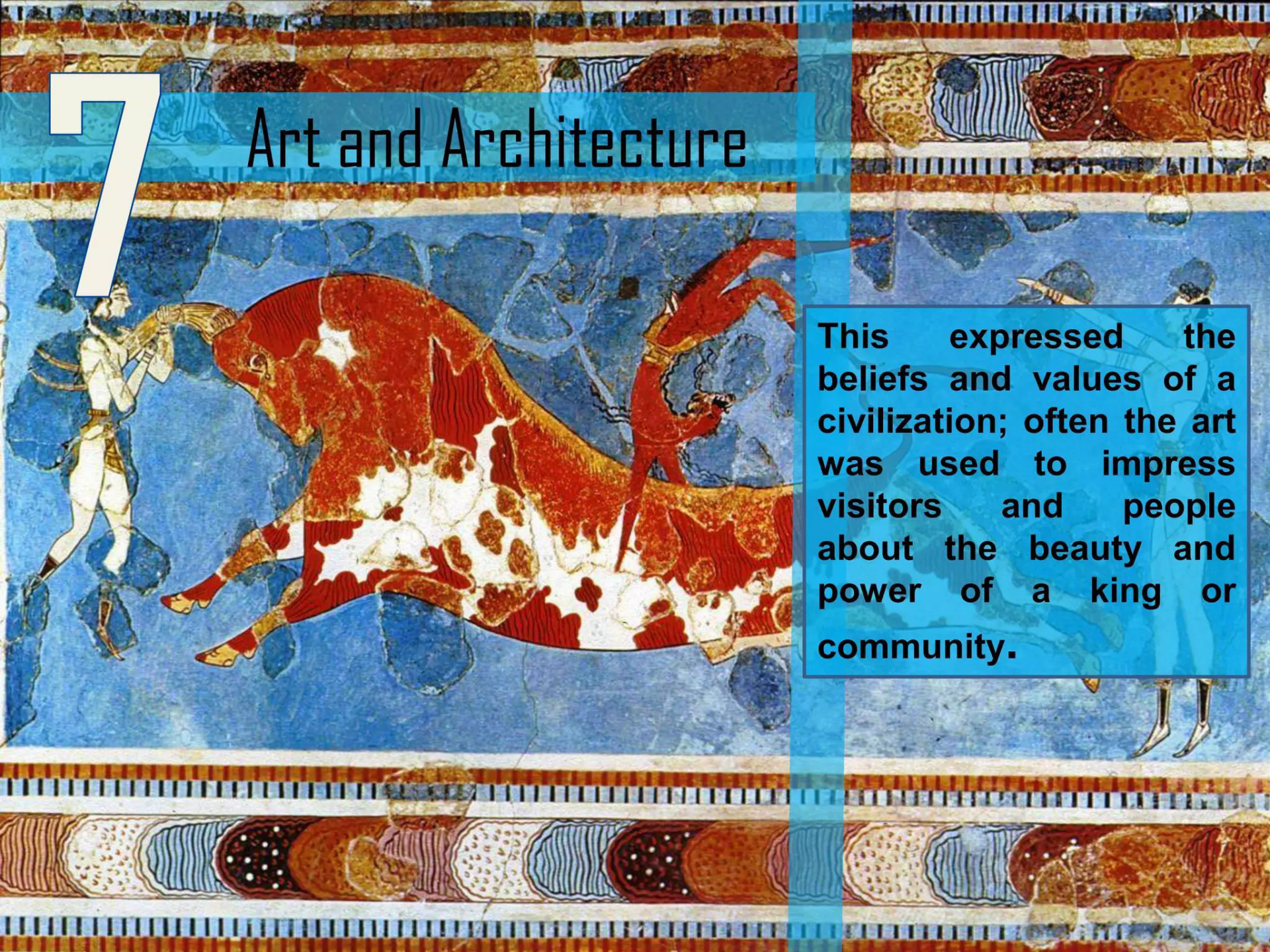
## Writing System

Records were needed to keep accounts on trade goods and food storage; writing was needed because the information became too great; in addition, one needed to express more complex ideas such as "belief" and "social order" where pictures and words simply would not suffice.



# 7

## Art and Architecture



This expressed the beliefs and values of a civilization; often the art was used to impress visitors and people about the beauty and power of a king or community.





# Public Works

The government would order these, although costly, to aid and benefit the community; such things as a wall to protect from attack or a canal to aid in irrigation would help insure the survival of a people.



# Evolution of Civilization

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Various stages of civilization from ancient to modern time



# Civilization in the Ancient, Medieval and Modern Ages



- The period of civilization is divided into three phases-



Ancient age,



Medieval age,

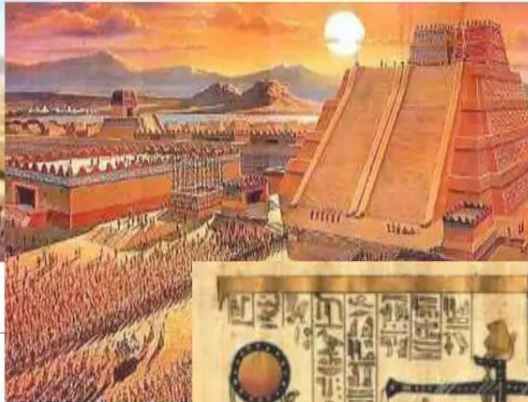


Modern age



# Ancient age

- Today's civilizations owe an immense debt to the powerful empires and mighty cities of antiquity.
- Their inventions, techniques and concepts enabled the advancement of humankind and lay the foundation for life in the modern world.
- Invention of wheel, language, writing system, paper, democracy, farming are some of the examples.

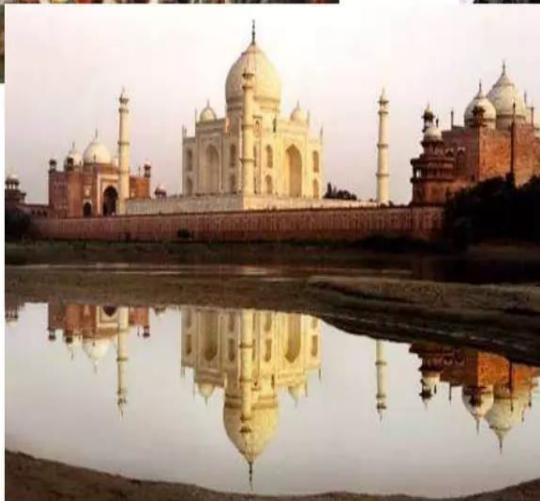


- Mesopotemian civilization
- Indus valley civilization
- Ancient Egyptian civilization
- Mayan civilization
- Chinese civilization
- Ancient Greek civilization
- The Persian civilization
- The Roman civilization
- The Aztec civilization
- The Incas civilization



# Medieval age

- It starts with the fall of roman empire and the establishment of muslim rule in India. India was under muslim rule for over 600 years.
- The medieval age formulated and reformulated the socioeconomic order to meet the challenges of changing time.
- Renaissance Europe paved the way for the modern age.
- Arts and cultural development was a major contribution of this age.



- Muslim empire
- European monarchy
- Byzantine empire
- Pre-Columbian America

# Modern age

- Scientific inventions and technological revolution is evident in the modern historic period.
- Invention of microscope and telescope led to the discovery of other many things.
- Advancement in the field of agricultural industry and communication was the major support for the progress of the civilization.



- Western civilization
- Eastern civilization
- Middle eastern civilization
- Asian civilization
- South asian civilization



# EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

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**3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 28-85**

# ANCIENT EGYPT:

## “THE GIFT OF THE NILE”

(HERODOTUS)





# INTRODUCTION TO EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

Ancient Egypt was considered one of the longest civilizations in Africa.

ANCIENT EGYPT LASTED OVER 3000 YEARS  
BECAUSE THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY  
MANY NATURAL BARRIERS THAT INCLUDE  
THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DESERTS







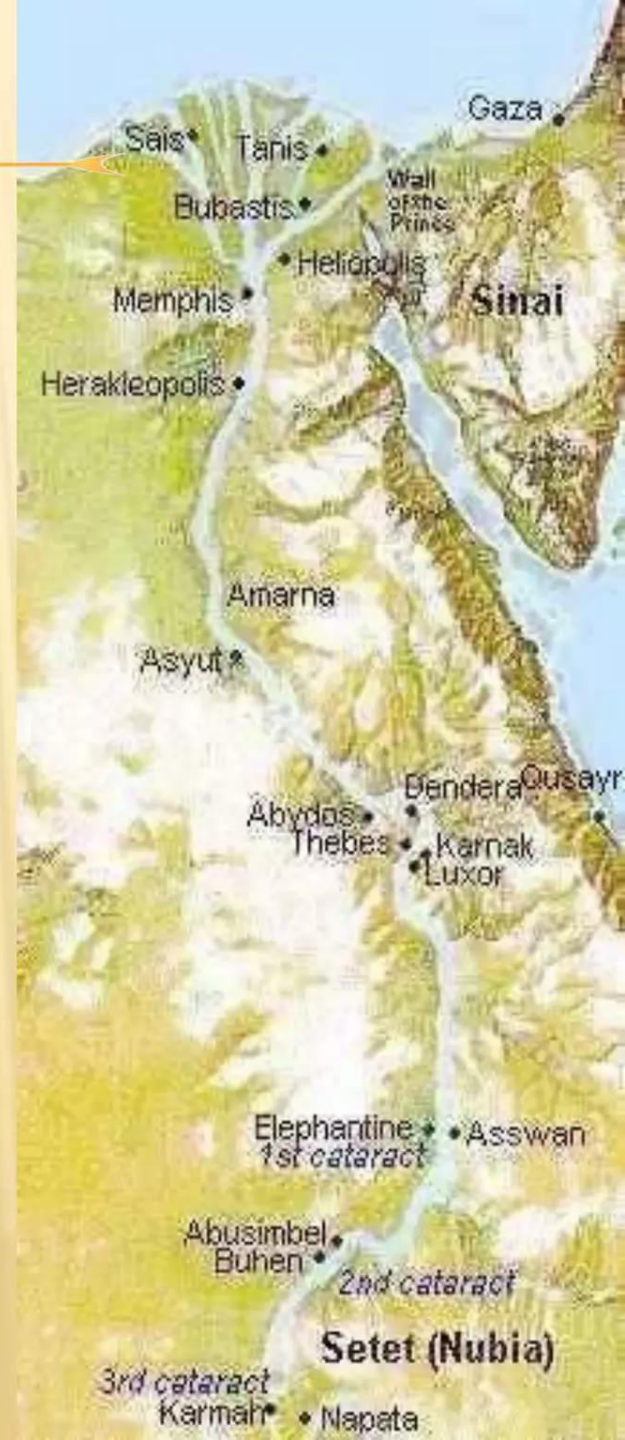


# Egypt on the Nile

## I. GEOGRAPHY

### A. The Nile

1. Egypt's settlements arose along narrow strip of land made fertile by the river
2. Yearly flooding, but predictable  
Regular cycle: flood, plant, harvest, flood, plant, harvest...
3. Intricate network of irrigation ditches
4. Worshiped as a god – giver of life and benevolent





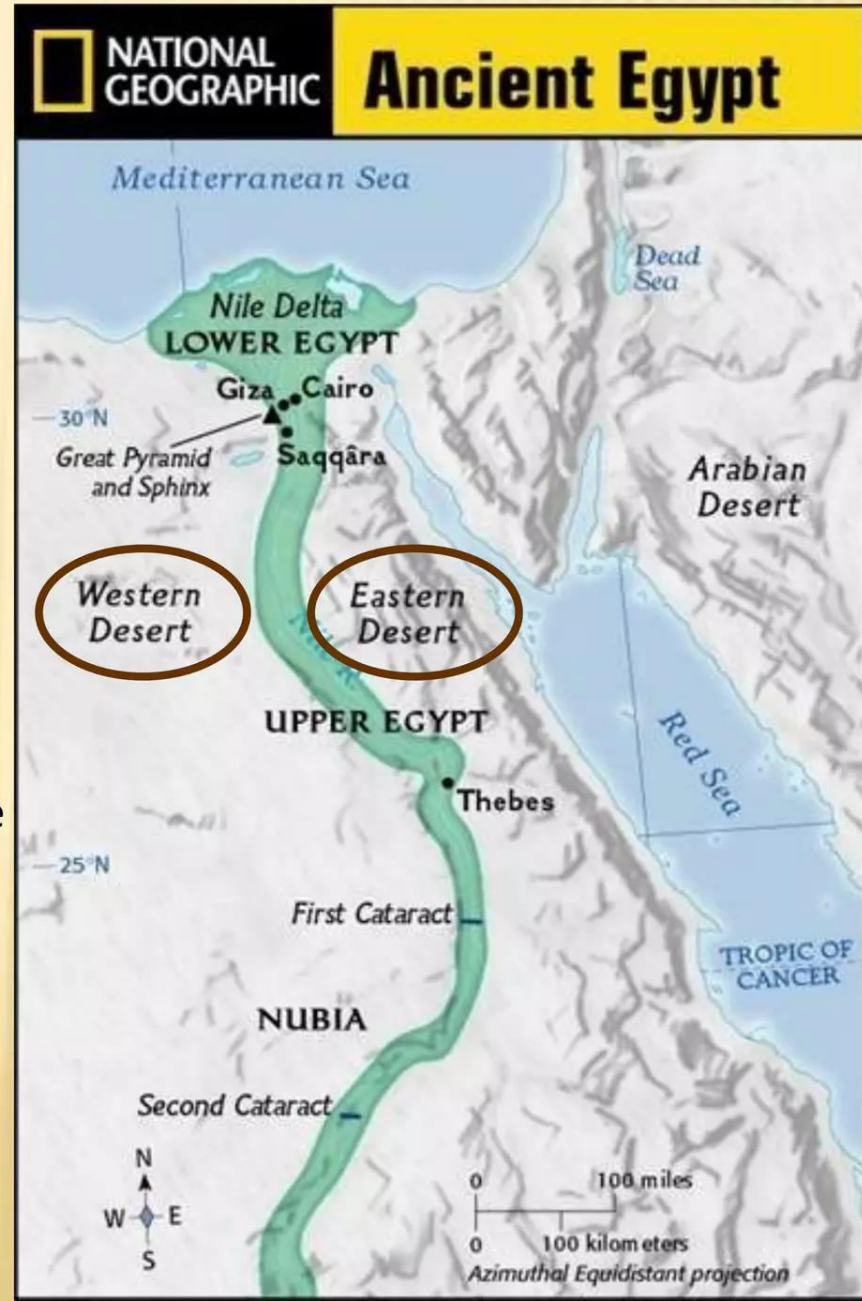
# Egypt on the Nile

## B. Upper and Lower Egypt

1. Most of Egypt's history focused around **Lower Egypt**, around the Nile delta which flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
2. **Upper Egypt** developed later upstream
3. Nile provided reliable transportation
  - to go north, drift with the current toward the sea
  - to go south, sail catching the Mediterranean breeze

## C. Environment

1. Unlike Mesopotamia, the Nile was predictable
2. **Deserts** on both sides of Nile
  - provided natural protection against invaders
  - also reduced interaction with other people





# Ancient Egyptian History

PERIODS	TIME FRAME
NILE CULTURE BEGINS	3900 B. C. E.
ARCHAIC	3100 – 2650 B. C. E.
OLD KINGDOM	2575 – 2134 B. C. E.
MIDDLE KINGDOM	2040 – 1640 B. C. E.
NEW KINGDOM	1532 – 1070 B. C. E.
LATE PERIOD	750 – 332 B. C. E.
GREEK PTOLEMAIC ERA	332 – 30 B. C. E.
ROMAN PERIOD	30 B. C. E. – 395 C. E.

# WHY WAS EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION ABLE TO LAST THOUSANDS OF YEARS, RELATIVELY UNCHANGED WHEN MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION DID NOT LAST SO LONG?

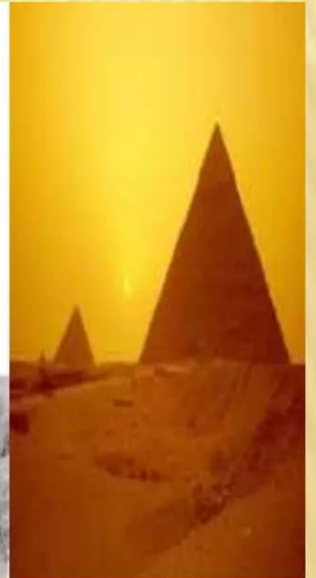
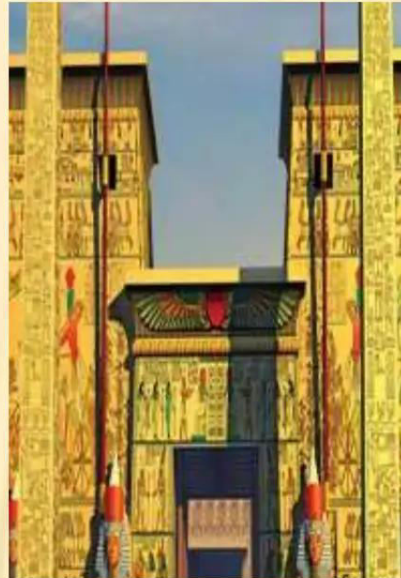
- ✗ Egypt had even better natural borders, so no natural enemies.
- ✗ The common economy of the Nile
- ✗ The early unification of Upper and Lower Egypt

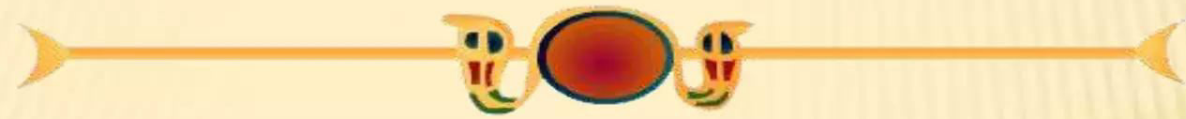




# EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION KNOWN TO AS CIVILIZATION:

- × PYRAMIDS
- × TEMPLES
- × ARCHITECTURE
- × MUMMIFICATION
- × ASTRONOMY



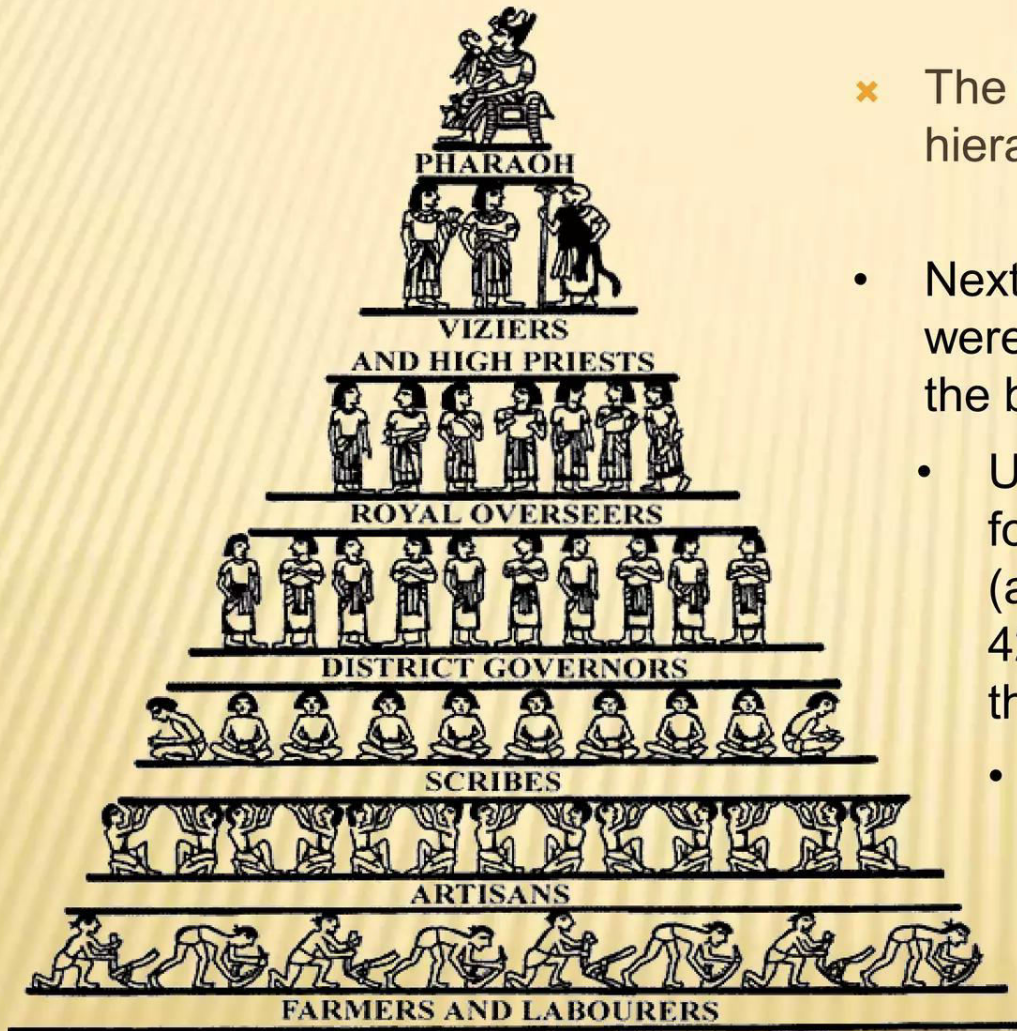


# GOVERNMENT





# POLITICAL FRAMEWORK



- ✗ The **PHARAOH** was at the top of the social hierarchy.
- Next to him, the most powerful officers were the **VIZIERS**, the executive heads of the bureaucracy.
- Under them were the **HIGH PRIESTS**, followed by **ROYAL OVERSEERS** (administrators) who ensured that the 42 **DISTRICT GOVERNORS** carried out the pharaoh's orders.
- At the bottom of the hierarchy were the **SCRIBES, ARTISANS, FARMERS**, and **LABORERS**.





# Menes:

## Unifier of Upper & Lower Egypt

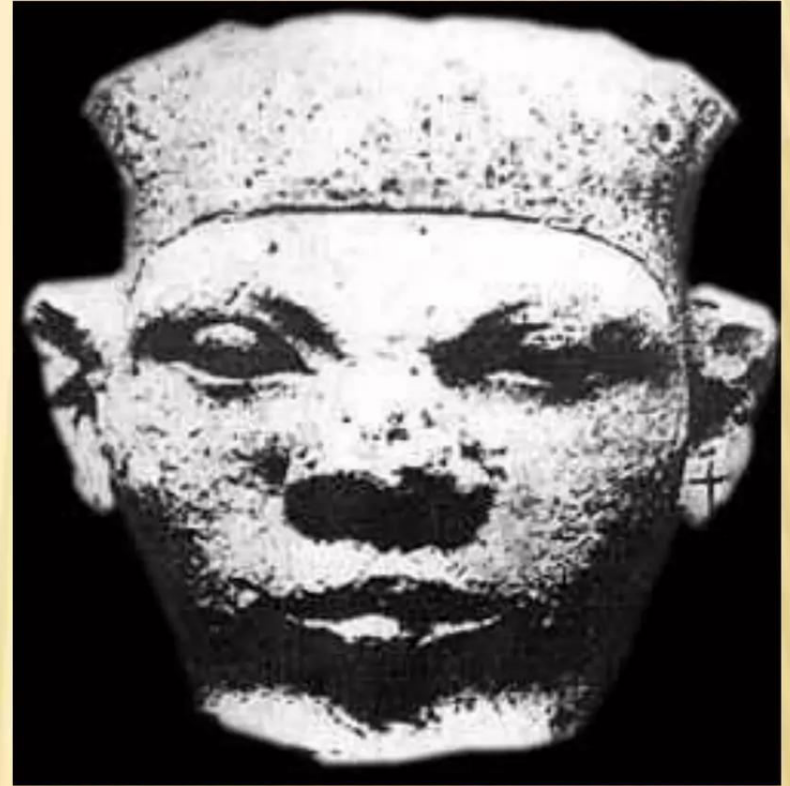
**Originally two kingdoms developed along the Nile**

### Lower Egypt

- Located along the northern Nile
- Good farmland
- Access to copper mines in Sinai Peninsula

### Upper Egypt

- Located along the southern Nile
- King Menes (~3000 BCE) conquered lower Egypt, unifying the kingdom and establishing the first dynasty
- Capital at Memphis







# DIVISION OF KINGDOM



# THE OLD KINGDOM

(2575-2134 BCE)



Pharaohs organized a strong central 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 collapse of the Old Kingdom.





# THE MIDDLE KINGDOM

(2040-1640 BCE)

- ✗ New capital Thebes in upper (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 had Bronze Weapons and Horse Drawn Chariots
- ✗ The Hyksos ruled Egypt for 110 years



# NEW KINGDOM


## (1532-1070 BCE)

- ✗ Early female 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 trade and conquest, Egyptians  
le  
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# THREE KINGDOMS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

OLD KINGDOM (2575-2134 BCE)	MIDDLE KINGDOM (2040-1640 BCE)	NEW KINGDOM (1532-1070 BCE)
<p><b>Pharaohs</b> organized a strong central state, were absolute rulers, and were considered gods.</p> <p>Khufu and others built <b>pyramids</b> at Giza.</p> <p>Power struggles, crop failures, and cost of pyramids contributed to the collapse of the Old Kingdom.</p>	<p>Large drainage project created arable farmland.</p> <p>Traders had contacts with Middle East and Crete.</p> <p>Corruption and rebellions were common.</p> <p>Hyksos invaded and occupied the delta region.</p>	<p>Powerful pharaohs created a large empire that reached the Euphrates River.</p> <p>Hatshepsut encouraged trade.</p> <p>Tutankhamen: boy-king</p> <p>Ramses II expanded Egyptian rule to Syria.</p> <p>Egyptian power declined.</p> 

# Old

# Middle

# New

## Government

Pharaohs organized centralized state

Corrupt government suffered frequent rebellions

Pharaohs created a large empire

## Achievements

Built enormous tombs, the pyramids

Land drained for farming

Traded with lands along eastern Mediterranean and Red Sea

## Decline

Power struggles, crop failures and cost of pyramids caused collapse

Hittites invaded and conquered

Nubians, then others invaded







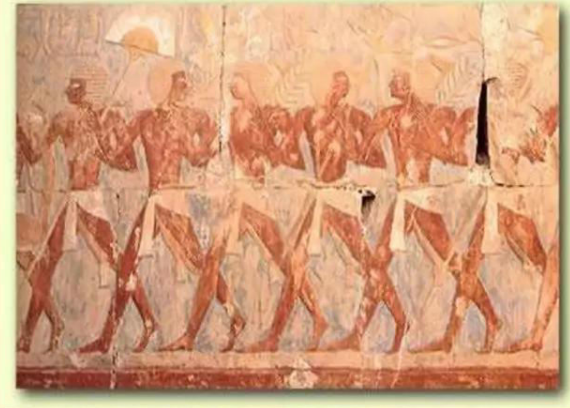
# MILITARY AND LAW



# MILITARY

The Ancient Egyptian army was divided into two forces

- Army
- navy.







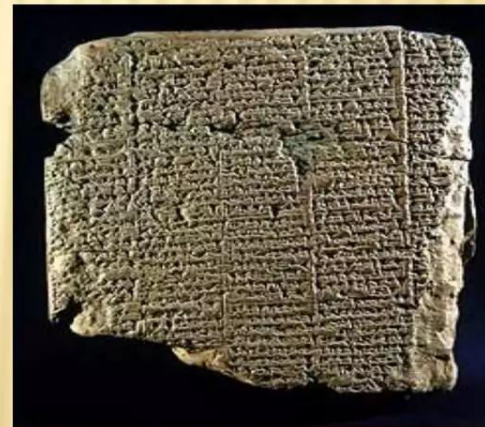
To reinforce their image as powerful divine rulers, the **PHARAOHS** represented themselves in writings and sculptured reliefs on temple walls. They often **DEPICTED THEMSELVES AS WARRIORS** who single-handedly killed scores of enemies and slaughtered a whole pride of lions.





# LAW

- In Ancient Egypt, the court systems were very unfair.
- Noble men and rich Also, judges and tax collectors used their power to control other people and for their own gods,
- The pharaohs made many strict rules and harsh punishments so that the citizens will stay in control





# Religion in Egypt

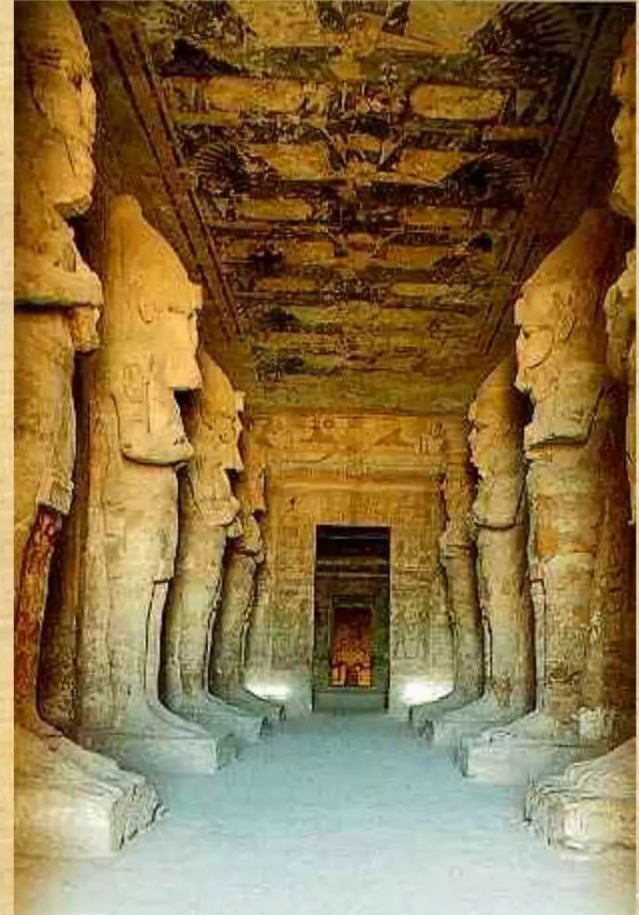




# Egyptian religion



- Religion played a great role during the time of the ancient Egypt;
- Ancient Egyptians were polytheistic;
- There were around 2000 god and goddesses in Egypt.





# Egyptians Gods

- Ra
- Osiris
- Isis
- Anubis





# PHARAOH, PRIESTS, AND TEMPLES

- Pharaoh as a chief priest
- Priests
- Temples





# MAIN DUTIES OF PRIESTS IN TEMPLES

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- Egyptian priests were the servants of the deities.
- They also made sure that the people are following the rules of the pharaoh
- They are more of a member of a local government rather than being holy figures
- They were told to keep records



# Death in Egyptian religion



- It is known that Egyptians believed in the concept of “death after life”;
- Egyptians devoted much time and wealth to preparing for survival in the next world.  
(MUMMIFICATION)
- They believed that souls travelled through the after life that’s why they gave importance in preserving the bodies of the dead.





# EARLY MUMIFICATION



- ✗ Early Mummies were made when they died in the desert and were buried under sand. They were left out and all the water in their body's evaporated causing mumification



# ROLES IN MUMMIFICATION

There were 3 major roles in the mummification.

- ✕ the Scribe,
- ✕ the Cutter
- ✕ the Embalmer.





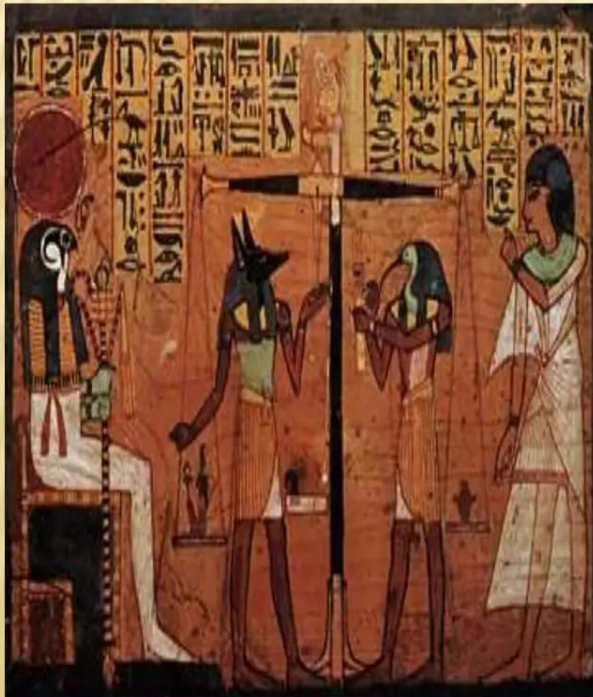
# SOCIAL and DAILY LIFE



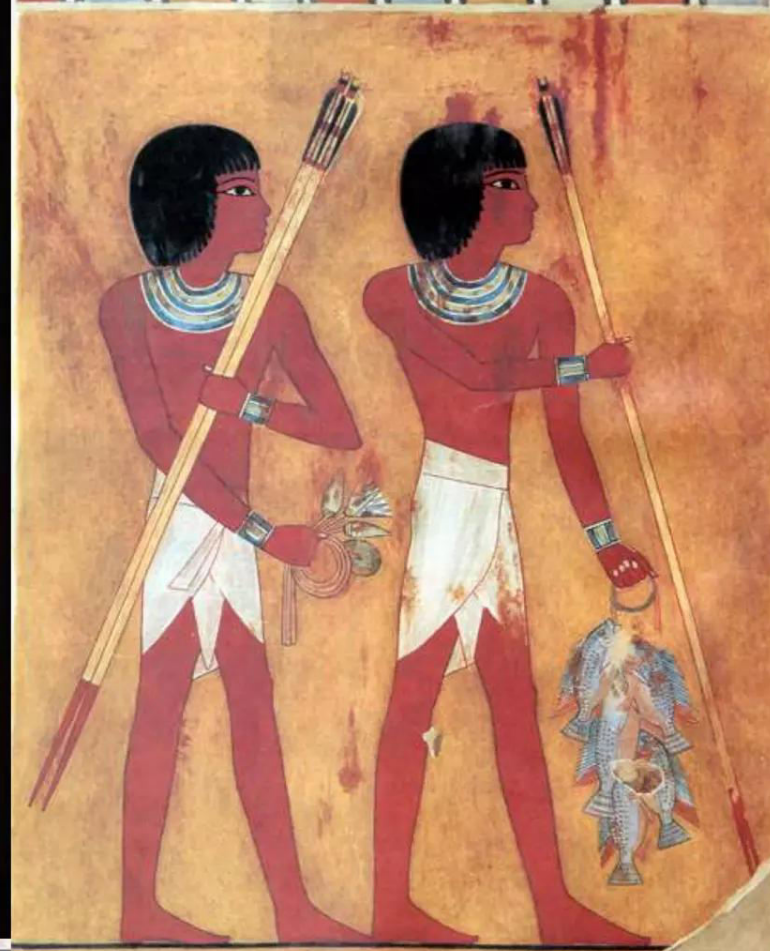


# BACKGROUND

- Information comes through
- Paintings
- Reliefs
- Models in Toms

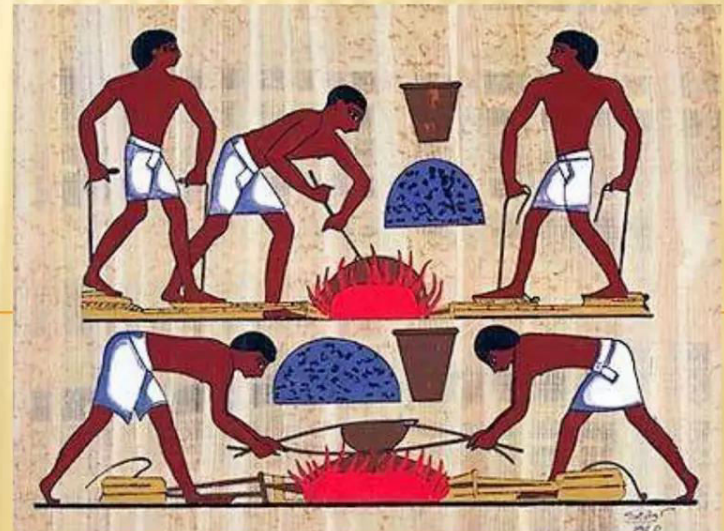








# Scenes of Ancient Egyptian Daily Life

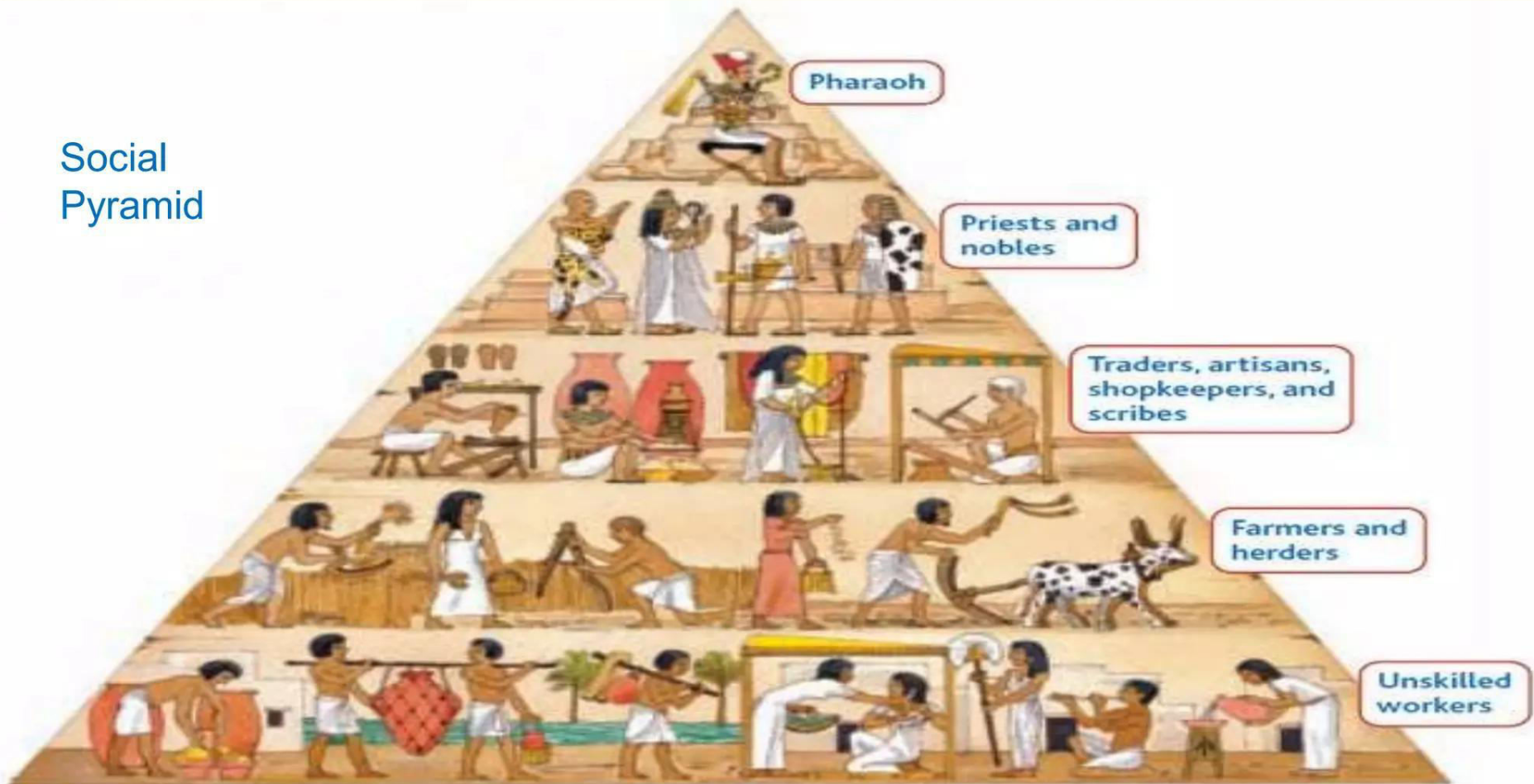




# SOCIAL STRUCTURE

There were class discrimination all led different life.  
This social stratification is like a pyramid

## Social Pyramid

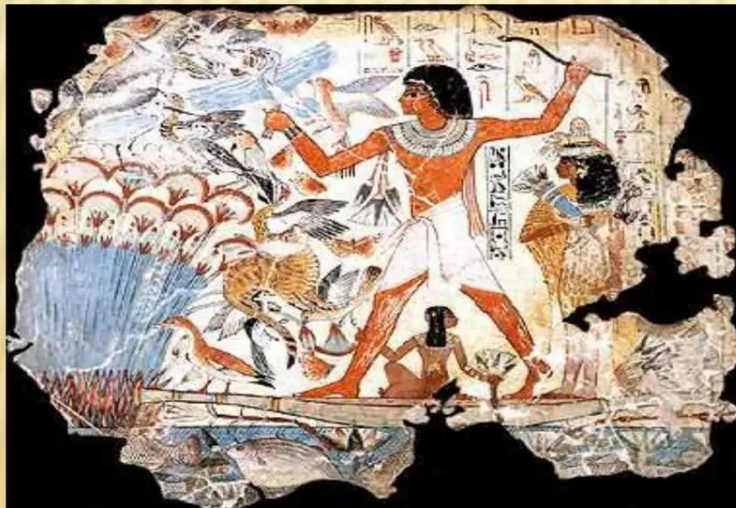


# Egyptian Priestly Class





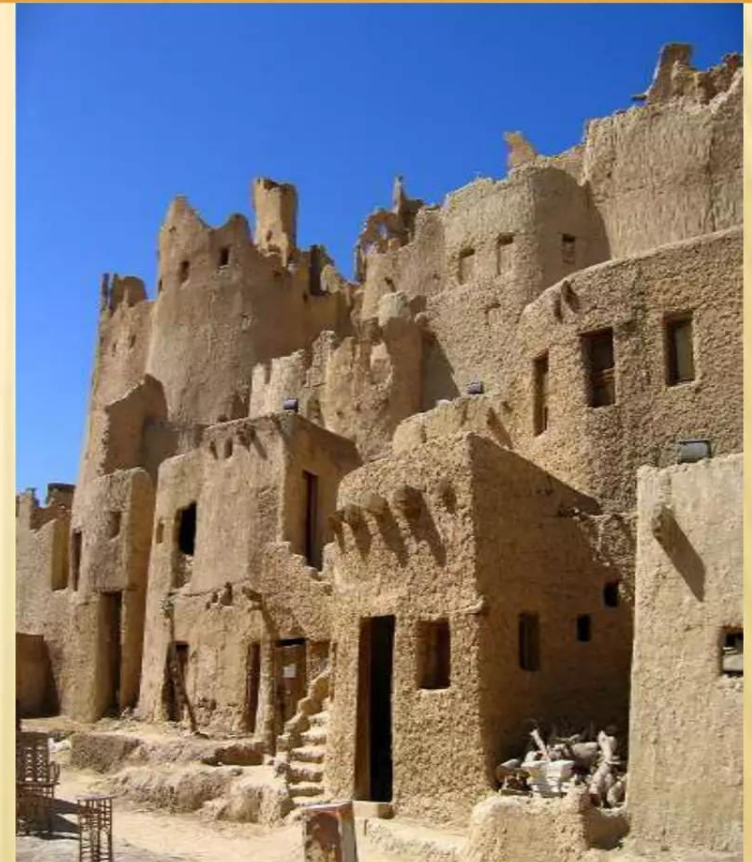
# Egyptian Nobility





# HOUSES

- All Houses made Bricks dried out in the sun
- Windows were small and high up windows and doors with wooden shutters
- Wealthy families has large houses and poor has small with 4 rooms shared with domesticated animals
- Oil lamps used for light the homes





# MARRIAGES & FAMILY LIFE

- Girls married in the age of 12 to 14
- Boys married in the age of 16 to 20
- Marriages usually arranged and in family for the sake of purification of blood



## *DUTIES*

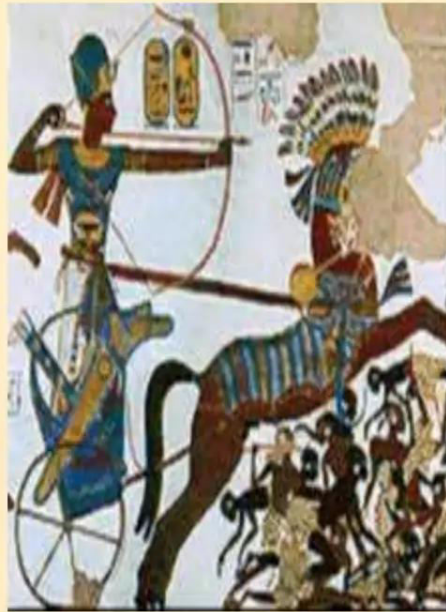
- Responsible for parents burials & funeral
- Protect and care their wives
- Provided in their old age
- Followed father's footsteps and took the same job





# WOMEN IN EGYPT

- Typically Male dominated but Women get far more rights
- Legally independent citizen
- Equal inherit
- Both male female attended Social occasions together
- List of possible occupations were
  - ✓ Servant
  - ✓ Laundrywomen
  - ✓ Shop manager
  - ✓ Singer
  - ✓ Dancer
  - ✓ Work in field with husbands





# DRESSES

- White simple dress
- Made of linen
- Rich wore fine woven linen
- Male wore line cloths from waist to kness upper class also wore skirts
- Women wore simple white tight fitting clothes
- Rich ladies also wore shawls & breaded coolars
- Egyptian also wore sandals made from leather or reed



# Fashion and Jewelry

- Extremely image conscious and interested in fashion
- Both wore earrings, bracelets, rings, necklace
- Jewelry made from gold & also decorated with stones like carnelian, feldspar, amethyst
- Cosmetics used both they used eye makeup & oil only wealthy
- Believe makeup had magical & healing powers





# EDUCATION

- Few Upper classboys went to school
- 1% of population able to read and write
- They taught Scribes
- Also taught Elementry Mathematics, Goegraphy, Astronomy
- No evidence for the teaching of foreign Language





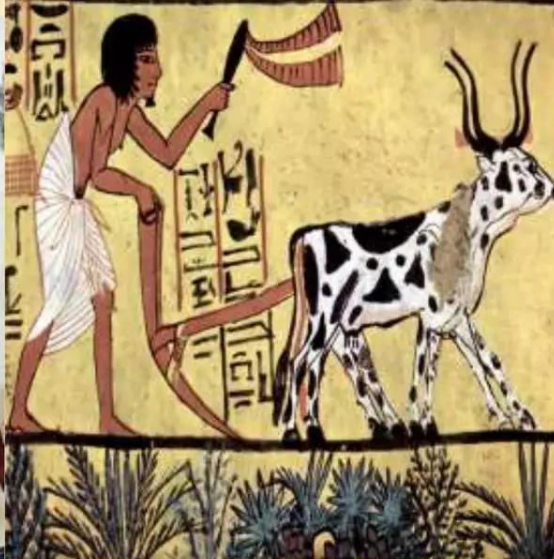
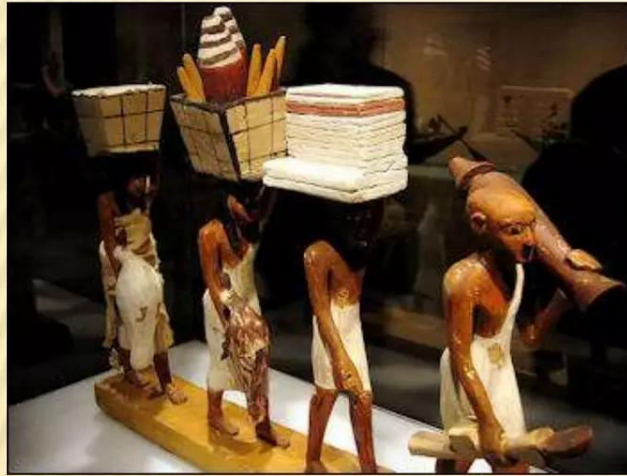
# ENTERTAINMENT

- Egyptian love music
- Musicians played flutes, lute, trumpets, drums
- Storytelling popular in Egyptian society
- They like Hunting, Fishing, and Swimming
- They liked board games such as Sennet, Twenty squares, and Snake games



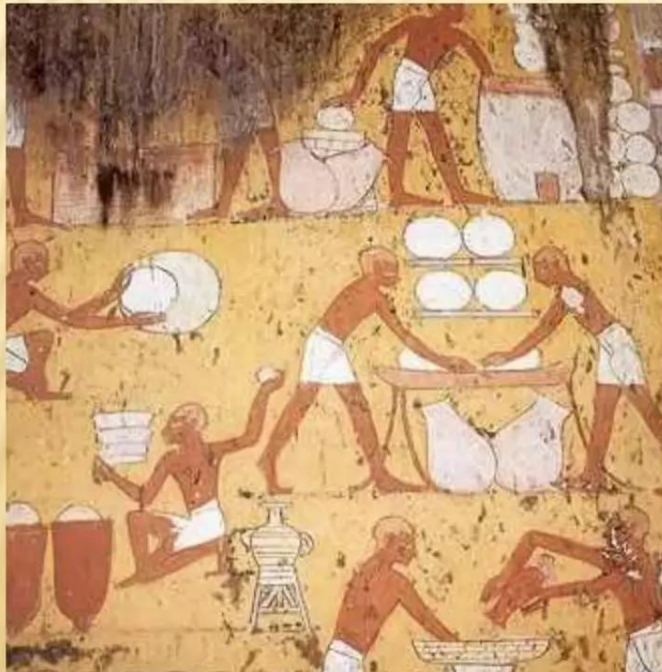


# Professios





# ECONOMY





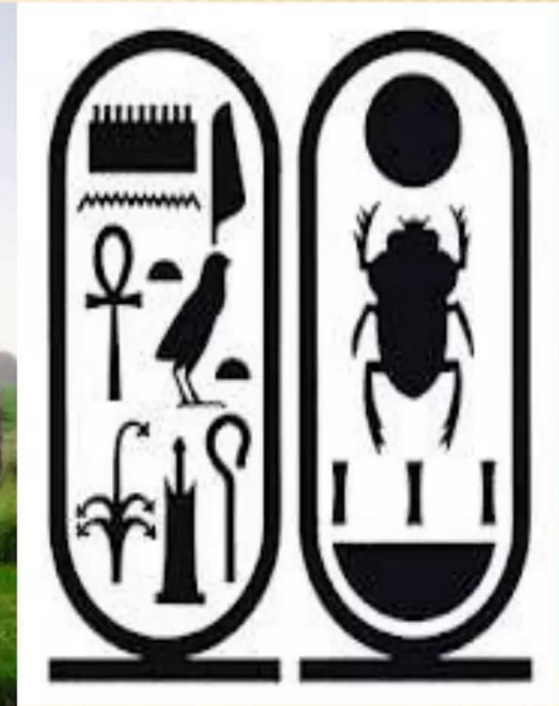
# INVENTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

- ✧ Ancient Egyptians are believed to have been very intelligent and thorough people. Research into their lifestyle reveals that they developed quite a few tools to make their lives easy and efficient.
- ✧ *Religious based*
- ✧ *Social based*



# RELIGIOUS BASED

- ✖ Irrigation system
- ✖ Pyramids building
- ✖ Mummification
- ✖ Obelisks
- ✖ Cartouches
- ✖ The book of Death





# SOCIAL BASED INVENTIONS

- ✖ Calendar invention
- ✖ Nileometer
- ✖ Paper





# EGYPTIAN ACHIEVEMENTS

- ✖ Bricks
- ✖ Locks
- ✖ Language





# DECLINE OF EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

The world of ancient Egypt continues to fascinate even today, but we still don't know why it foundered. What was it that brought this glittering and mighty civilisation to an end?



# DECLINE OF EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

- ✖ Anthropocentric causes
- ✖ Non anthropocentric causes





# ANTHROPOCENTRIC CAUSES

- ✖ Weak pharaoh (Ramases iii)
- ✖ Sedition of priest class
- ✖ Foreign invasion
- ✖ Uneven distribution of wealth
- ✖ Sign of troubles
- ✖ Demise of the hieroglyphs
- ✖ Weak militia



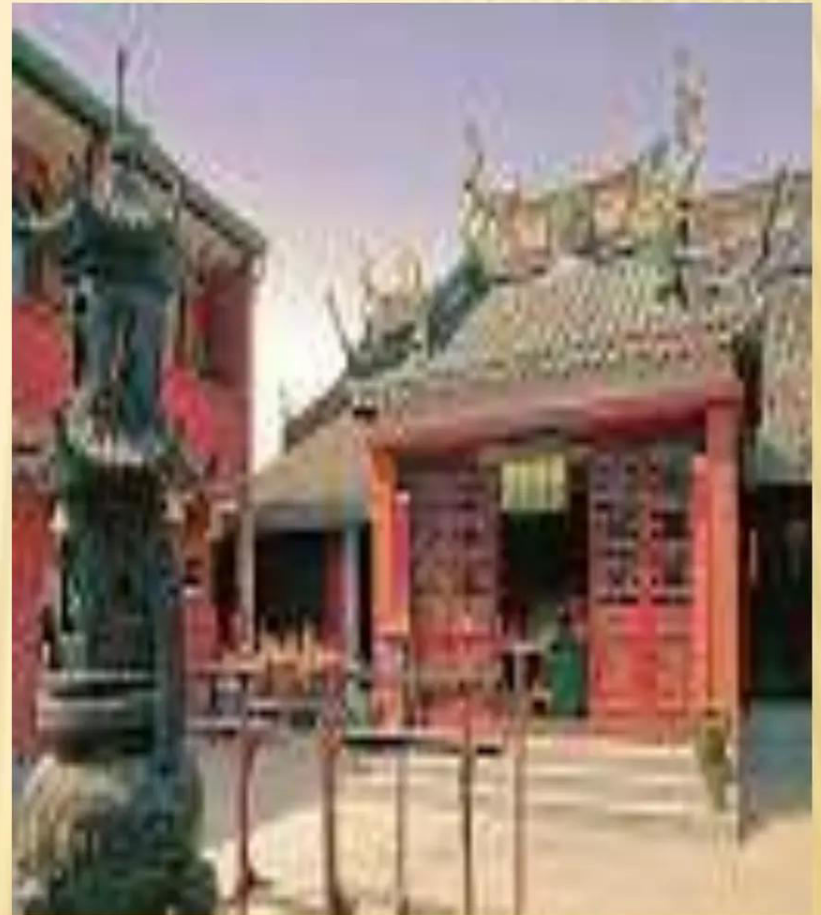
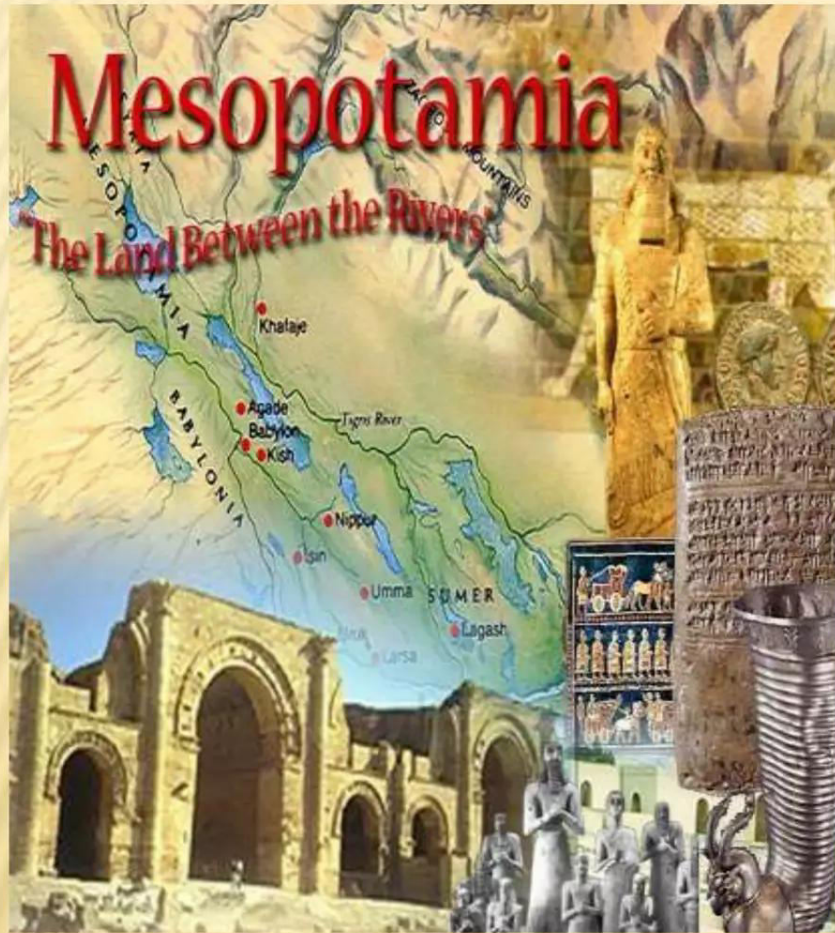
# NON ANTHROPROCENTRIC CAUSES

- ✖ Environmental changes
- ✖ Lack of flood
- ✖ Sand storm





# COMPARE AND CONTRAST OF EGYPTIAN WITH MESOPOTAMIA AND CHINESE CIVILIZATION



# COMPARISON OF MESOPOTAMIA AND EGYPT

	<i>Mesopotamia</i>	<i>Egypt</i>
Agriculture	+“Land between the rivers” (Tigris and Euphrates forms Fertile Crescent) +Artificial irrigation	+“Gift of the Nile” +Artificial irrigation
Specialization	+Pottery, textiles, woodworking, leather, brick making, stonecutting, masonry	+Pottery, textiles, woodworking, leather production, stonecutting, masonry
Cities	-Numerous, densely populated city-states (Ur and Babylon)	-Fewer cities with high centralization (Memphis and Thebes)
Social Hierarchy	-Noble class -Patriarchal +Slaves	-Absolute authority of the pharaoh made a noble class unnecessary (had bureaucrats instead)  -Patriarchal, but the presence of Queen Hatsheput may indicate greater opportunities for women +Slaves



# COMPARISON OF MESOPOTAMIA AND EGYPT

	<i>Mesopotamia</i>	<i>Egypt</i>
Religion and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Polytheism</li><li>-afterlife was bad</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Polytheism, but brief period of monotheism under Akhentan</li><li>-Afterlife and judgment - could be good or bad (mummification)</li></ul>
New Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Superior in metallurgy</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Papyrus, shipbuilding, pyramids</li></ul>
Economic exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Trade by land and water</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Trade principally by water along the Nile</li><li>-Trade more important because Egypt lacked natural resources beside the Nile</li></ul>
Art and Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Cuneiform</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Hieroglyphs (more pictorial than cuneiform)</li></ul>



# COMPARISON OF CHINESE AND EGYPT

	<i>chinese</i>	<i>Egypt</i>
Religion	The Chinese were polytheistic with the addition of ancestor worship. Over time, these beliefs were sometimes blended with Taoism, Buddhism or Confucianism.	The religion of ancient Egypt was polytheistic and centered around the divinity of the ruler and the eternity of the soul
Funeral Customs	In Egypt, people were buried with thought to preservation, as they believed that the dead would be able to use their bodies in the afterlife	Chinese burial style depended on the province as well as the main religion of the person. People would be buried in the ground, in water, put in a hanging coffin or cremated.
Money	Egyptians did not have proper currency until 1000 B.C. Instead, goods and services were exchanged for other goods and services deemed of comparable value	ancient Chinese used cowrie shells and metal beads. Coins and even paper money were used as well.



**5<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 86-101**

# INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION



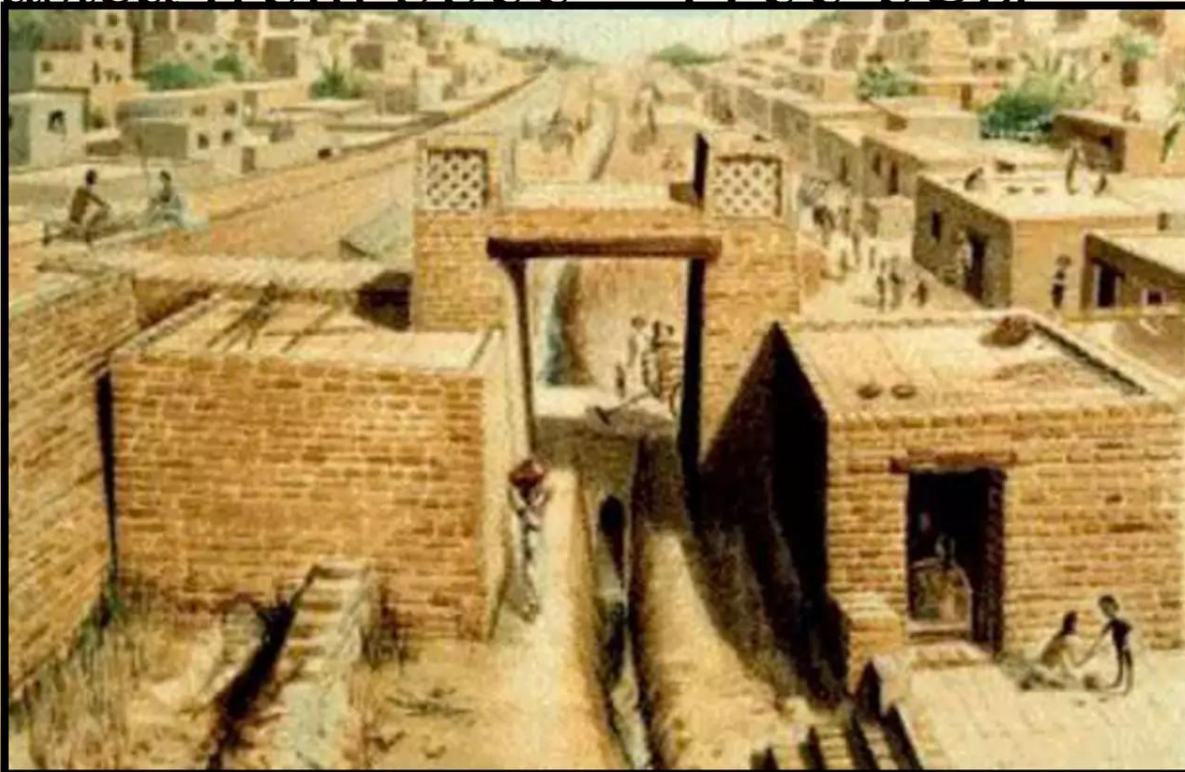
# Content:

- Time period
- Location
- Religion and Beliefs
- Society
- Art
- Economy
- Architecture
- Reason of flourishing



# Time Period

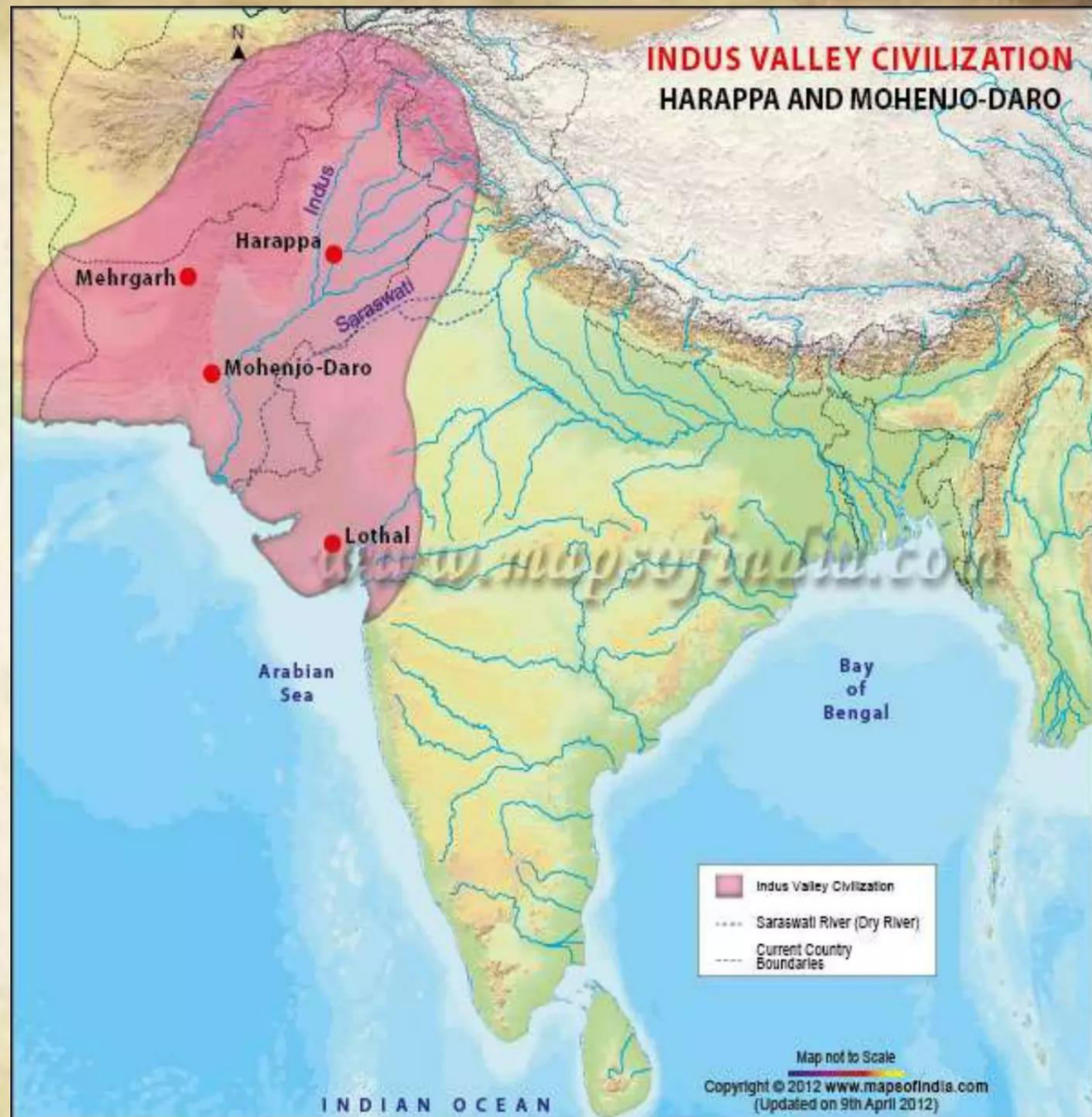
- The Indus Valley Civilization or Harappan Civilization was a 'bronze' age civilization.
- It lasted from 3300 – 1700 BCE.





# Location

- This civilization is mainly located in the (from today) northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and the northwest





# Religion and Beliefs

- They made clay figures of animals and women that probably were used in special rituals.
- Small limestone was used to carve sculptures of deities.
- They buried their dead in wooden coffins along with pottery vessels with food, ornaments made of gold, silver and precious stones.



Ornaments in Indus Valley Civilization

# Society

- Mostly peaceful farmers.
- Built large cities with ordered streets and bricks made all the same size.
- Strong central government.
- Statues of priests and kings.
- Advanced civilization with large cities, running water and sewage system.



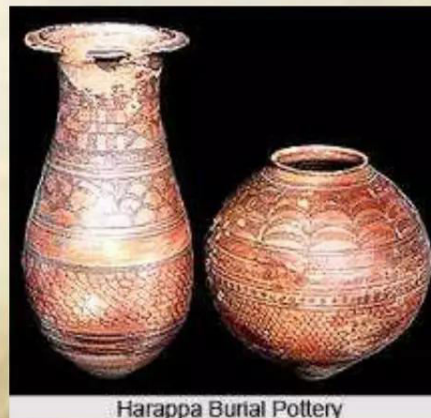


- Writing developed from earlier trading seals, which let the merchants name and symbols of trade items.
- The main society was classified into four categories –
  - i) Brahmana
  - ii) Kshatriya
  - iii) Vaishya
  - iv) Shudra



# Art

- The artisans painted various designs on pottery, different type of clay figurines, toys seals and ornaments.
- They started using wheels from 2300–2200 BCE.



Harappa Burial Pottery





# Economy

## Agriculture

- Indus valley farmers planted winter crops like wheat, barley, peas, lentils, linseed and mustard.
- In summer they grew millet, sesame and cotton.
- Evidence shows that about half the animal bones came from cattle.



# Trade

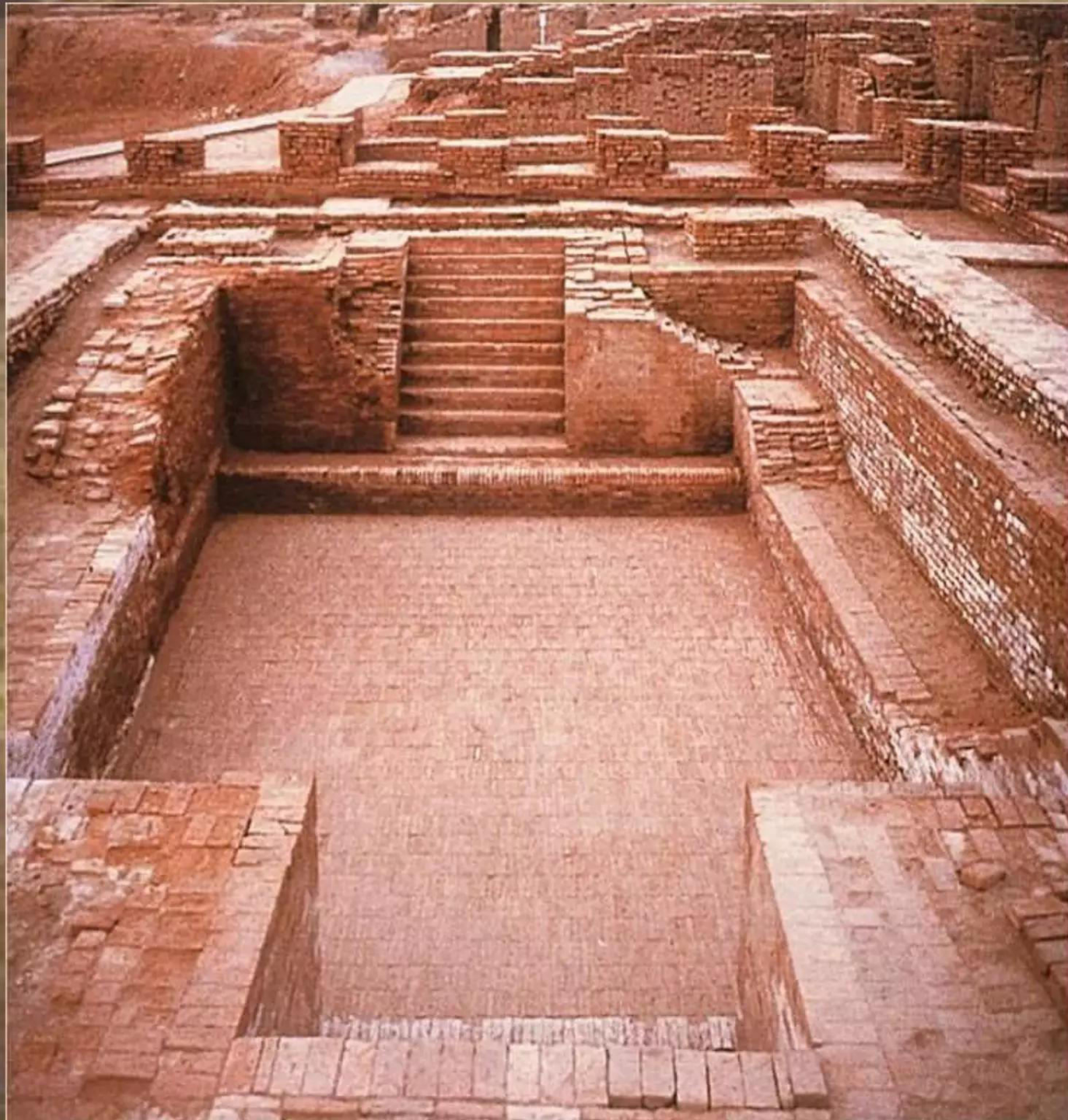
- The Indus cities were connected with rural agriculture communities and distant resources and mining areas through strong trading system.
- The outsiders were attracted to India for its ornaments, metal tools and pottery.
- Cotton, lumber, grain and other food stuffs were the major commodities of this internal trade.
- They traded with Iran and Persian gulf.



# Architecture

- There were well planned cities and towns built on massive mud brick platforms.
- In larger cities the houses were made of baked bricks.
- The houses were multi – storied.
- The houses were connected to an elaborate drainage system.
- They constructed wells, bathing areas and a place for proper sanitation.





# The Great Bath



# Harppan city





# Wells





## Indus Valley Civilization: **Drainage System**



# Reason for collapses

- Archeologists have offered four explanations for the collapse of Harappan civilization.
- Three are based on ecological factors: intense flooding, increase in population and the desiccation of the Indus river.
- The fourth reason is that of the Aryan invasion.



# MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATION

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**6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 102-127**

# Mesopotamia and the First Civilizations





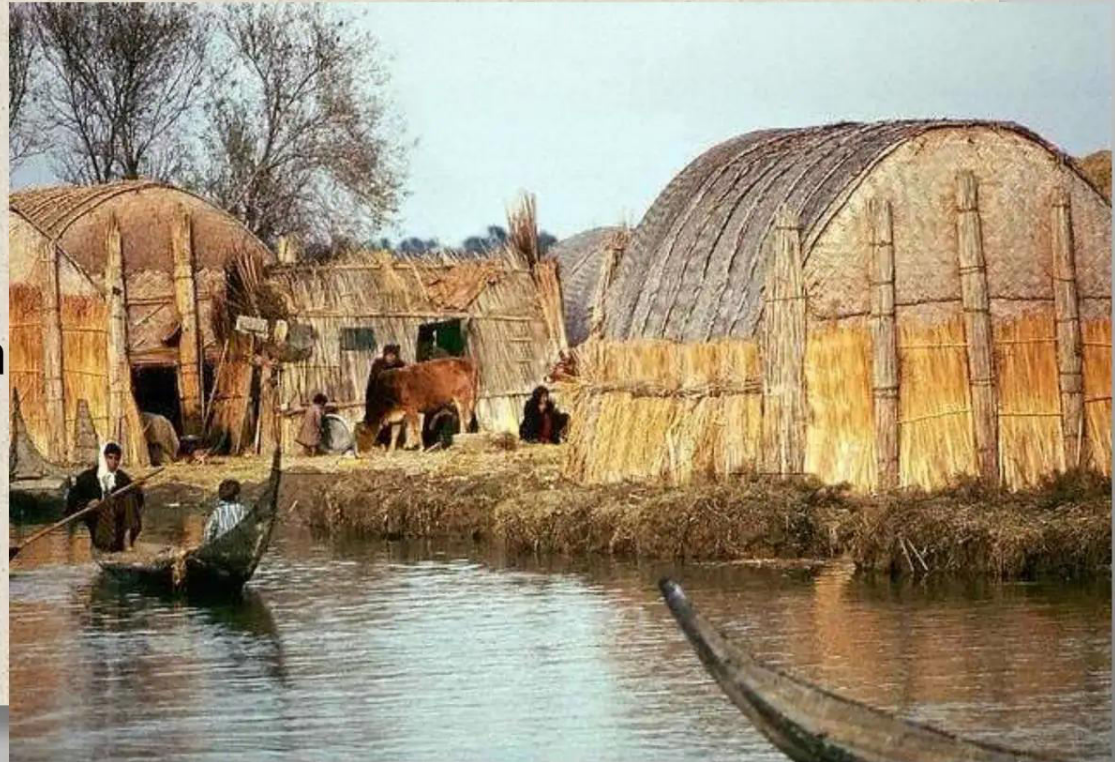
# Civilizations consist of:

- Cities
- Organized governments
- Art
- Religion
- Class divisions
- Writing systems

# Civilizations started around rivers.

## Why?

- ⑩ Good farming conditions
- ⑩ Provided fish and freshwater
- ⑩ Easy to travel
  - Easy to trade goods and ideas
  - easily moved from place to place





# Mesopotamia

"The Land Between the Rivers"





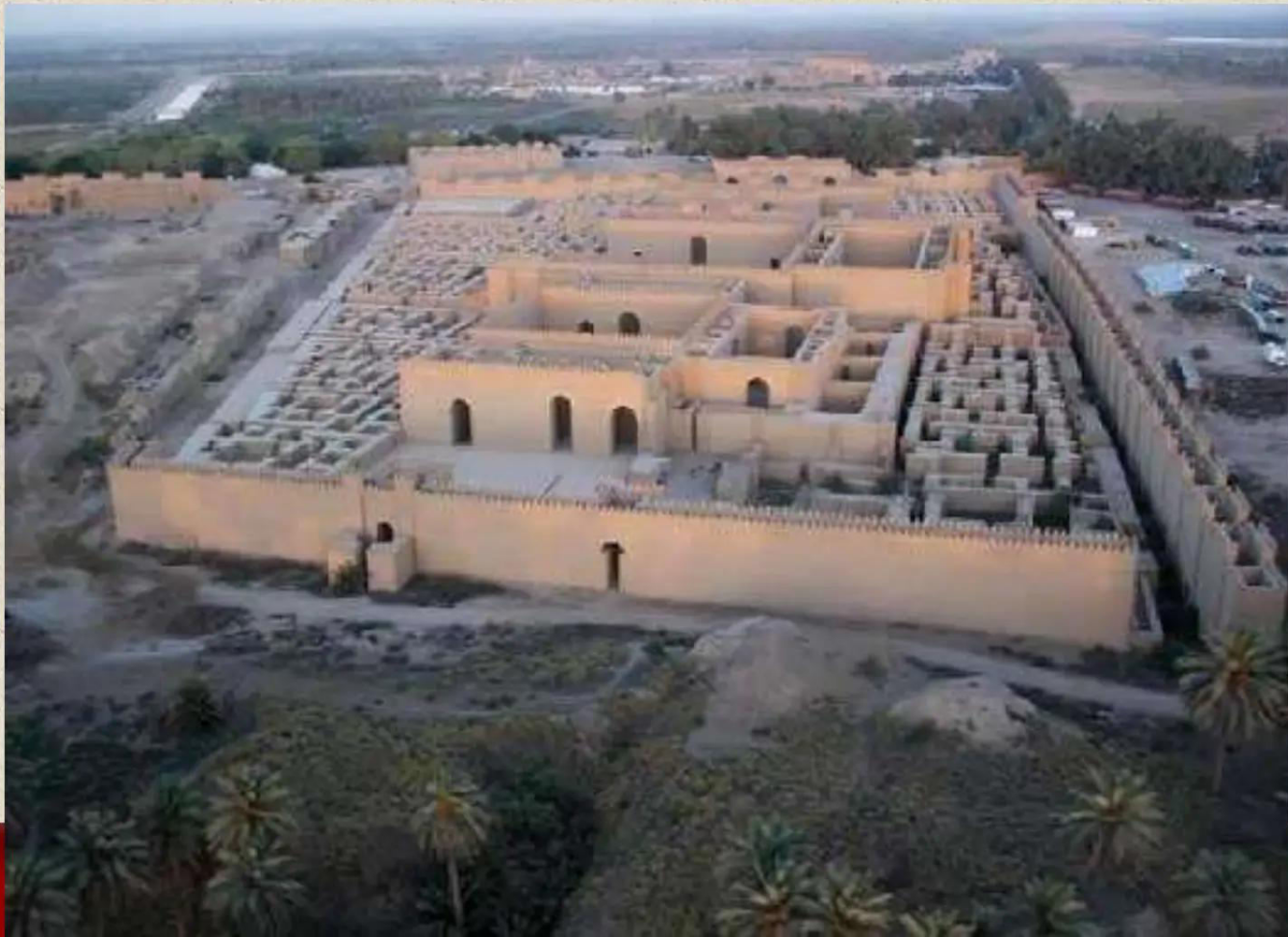
# Mesopotamian Civilization

## Focusing on the Main Ideas

- Civilization in Mesopotamia began in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
- Sumerians invented writing and made other important contributions to later peoples.
- Sumerian city-states lost power when they were conquered by outsiders.



- 10 Civilization in Mesopotamia began in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
- 10 Civilizations first began as villages.
- 10 The villages gradually grew into complex societies.



- Earliest civilization started in the area between Tigris River and Euphrates River.
- This area is called Mesopotamia which means “land between the rivers”
- It is also called the “Cradle of Civilization”
- Mesopotamia is located in the Fertile Crescent.
- The Fertile Crescent was a curved strip of land that extended from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf. The rivers in the area often flooded in the spring leaving behind rich soil, known as silt, for farming.







# Flooding

- Floods in Mesopotamia were frequent and unpredictable. Farmers learned to control the rivers with dykes and canals. They also used the rivers to **irrigate**, or water, their crops.





As cities formed, the people needed plans and decisions made for the city. This led to governments being formed.

- Laws – to keep order
- Armies – to defend themselves
- Building projects- to help the city-states grow



During this time humans worried less about basic needs.

Shelter

Food

Clothing

People could do other things.

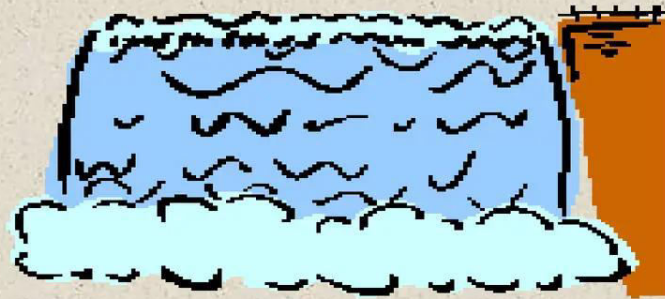
- ⑩ develop religions
- ⑩ develop arts
- ⑩ invent ways of writing
- ⑩ create calendars



# Farmers built

- Dykes
- Canals
- Dirt Walls
- Waterways
- Ditches

**all to control floods**



Cause

Effect

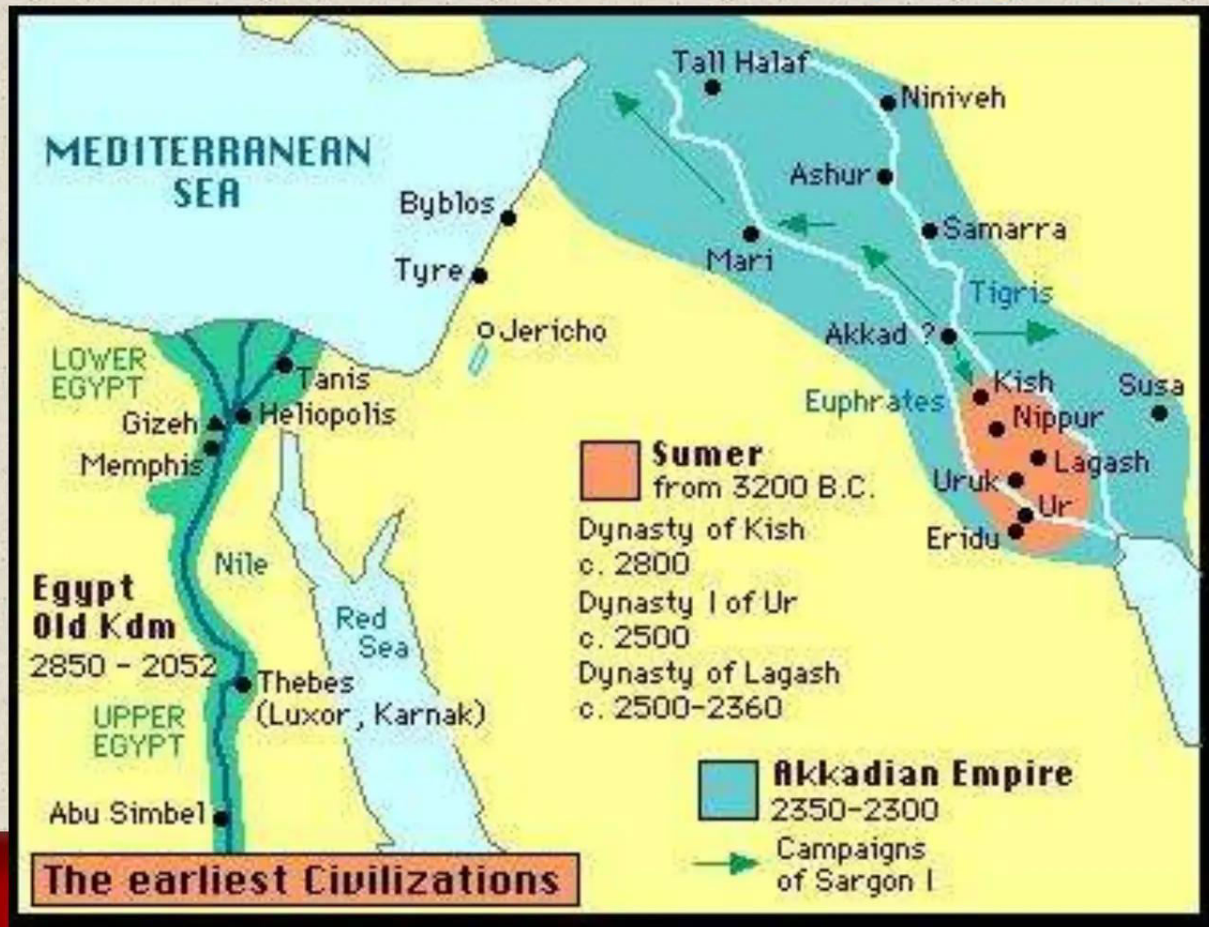
Irrigation

1. allowed plenty of food to be grown
2. helped to support a large population



# Sumer

- Region in southern Mesopotamia that had many cities.
- Each city was a city-state; they had their own government and were not part of any larger government





- Sumerian cities often fought each other. To protect themselves, the city-states built walls around themselves.





# ***Cause***

City-states were separated  
by deserts and mud flats

no travel or  
communication  
between each city-  
state

City-states fought each  
other for (glory and  
territory)

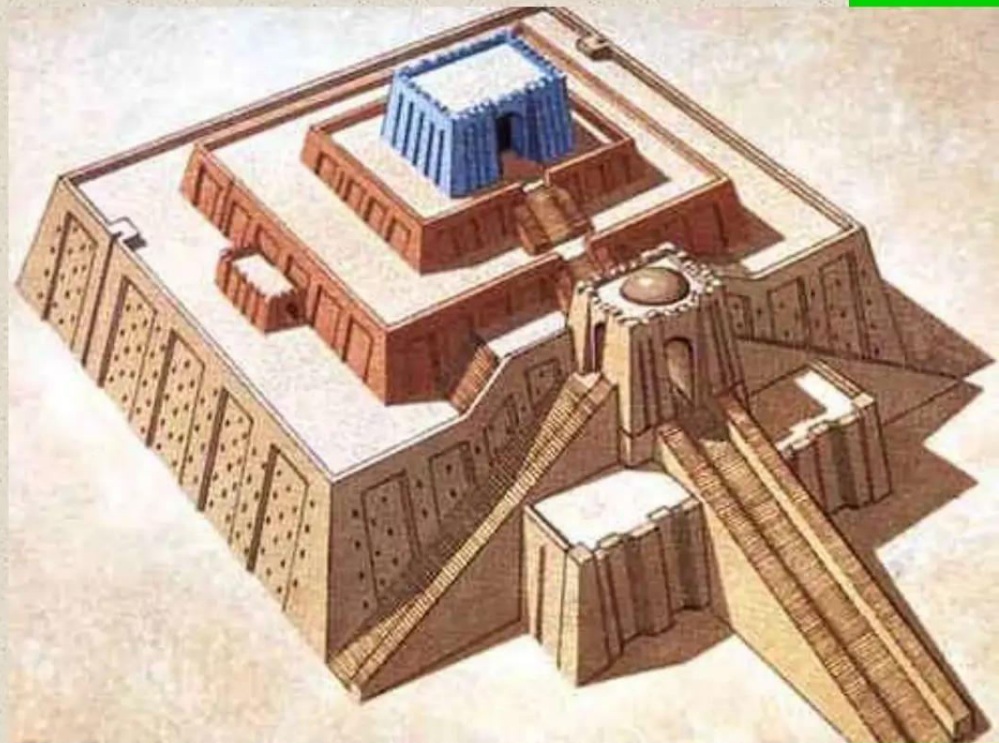
around  
protection

# ***Effect***

they built walls  
city for

# Ziggurat

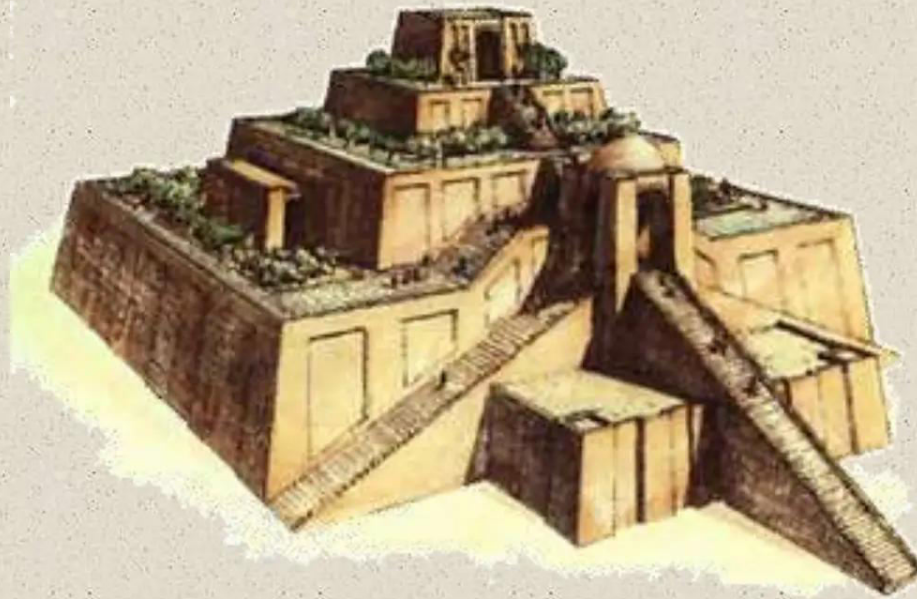
- Sumerians believed in many gods (polytheism) and thought their gods had power over nature and human activity.
- They wanted to please the gods.
- So, they built ziggurats (grand temple) in the center of each city for their chief god.





# Ziggurat

- It was built like a wedding cake.
- On top was a special place of worship.
- Only priest or priestesses could enter.



# Government

- Priests may have been the first to rule.

- Kings later ran the government.



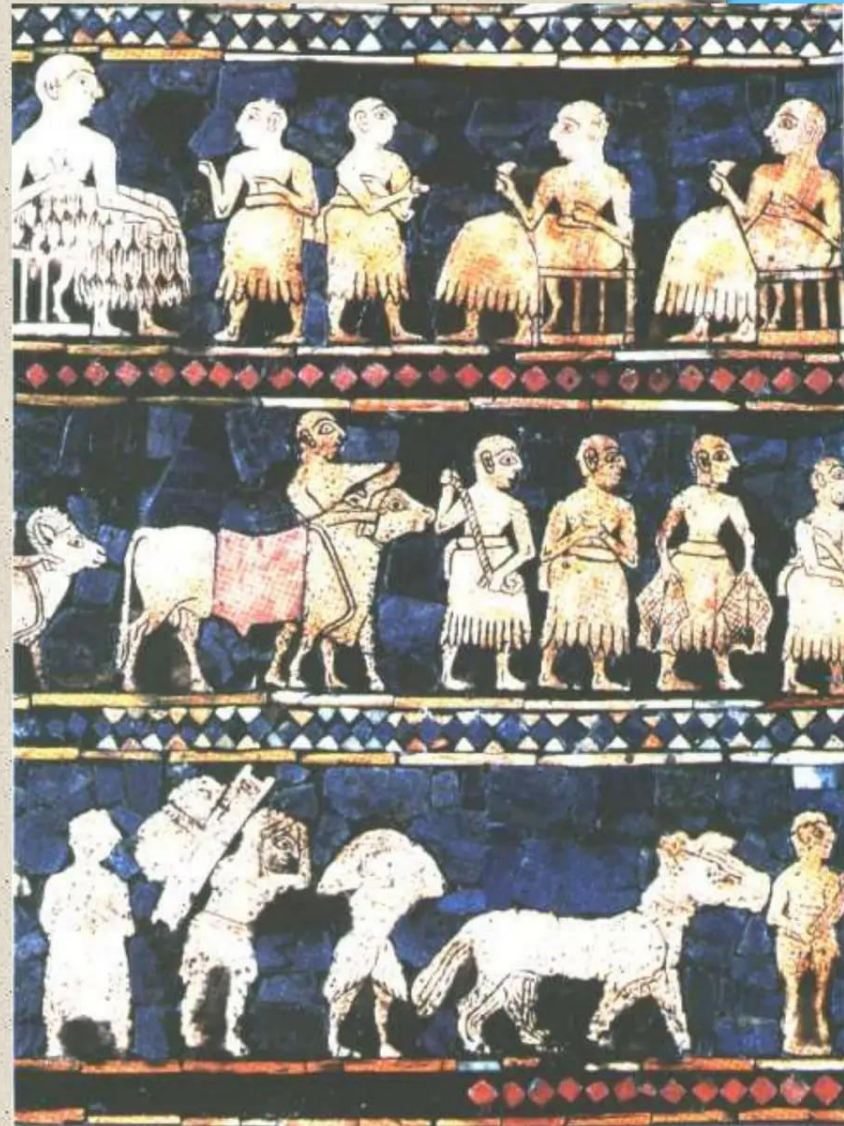
# People in Sumer

- Kings and Priests
- Farmers
- Artisans/craftsmen (skilled workers that made metal products, cloth, and pottery)
- Merchants and traders (traveled to other cities and traded tools, wheat, barley for copper, tin, timber.
- This lead to a division of labor



# Social Classes

- Upper class- King, priests, government officials
- Middle class- artisans, merchants, farmers, fishers (largest group)
- Lower class- slaves (worked on farms or in temples) Slaves may have been prisoners of war or people who owed debts.





# Roles of Society

- Men – were the head of the household and were in charge of the schools
- Women – had rights, could buy and sell goods, property and run businesses.
  - could also be a priestess



# Literature



- *Epic of Gilgamesh*: world's oldest known story. An epic is a long poem that tells the story of a hero
- Gilgamesh is a king who travels around the world with a friend performing great deeds. After his friend dies, Gilgamesh tries to find a way to live forever. He learns this is only possible for the gods.



# SARGON

- King Sargon- 2340 B.C. conquered all of Mesopotamia when city-states of Sumer fought among themselves.
- King Sargon was king of the Akkadians from northern Mesopotamia.
- He set up the world's first empire (group of many different lands under one ruler.)
- His empire lasted for about 200 years.

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*JG Kamen 2008*

# Cradle of Civilization

Sumerians' ideas and inventions were copied and improved upon by other peoples.

The SUMERIANS left a lasting mark on world history.



# ROMAN CIVILIZATION

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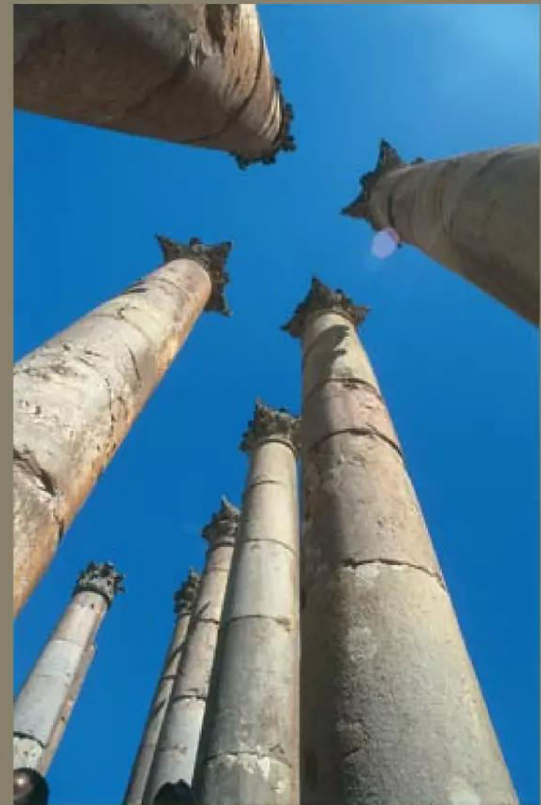
**8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 128-144**

By definition....

# CIVILIZATION

▣ Civilization refers to the overall way of life of the people that involve values, norms institution & made of thinking; to which successive generation in a society have attached primary importance.

▣ Civilization is a particular process 'cultural creativity' which is the work of a particular people.







North America

Olmec Culture  
Maya  
Mesoamerica

Pacific Ocean

Chavín Culture  
South America

Atlantic Ocean

Carthaginian Empire

Rome

Minoan

Greece

Israel

Persian Empire

Shang and Chou China

Pacific Ocean

Egypt

Kush

Mesopotamia

Indus Valley Culture

Indian Ocean

0 2000 4000 Miles  
0 2000 4000 Kilometers

Antarctica

# A tour through the ROMAN CIVILIZATION...

- Ancient Rome – a civilization that grew out of the city-state of Rome.
- Founded in the Italian Peninsula c. the 9<sup>th</sup> Century BC, then shifted from a monarchy to an oligarchic republic to a vast empire.
- It came to dominate Western Europe & the Mediterranean Sea surroundings via conquest & assimilation.

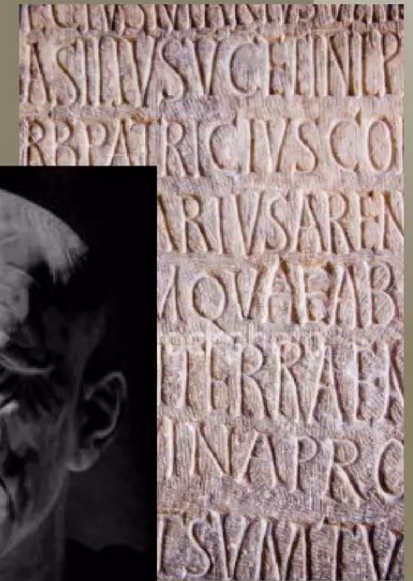
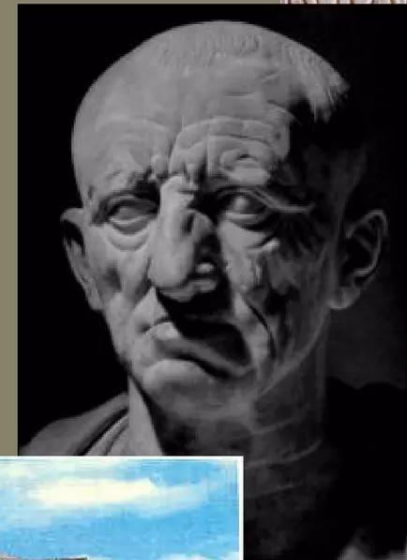




# A tour through the ROMAN CIVILIZATION...

☐ Roman Civilization contributed greatly to the development of :

- ✦ Law
- ✦ War
- ✦ Art
- ✦ Literature
- ✦ Architecture
- ✦ Language



# HUMAN CIVILIZATION

*Politics*

*Technology*

*Society*

*Culture*

*Government & Law*

*Architecture & Engineering*

*Social Class*

*Language*

*Art & Literature*



# POLITICS

## *Government.....*

### The Government of the Roman Republic

The structure consists:

- ☐ SENATE
- ☐ 2 CONSULS
- ☐ A DICTATOR
- ☐ COUNCIL OF PLEBS
- ☐ TRIBUNES OF 10
- ☐ CITIZEN

### The Government of the Roman Empire

The structure consists:

- ☐ SENATE
- ☐ EMPEROR
- ☐ COUNCIL
- ☐ PUBLIC SERVICE  
( IMPRERIAL HOUSEHOLD)

# POLITICS

## *Law.....*

- ▣ The roots of the legal principles & practices of the ancient Romans may be traced to the law of the 12 tables (499 BC) to the codification of Emperor Justinian I (c. 530 BC)
- ▣ The Roman law as preserved in Justinian's codes became the basis of legal principles & practices in the Byzantine Empire, & the continental Western Europe, & continued to be applied throughout most of Europe until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- ▣ Cicero defined law as a distinction between right & wrong, made conformable to most ancient nurture.
- ▣ He observed that the law & equity have not been established by opinion, but by nature.
- ▣ The major divisions of the law:
  1. Ius Civile (Citizen Law)
  2. Ius Gentium (Law of Nations)
  3. Ius Naturale (Natural Law)



# TECHNOLOGY

## *Architecture & Engineering.....*

### The Colosseum

- ▣ Took 10 years to build & completed in 80 AD by Vespasian's son, Titus.
- ▣ Built for gladiator contest, animal displays & mock sea battles.
- ▣ Had 75 rows of marble & wooden seats in 4 separate tiers to hold 50,000 spectators.



# TECHNOLOGY

## *Architecture & Engineering.....*

### Romans Bath

- ▣ Decorated in marble & gold.
- ▣ Had cold & warm pools, hot steam rooms & warm fountains.
- ▣ A place for bathing, exercising and simply meeting friends.



### Aqueduct

- ▣ To provide cities with water for public bath & ornamental fountains.
- ▣ To ensure a good supply of drinking water





# TECHNOLOGY

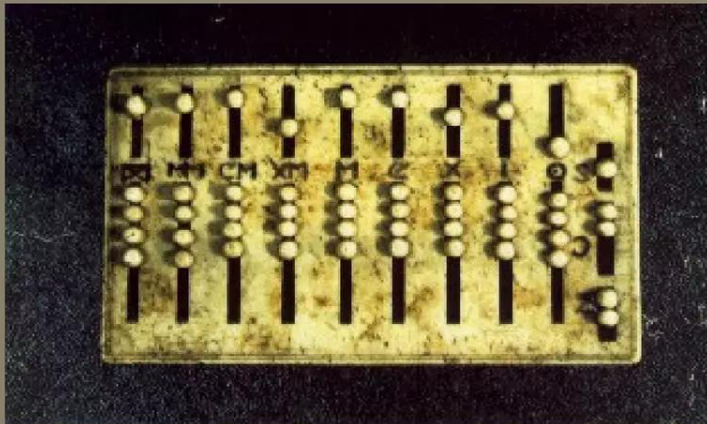
## *Architecture & Engineering.....*

### The Pantheon



- The 1<sup>st</sup> of a noble line domed structures.

### Abacus



- The 1<sup>st</sup> portable calculating device.
- Helps speed up the use of Roman arithmetic.

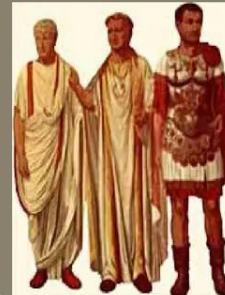
# SOCIETY

## *Social Classes.....*

The citizen class was divided into 3 distinct group:



The Patricians or  
Ruling Class



The Knights



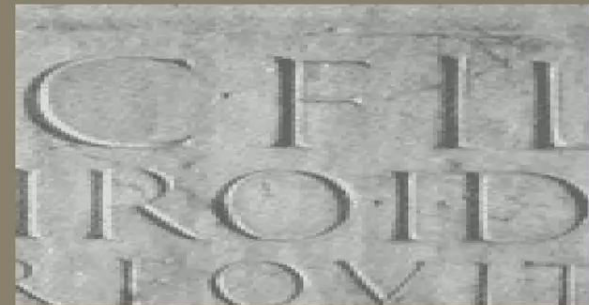
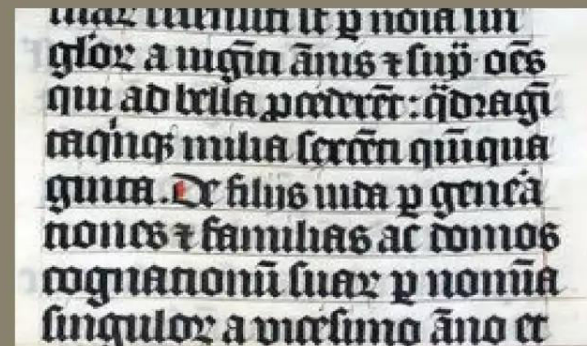
The Plebeians or Lower Classes



# CULTURE

## Language.....

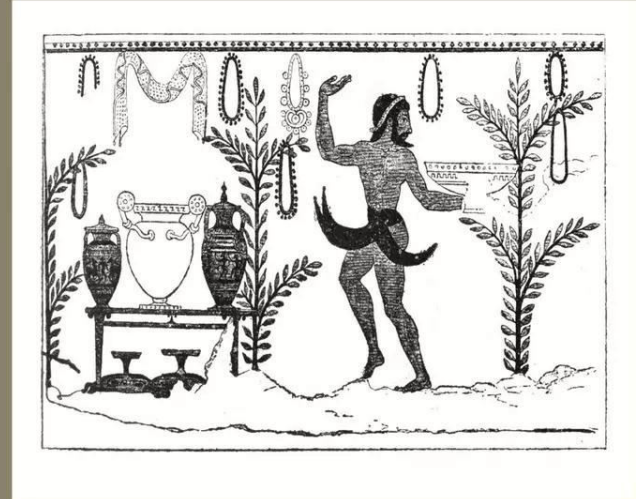
- ▣ The native language of the Romans was Latin.
- ▣ Its alphabets, the Latin alphabet is ultimately based on the Greek alphabet.
- ▣ The expansion of Roman Empire spread Latin throughout Europe & gradually shifting into a number of distinct Romance languages (French, Italian & Spanish)
- ▣ The Roman used just 23 letters to write Latin except letters J, U & W.



# CULTURE

## *Art & Literature.....*

- Most of early painting styles show Etruscan influences, particularly in the practice of political painting.



- Remains at Pompeii shows diverse influence from cultures spanning the Roman world. Portrait sculpture during the period utilized youthful & classical proportions, evolving later into a mixture of realism & idealism.



# CULTURE

## Art & Literature.....

- ▣ The literature reflects qualities of mind & action-less imaginative than Greek literature.
- ▣ Includes examples of sensual & emotional writing, a substantial portion is sober & moralistic in tone.
- ▣ Roman poets were writing epics & dramas
- ▣ Biographical writing was the of higher quality & proved popular with upper classes.

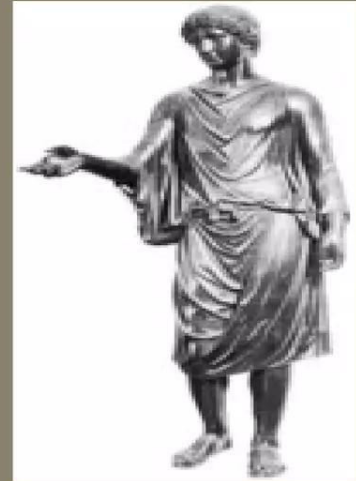
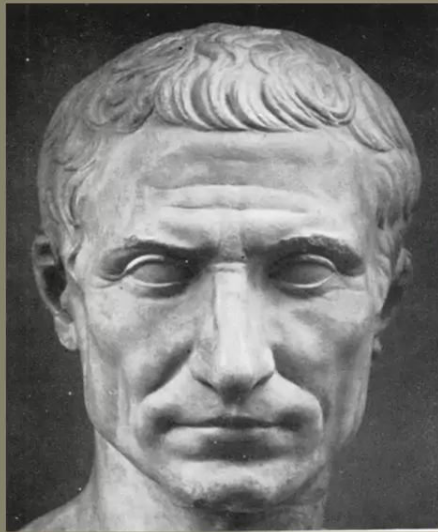
Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus  
ab oris- Italium, fato profugus, Latin lavini  
aque venit- litora, multum ille et terris  
iactatus et alto- vi superum saevae memo-  
rem Iunonis ob iram; multa quoque et  
bello passus, dum conderet urbem, infer-  
retque deos Latio, genus unde Latinum,  
Albanique patres, atque altae moenia  
Romae, Musa, mihi causas memora, quo  
numinae laeso, quidve dolens, regina deum  
tot adire labores impulerit. Tantaene ani-  
mis caelestibus irae? Urbs antiqua fuit, Ty-  
ryii tenuere coloni, Karthago, Italiam contra  
Tiberinaque longe ostia, dives opum  
studiisque asperrima belli; quam Iuono  
fertur terris magis omnibus unam post  
habita colluisse Samo; hic illius arma, hic  
currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,  
si qua fata sinant, iam tum tenditque,  
fovetque, Progeniem sed enim Iulia Troiano.



# Contributors from the ROMAN CIVILIZATION...

## Julius Caesar

- ▣ Reformed calendar
- ▣ Created police force
- ▣ Took steps to reduce overcrowding in Rome



## The Plebeians

- ▣ Gained equal rights between rich & poor
- ▣ Reformed Council of Plebs to protect their interest
- ▣ Promoted the priesthood to open for all citizen



# Contributors from the ROMAN CIVILIZATION...



## Augustus

- ▣ Military reforms
- ▣ Provincial reforms & imperial expansion
- ▣ Civil reforms, innovations & entertainment in Rome
- ▣ Building programs in Rome
- ▣ Economic policy & religious reforms

# BABYLONIAN CIVILIZATION

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**10<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 145-150**





# **BABYLONIAN CIVILIZATION**

- great builders, architects, and engineers.
- emerged near the Tigris and Euphrates River.

# THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON








Help

Map







- 
- A structure made up of layers upon layers of gardens that contained several species of plants, trees, and vines.
  - King Nebuchadnezzar II built the gardens for his wife, Queen Amytis.

# INCA CIVILIZATION

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**11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 151-183**



# Location



- ❖ Located in the Andes Mountains of South America.
- ❖ West Coast of South American in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, and Argentina.

# Location





# Origin of Inca & Myth



- ❖ Founded by **Manco Capac** in the beginning of 12<sup>th</sup> century.
- ❖ He was Considered the son of the sun god **Inti**.
- ❖ As the myth says, Manco Capac came up this valley from the south; following instructions of the sun god he threw his golden staff into the Cusco earth, and when the staff disappeared, suggesting the land's fertility, he founded his city Cuzco.

# Kingdom of Cuzco



- ❖ Under the leadership of **Manco Cápac**, Inca formed the small city-state Kingdom of Cuzco.
- ❖ The administrative, political and military center of the empire was located in Cuzco.
- ❖ Language: Quechua



# Expansion of Inca



- ❖ By 1350 Inca Roca had conquered all areas close to Lake Titicaca.
- ❖ In 1438, they began a far-reaching expansion under the command of Sapa Inca (paramount leader) **Pachacuti-Cusi Yupanqui**.
- ❖ During Pachacuti's reign, he and his son Tupac Inca Yupanqui brought much of the Andes mountains (roughly modern Peru and Ecuador) under Inca control.
- ❖ The construction of **Machu Picchu** was also started in the period of Pachacuti.

## Expansion of the Inca Empire ca. 1438-1525

- Pachacuti**  
1438-1463
- Tupa Inca**  
1463-1493
- Huayna Capac**  
1493-1525

- Major points of interests
- ✧ Archeological Site
- ✚ Points of elevation

1438-1463

Quest for the Inca Empire began in 1438 under the indomitable rule the first Sapa Inca named Pachacuti, he established major cities and a system of rule that was Unique to the Incas.

1463-1493

Pachacuti's son Tupa Inca continues the expansion of the empire and became one of history's farthest-ranging conquerors; he set the empire's southern limits on the Maule River in Chile.

1463-1525

Pachacuti's grandson Huayna Capac takes control as the Sapa Inca and Thrusts northward into what is now called Columbia, staking boundry markers on the Angasmayo river. He then settled in Quito, making that city the northern capital of the Inca Empire which spanned 2,500 miles (similar to the extent of the Roman Empire

1525-1532

Major expansion of the empire ceased by 1525. By the hieght of the Inca empire in 1532 Plague, Civil War and European invasion led by Francisco Pizarro brought the empire to it's knees. even though the empire was crumbling conflict and violent resistance to spanish rule continued atleast 40 years after the capturing and execution of Atahualpa Inca, the Sapa Inca at the time





# Twantinsuyu (Inca Provinces)



# Machu Picchu





# Machu Picchu



- ❖ Machu Picchu is located in the Cuzco Region.
- ❖ Pachacuti started to build the Machu Picchu and the construction finished at the end of Tupac Inca Yupanqui's period in 1493.
- ❖ Machu Picchu is located about 2,450 metres above from sea level.
- ❖ It was abandoned just over 100 years later, in 1572, as a belated result of the Spanish Conquest.
- ❖ There's a dispute among Archaeologists that Machu Picchu is either sacred religious site or agricultural station.

# Government System



- ❖ Ruled by an Emperor called the Sapa Inca and had absolute control

<i>Administrator</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total No</i>	<i>Governed Whom</i>
<i>Sapa Inca</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>All People</i>
<i>Apos</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>Quarter</i>

- **Local Governors**
  - **Officials** (army officers, priests, judges, and others from the noble class)
  - **Tax collectors.**
  - **Workers.**
  - When Sapa Inca died his son become next Sapa Inca.
- ❖ The Queen was called the Coya
    - Performed religious functions
    - Served in absence of Sapa Inca



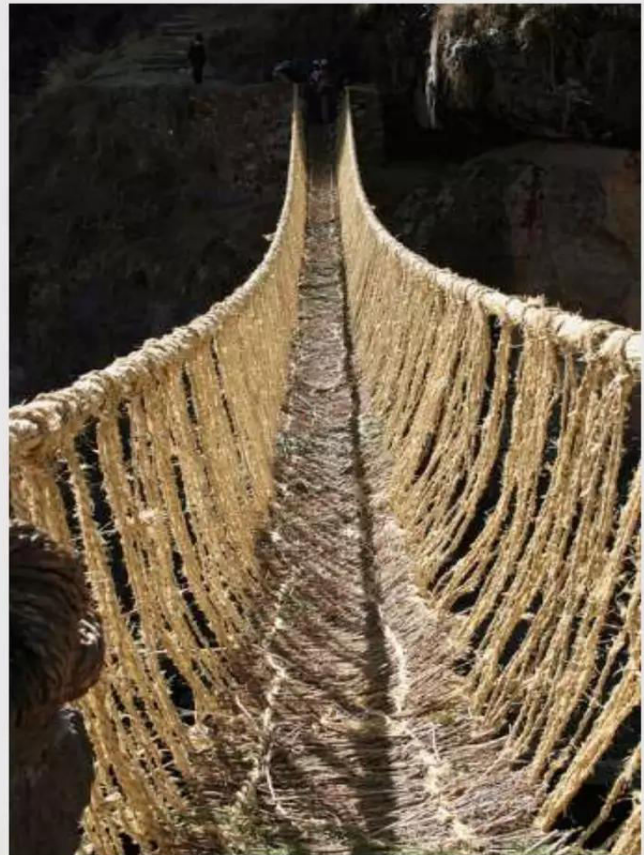
# Inca Roads & Bridges



Road:



Bridge:



# Economy & Agriculture



## ❖ Farming

- Created terraces in mountains to farm on secured by stone walls
- Farmers spent part of year working land for emperor
- Grew corn, potatoes, cotton, squash, and beans
- Government gave part of harvest to people and stored the rest

## ❖ Mita System



# Mita System



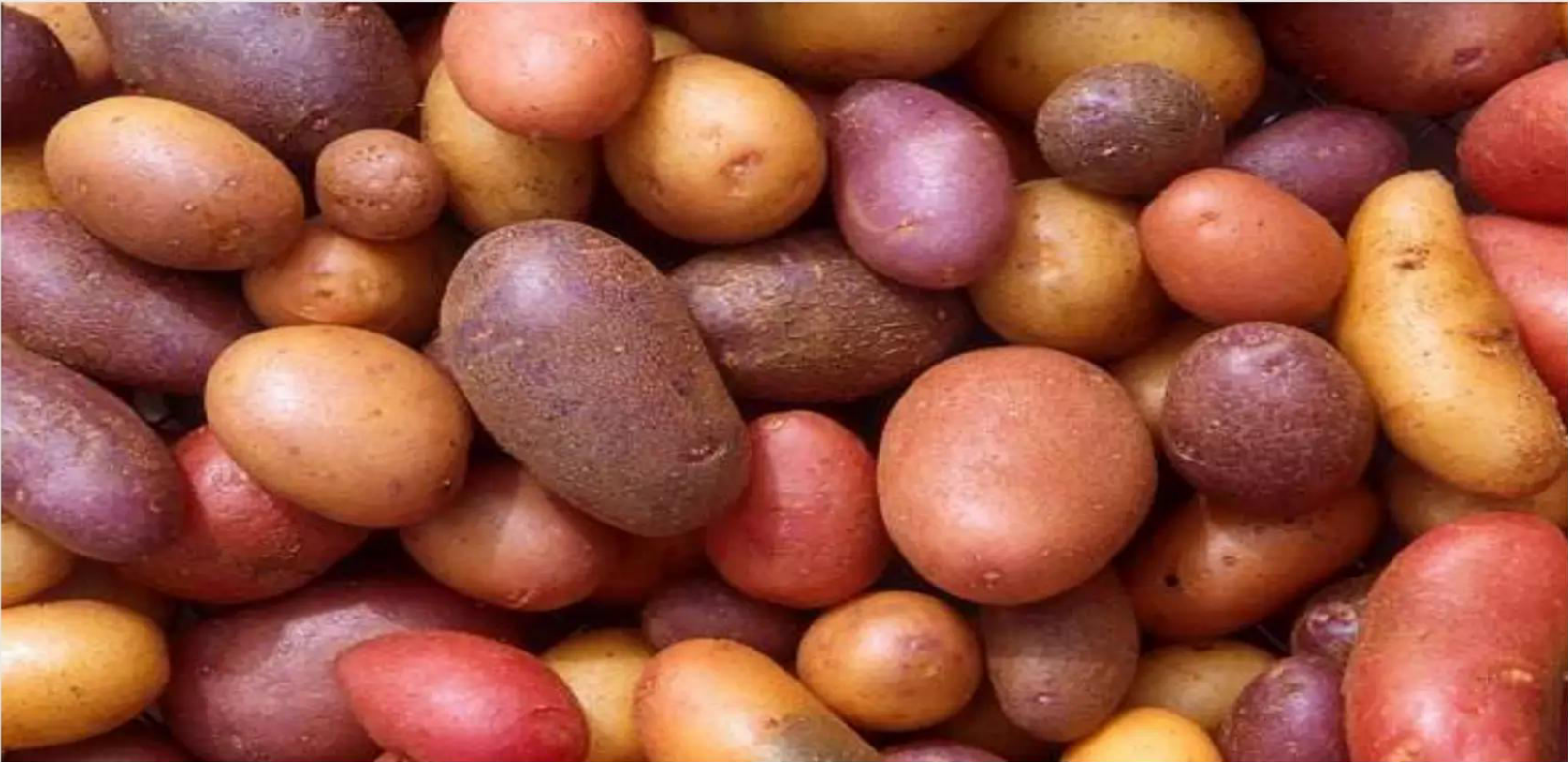
- ❧ Mita was one kind of labour tax. The Incas required all the taxpayers to work for a certain period in each year for the Empire. This labour were called Mita.
- ❧ Women had to weave clothes.
- ❧ Men had to cultivate & build structures.

# Terraced Farming





# Crops



- ❖ Around 200 varieties of Peruvian potatoes were cultivated by the Incas.



# Crops



- ❖ Many varieties of Peruvian maize (corn) were well-known to the Incas for centuries

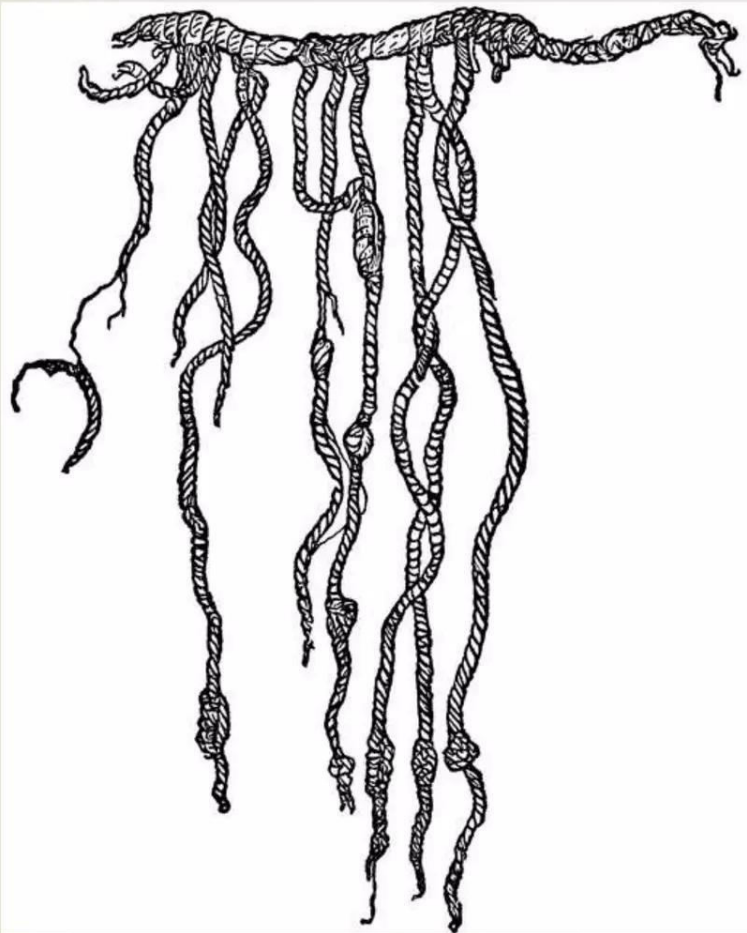


# Inca Society



- ❖ 4 Class in society :
  - ❖ Sapa Inca himself
  - ❖ Royal
  - ❖ Noble
  - ❖ Ayllu
- ❖ People lived in close communities called Ayllus.
- ❖ Ayllu lived together in a restricted area and sharing land, animals, and crops.
- ❖ Some woman can leave ayllus for better life which is called Chosen Woman.
- ❖ Regulated society by arranging marriages to make sure men and women settled down.
- ❖ People conquered by the Incans were put into Incan army.

# Record Keeping: The Quipu



- ❖ Inca used Quipu for calculating numbers.
- ❖ They didn't have any writing system. Instead they used Quipu to remember & calculating numbers.



# Intellectual & Artistic Achievements



- ❖ Incas had no system of writing
- ❖ Quipu measurement
- ❖ Advanced medicine- antiseptics and skull surgery
- ❖ Gold and silver works

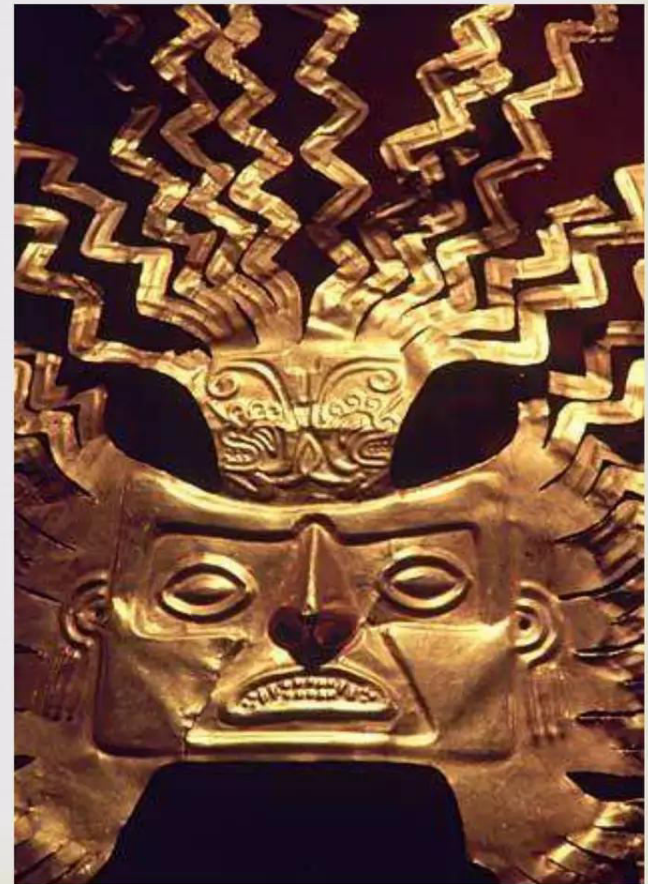


# Religion



- ❖ Polytheistic.
- ❖ Viracocha was the creator god. His son is Inti.
- ❖ The most important of which was the sun god, Inti.

Sun God Inti





# Human Sacrifice



- ❖ Human Sacrifice was part of a religious ritual.
- ❖ Involved mainly children
- ❖ Happened around an important event.
- ❖ Held a feast, took them to the top of a mountain, gave them something to intoxicate them
- ❖ Were either strangled, hit on the head, or left to die of exposure

# Inca Art work





# Inca Art work



# Inca Art work





# Inca Architecture



# Weapons, Armor, and Warfare



- ❖ The armor used by the Incas included:
  - ❧ Helmets made of wood, copper, bronze, cane, or animal skin; some were adorned with feathers
  - ❧ Round or square shields made from wood.
- ❖ The Inca weaponry included:
  - ❧ Bronze or bone-tipped spears
  - ❧ Two-handed wooden swords with serrated edges
  - ❧ Clubs with stone and spiked metal heads
  - ❧ Stone or copper headed battle-axes



# INCA CIVIL WAR



- ❖ From 1527 to 1532, brothers **Huáscar** and **Atahualpa** fought over the Inca Empire
- ❖ Their father, Sapa Inca Huayna Capac, had allowed each to rule a part of the Empire as regent during his reign: Huáscar in Cuzco and Atahualpa in Quito.
- ❖ When Huayna Capac and his eldest son and heir Ninan Cuyuchi, died in 1527 , Atahualpa and Huáscar went to war over who would succeed their father.

# Pre-conquest Of Inca



- ❖ Spanish conquistadors led by Francisco Pizarro and his brothers reached Inca territory by 1526.
- ❖ In 1529, Pizarro received royal approval to conquer the region and be its viceroy.



# Decline of Inca Empire



# Decline of Inca Empire



- ❖ In January 1531, a Spanish expedition landed on **Puná Island**; led by **Francisco Pizarro**. Then they occupied **Tumbes**.
- ❖ After receiving reinforcements, Pizarro founded the city of **San Miguel de Piura** in September 1532.
- ❖ After hearing about the party of strangers advancing through the empire, Atahualpha sent an Inca noble to investigate them.
- ❖ Spanish invaders reached Cajamarca on November 15, 1532.



# Decline of Inca Empire



- ❖ After Reaching at Cajamarca, **Francisco Pizarro** ambushed some of his army for sudden strike.
- ❖ When Atahualpa visited them the next morning, he brought with him a small group of about 2000 priests and attendants.
- ❖ They grabbed the Sapa Inca & killed most of his soldiers.
- ❖ To get free from Spaniards, Atahualpa offered a room 22 feet long filled with gold and silver.

# CAUSES OF DECLINE



- ❖ Smallpox causing disaster for the Incas.
- ❖ 1527 A.D.- Sapa Inca Huayna Capac died of smallpox.
- ❖ The civil war weakened the Inca empire.
- ❖ Casualties and losses : At least 100,000 killed and Tumebamba city destroyed.
- ❖ Inca empire was too big to control from the capital Cuzco.



# CHINESE CIVILIZATION

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**13<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 184-195**





# INTRODUCTION

China is an East Asian country with a large territory, a huge population and an ancient history. With written records dating back 4,000 years.

Fossils that have been found in Chinese territory include those of Yuanmou Man, the first *Homo erectus*, who lived 1.7 million years ago, those of Laotian Man, who lived 750,000 years ago, and those of the Peking Man, who lived at Zhoukoudian in today's suburban Beijing 600,000 years ago.

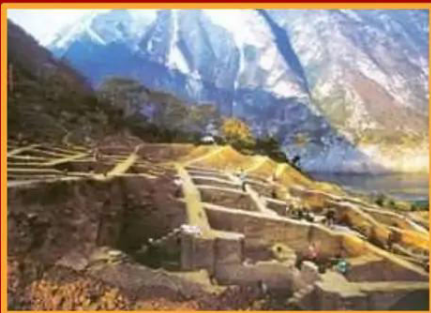




# LOCATION

The Yellow River is said to be the cradle of Chinese civilization, although cultures originated along both the Yellow River and the Yangtze River valleys millennia ago in the Neolithic era.

The first light of Chinese civilization revealed itself 7,000 to 8,000 years ago, as indicated by the ruins of the Daxi Culture in Sichuan and Hubei provinces, the Majiapang Culture in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces, the Hemudu Culture in eastern Zhejiang and the Yangshou Culture along the middle reaches of the Yellow River and its main tributaries.





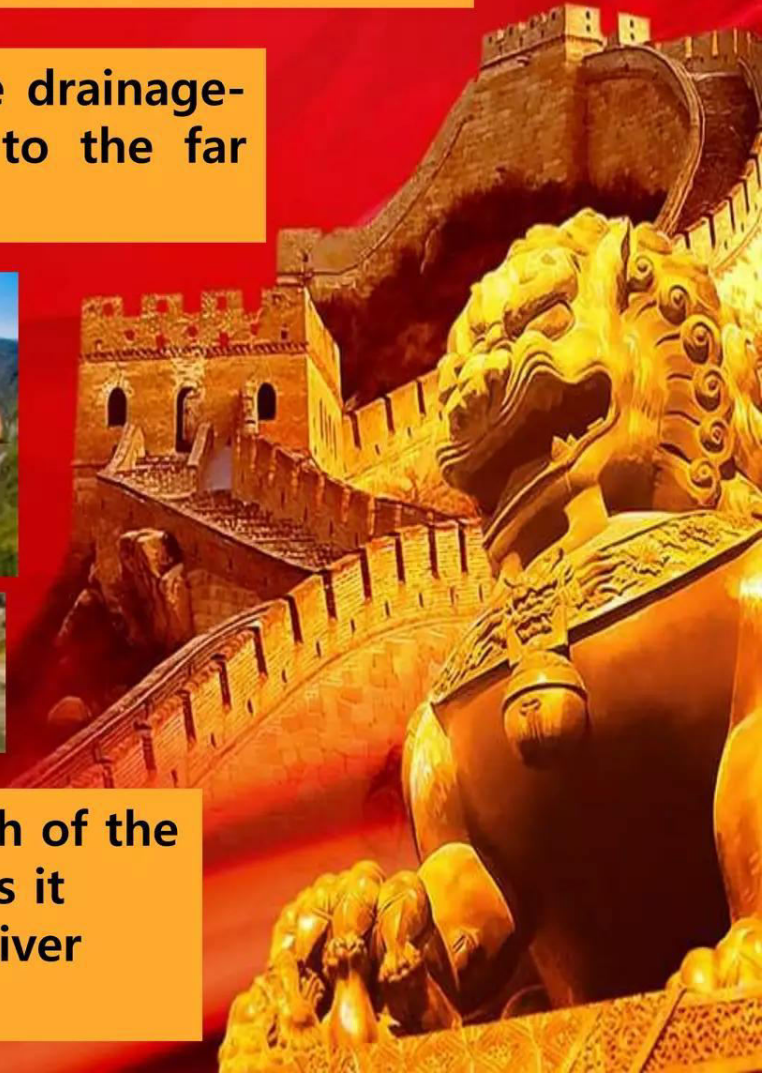
# MAJOR RIVERS

Two great rivers run through China Proper: the Yellow River in the north, and the Yangtze (or Yangzi ) River to the south.

In fact, most of China Proper belongs to the drainage-basins of these two rivers. Both originate to the far west in the Tibetan Plateau.



Sometimes the Yellow River has emptied south of the Shandong peninsula, rather than north of it as it does today. And for long periods, the Huai River emptied into the sea.





# SOCIETY

The social structure of Ancient China was the key to determining who was the more important and most respected people of Ancient times in China. Five groups; The Shi, the Nong, the Gong, the Shang and the Nubi

The **KING** and his family were placed on the topmost level of the ancient Chinese social pyramid.

**SHI**- The Shi were the gentry scholars in the time of ancient Zhou and Shang dynasties.

**NONG**- The Nong class was comprised by the peasant farmers.

**GONG**-The Gong class was composed by the craftsmen and artisans.

**SHANG**- The Shang class composed by traders and merchants.

**NUBI**- The Nubi class consisted of Slaves.





# RELIGION

The Chinese were worshippers of nature. They worshipped the earth, heaven, sun, moon, stars and other aspects of nature.

The earth god was named as 'Si' and the god of crops as 'Chi' by the Chinese. 'Shangti' was another famous god of the Chinese.

The Chinese worshipped their ancestors by organising family feasts.

They did not offer any prayer to help the dead; rather they believed that the dead would help the living.

In the sixth century B.C. drastic change came in the field of religion. The reformers like Lao-Tse and Confucius emerged in China who changed the religious outlook of the Chinese by their reforms.





# CONFUCIANISM

Confucius was another great reformer of ancient China.

He was born in 551 B.C. in an ordinary family of a small village of the 'Lu' province (modern shantung).

He said he wanted to teach about the Mandate of Heaven . This important belief of his political philosophy was that Heaven would choose a person and his clan to rule . He mixed his theology with his ideas of politics.

He taught what is called the Silver Rule of behavior that is less expansive than the Golden Rule:

His teachings have been reflected in 'Five Classics' such as—the 'Book of History', 'Book of Poetry', 'Book of Changes', 'Book of Spring and Autumn' and 'Book of Rites'.





# AGRICULTURE

**Agricultural sites dating back 6,000 to 7,000 year include rice, millet and spade-like farm tools made of stone or bone. At the sites, indications of rice cultivation are in great abundance, as piles of rice grains, husks, stalks and leaves have been found there**

**In one of the ancient Chinese legends, there is a story of Shen Nong Shi (also known as the Red Emperor or Yan Emperor) concerning the origin of agriculture. Before Shen Nong Shi, people ate reptiles, little animals, mussels, and wild vegetables.**





# SERICULTURE

**China was the first country in the world to raise silkworms and make silk.**

**Jade effigies of silkworms as well as silk fabrics pasted on the surface of bronzes have been unearthed.**

**The great varieties of silk products, including thin tough silk, figured woven silk, different types of gauze, brocade and embroidered silk which itself came in more than a dozen types, the complicated ways of weaving and bright colors**





# DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS

**Dogs were the first animals to be domesticated in ancient China**

**After millet domestication both pig and dog helped build the Yangshao culture, one of northern China's most important early civilizations.**





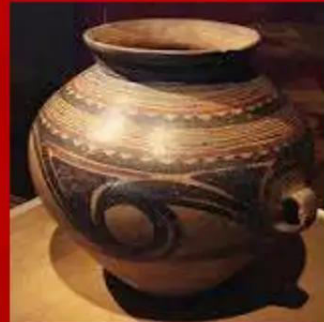
# POTTERY

Different kinds of pottery appeared in different times and regions. Yangshao Culture, 5,000 - 7,000 years ago to today, developed a technique for painted ceramic wares.

Qujialing Culture and Longshan Culture, dating back about 4,000 years ago, were known for their black ceramic wares.

Another fine example of beautifully crafted pottery is the tricolor glazed pottery of the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907).

Another choice pottery that won great reputation for hundreds of years is purple clay pottery.





# WOODWORK

The progenitors of Chinese woodworking are considered to be Lu Ban (??) and his wife Lady Yun, from the Spring and Autumn Period.

Lu Ban is said to have brought the plane, chalkline, and other tools to China. His teachings are supposedly left behind in the book *Lu Ban Jing* (???, "Manuscript of Lu Ban"), although it was written some 1500 years after his death.

This book is filled largely with descriptions of dimensions for use in building various items—such as flower pots, tables, altars, etc.—and also contains extensive instructions concerning Feng Shui, the ancient Chinese practice of geomancy. It mentions almost nothing of the intricate glueless and nailless joinery for which Chinese furniture was so famous.





The background of the slide is a photograph of an ancient stone tablet. The tablet is covered in rows of cuneiform script. A prominent vertical crack runs down the center. In the lower right corner, there is a circular stamp or seal, possibly depicting a bull's head, which is partially obscured by the text overlay.

# PERSIAN CIVILIZATION

**A FORGOTTEN EMPIRE OF GLORY WELL DESERVED TO BE  
REMEMBERED.**

**14<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 196-225**

# PERSIA: 600-490 B.C.

Persia emerged and developed into a great country. They were successful in every aspect of their civilization (this includes religion, technology, ruling, government, and how well they adapted to their geographical surroundings). Persia did a great amount of conquering other civilizations and they had a strategic government system that was very effective.



# Geography Of Persia

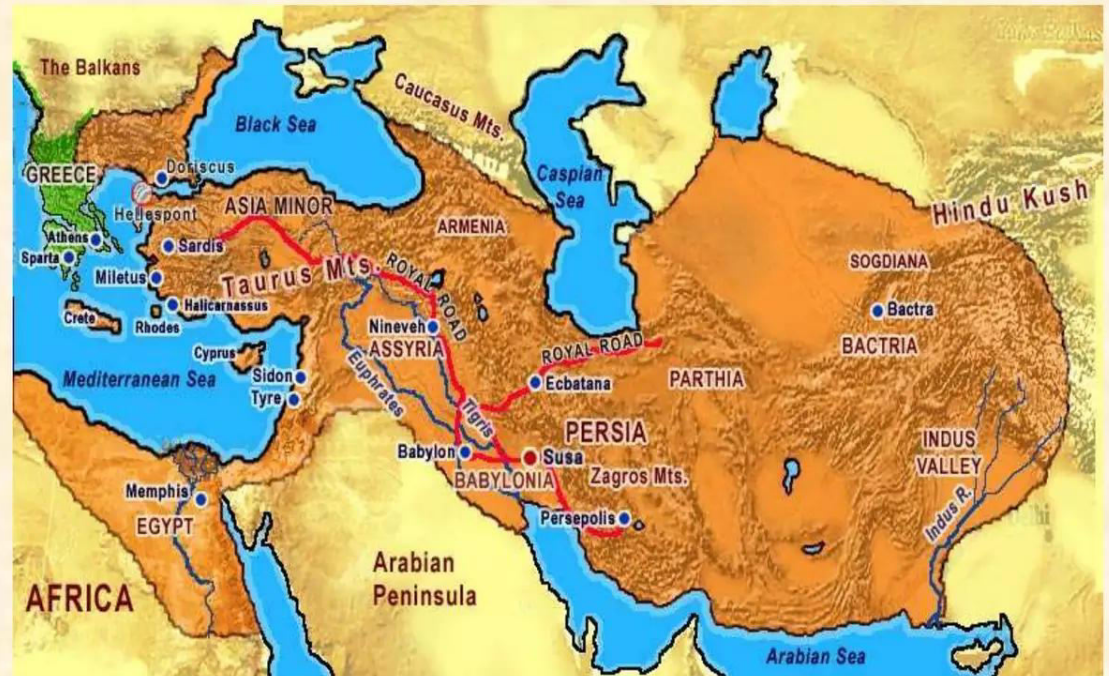
- **WATER MASSES**

Touching upon the Arabian sea, the Aral sea, the black sea, the Caspian sea, the Mediterranean sea, the Persian gulf and the red sea

- **RIVERS**

Euphrates, Tigris, Indus

Surrounded by the Arabian desert, Caucasus Mountains



- **CLIMATE**

Middle Eastern climate is generally hot and dry, with the exception of the Fertile Crescent river-valley with fairly mild winters lesser in the more mountainous terrain

# King Cyrus



- *The beginning of king Cyrus' ruling started in 550 B.C*
- *Under his rule the Persian Empire expanded from the Indus river to Anatolia. (Approximately 2,000 miles.)*
- *When King Cyrus was leading wars he was said to have lead many victories. (550- 539 B.C.)*
- *He was a very kind person, considering he believing in recognition of local customs and Religions. Because he allowed freedom Babylon welcomed Cyrus.(539 B.C)*
- *Cyrus permitted Jews to return to Jerusalem, resulting in the Jews being able to continue their rituals and reconstruct their city.*
- *Cyrus passed away in a skirmish, trying to protect his empire by fighting invaders on his territory. He left the thrown to his son, Cambyses. (530 B.C)*



# King Cambyses



- *Expanded the empire by gaining control of Egypt.*
- *In contrast to his father, he did not accept all religions.*
- *He treated the Egyptian religion very poorly.*
- *An example of his horrid treatment towards Egyptian religion is that he had people under his ruling burn pictures of Egyptian gods.*
- *The actions of this King caused rebellion to occur in the Persian empire. He ruled for 8 years before dying.*
- *After dying he left the throne to his heir Darius.*



# King Darius



- *Darius was actually the guard of Cambyses before he died.*
- *A group of well-trained soldiers called the Ten Thousand Immortals helped him achieve power in 521 B.C.*
- *The first couple of years of his reign, he had to clean up what Cambyses has left behind; numerous uprisings from the Persian society.*
- *One of Darius's greatest accomplishments was the establishment of many provinces in the Persian Empire. He was the first Persian emperor to use coins in trade.*



# PERSIAN RELIGION

- **Zarathustra** was a Persian prophet.
- **Zoroastrianism** became the official religion of the Persian Empire
- It survives there in isolated areas but more prosperously in India. In India the religion is called **Parsiism**.
- Zoroastrianism contains both monotheistic and dualistic features.
- Its concepts of one God, judgment, heaven and hell likely influenced the major Western religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

# PERSIAN CULTURE

- The Persians very gradually converted to Islam from the mid 7th century and later adopted the Arabic alphabet.
- The artistic, architectural, literary, rugs and other strands of Persian culture flowered again and again despite periodic waves of invaders and internal rivalries.
- Persian culture has spread throughout the world.



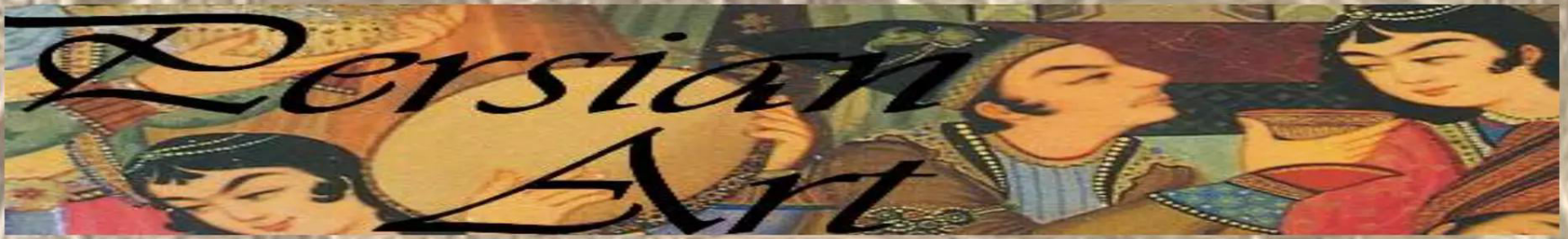


## • PAINTING

- Persia has offered a particularly unique art to the world which is excellent in its kind.
- There style of painting represents the tradition of realism in Persian art, striving for truthfulness in form and detail.
- Persia has well-known painters; Mani and Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi.
- Qajar paintings is recognizable for its distinctive style of portraiture.

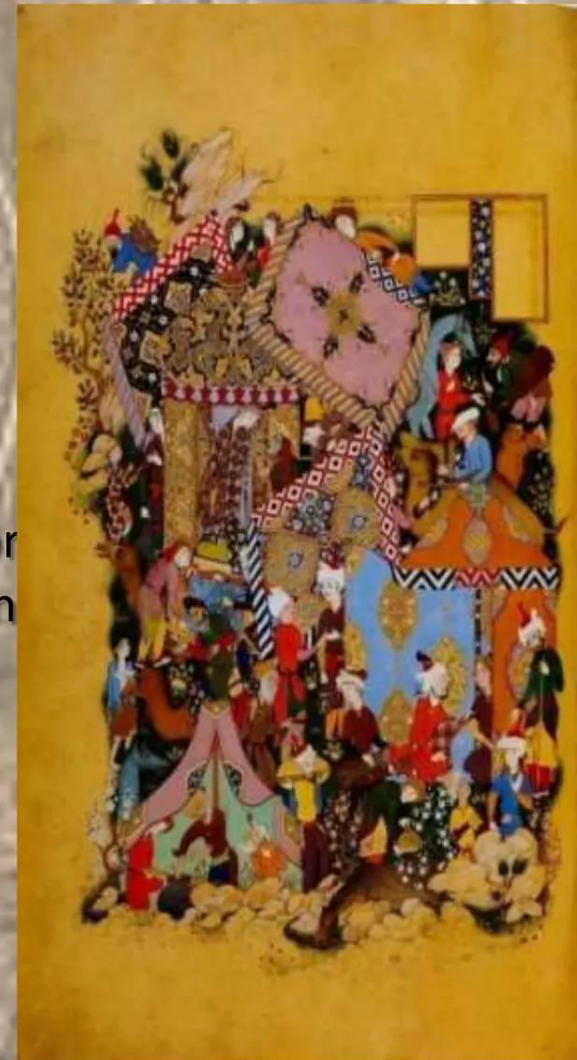






## • MINIATURE

- They start with treating the paper, preparing the pigments, learning brush technique and finish by completing a painting.
- The course also considers the principle themes illustrated, color symbolism, patronage and design – layout and composition with reference to spatial relationship.
- The practical aspect enables the students to use the traditional methods and materials in order to execute a miniature painting themselves by the end of the

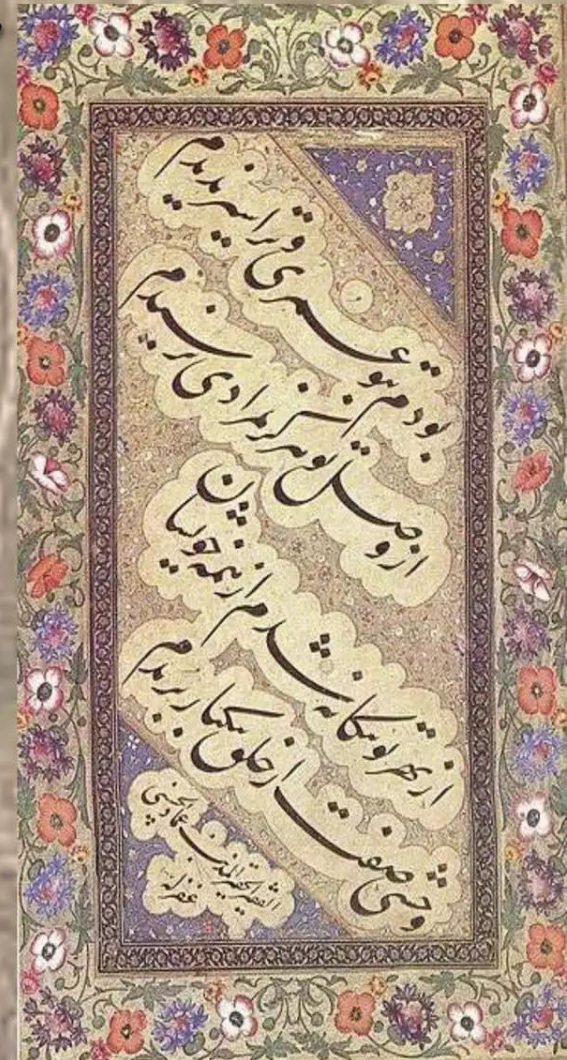






## • CALLIGRAPHY

- It is considered to be one of the most eye catching and fascinating manifestations of Persian culture.
- Nas'taliq is the most beautiful Persian Calligraphy style and also technically the most complicated.
- Even the second popular Persian calligraphy style i.e. "Cursive Nas'taliq" or "Shekasteh Nas'taliq" noticeably follows the same rules as Nas'taliq, with more flexibility of course.

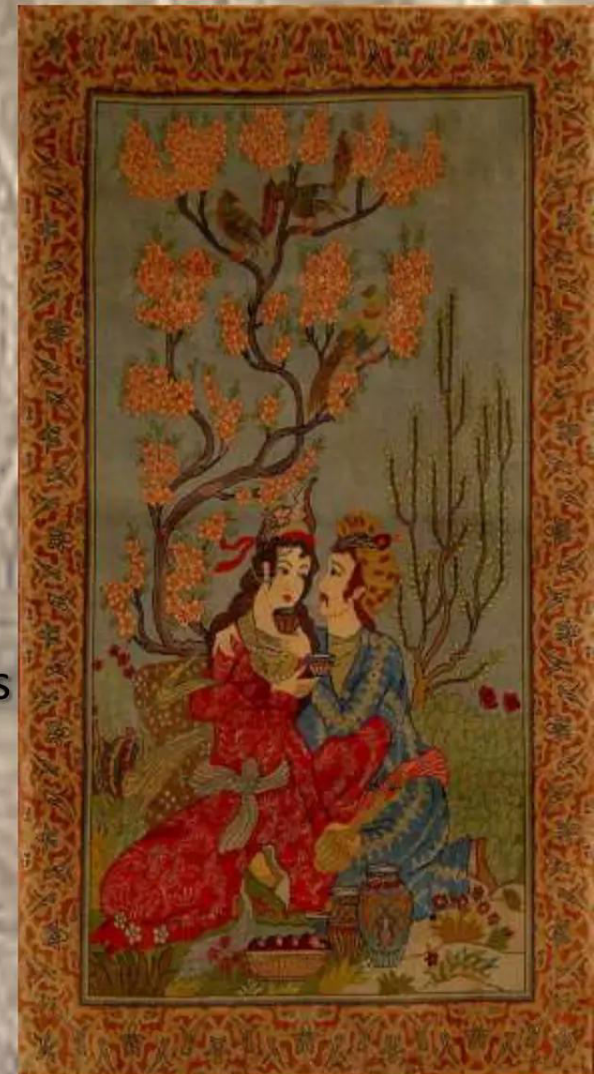






## • RUGS

- Persian rug has a wide variety designs and styles, and trying to organize them in to a category is a very difficult task.
- Materials used in carpets, including wool and cotton, decay.
- The dyes used to create the coloring are all from plants, roots and other natural substances
- The art of carpet-weaving in Persia is at least **3500** years old.





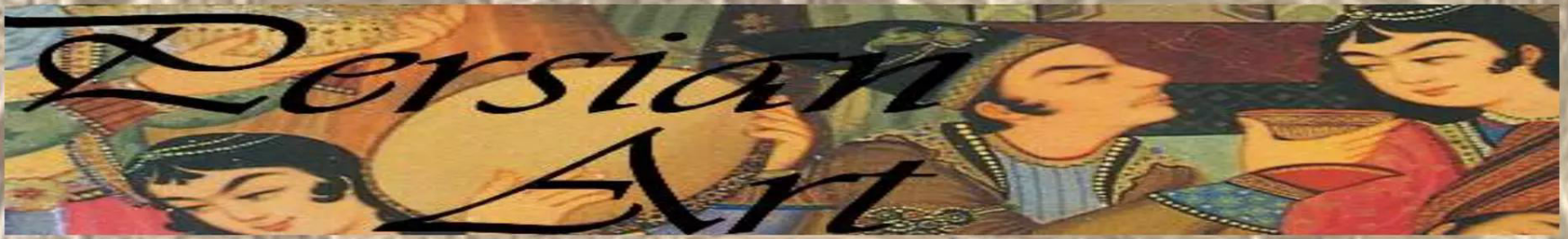


## • POTTERY

- The taste and talent of the Persian people can be seen through the designs of their earthen wares.
- Ceramic art mean art objects such as figures, tiles, and tableware made from clay and other raw materials by the process of pottery.
- One major emphasis in ceramic development in the Muslim world was the use of tile and decorative tilework.

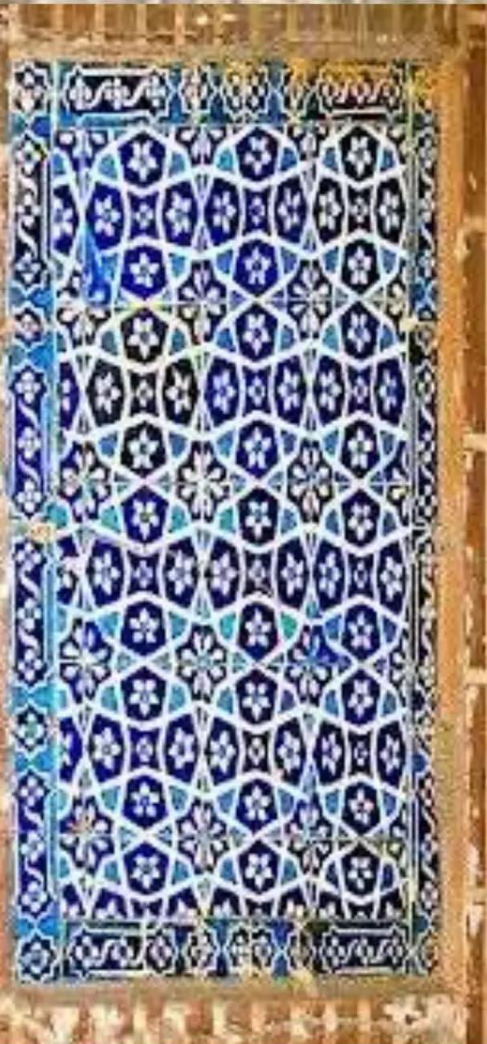






## • TILEWORK

- The tilework is a unique feature of the blue mosques.
- In the old days, Kashan and Tabriz were the two famous centers of Persian mosaic and tile industry.







# • MINA-KARI

- Mina is the feminine form of Minoo in Persian, meaning heaven. Mina refers to the Azure color of heaven
- The art of Minakari or Enameling is called miniature of fire as well as the decoration of metal and tile with mina glaze.



- The Persian craftsmen invented this art and Mongols spreaded it to India.
- French tourist, made a reference to an enamel work, which comprised a pattern of birds and animals on a floral background in light blue, green, yellow and red.







# • KHATAM-KARI

- "Khatam-kari" means "incrustation work".
- This craft consists in the production of incrustation patterns with thin sticks of wood, brass, camel bones.



- Ivory, gold or silver can also be used for collection objects.
- China and improved by Persian know-how, this craft existed for more than **700** years and is still perennial in Shiraz and Isfahan.





# • **GHALAM-ZANI**

- Ghalam-zani is known as metalwork of Persia.
- Ghalam-zani is made by hammering gold or silver (or other materials)





The background of the slide is a photograph of the Chogha Zanbil ruins. It shows a large, terraced ziggurat made of mud-brick, with some sections appearing to be reconstructed or well-preserved. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The title 'PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE' is overlaid on the top part of the image in a bold, black, serif font.

# PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE

## • **CHOGHA ZANBIL (1250 BC)**

- Built under the direction of the Elamite ruler Untash-Gal during the Middle Elamite period.
- Its irregularly shaped outer wall extends approximately 3,900 by 2,600 feet (1,200 by 800 meters) around the inner sanctum and 13 temple buildings, of which only four are well conserved.
- The complex was still unfinished, however by about 640 B.C, when Chogha Zanbil was attacked, looted, and heavily damaged by the forces of the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal.
- Afterward it fell into ruin.



# **PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE**

## **• PASARGAD COMPLEX**

- THE POLITICAL CAPITAL OF CYRUS THE GREAT, MIGHT BE CONSIDERED A COMPLETE MANIFESTATION OF PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE.**
- PASARGAD IS NOW LARGELY IN RUINS, BUT ONE CAN SEE THAT HOW IMPOSING IT MUST HAVE BEEN IN MANY RESPECTS.**



# **PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE**

## **• PERSEPOLIS**

- PERSEPOLIS WAS A SACRED NATIONAL SHRINE, POTENT SENSING FOR THE SPRING FESTIVAL, NOW RUZ.**
- THE GREAT HALL OF PERSEPOLIS CONTAINED THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS (IN SIX ROWS), 18.5M HIGH.**
- THE WALLS WERE OF MUD BRICK AND ORNAMENTED WITH PAINTED AND FLORAL DESIGNS.**
- IVORY, GOLD, AND PRECIOUS STONES WERE AMONG MATERIALS USED IN THE MOSAIC WORKS OF THE HALL.**



# **PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE**

## **• PALACE OF ARDASHIR**

- IN MANY WAYS THE SASSANID DYNASTIC PERIOD (224-651 CE) WITNESSED THE HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT OF PERSIAN CIVILIZATION.**
- IT IS CERTAINLY THE OLDEST SASSANID PALACE.**
- IT WAS BUILT BY ARDESHIR I FOUNDER OF THE SASSANID EMPIRE, IN GUR.**
- THE FIRST SASSANID CAPITAL.**



# **PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE**

## **• PERSIAN GARDEN**

- THE PERSIAN GARDEN REFERS TO A TRADITION AND STYLE OF GARDEN DESIGN WHICH ORIGINATED IN PERSIA AND WHICH INFLUENCED THE DESIGN OF GARDENS THROUGHOUT THE LARGER REGION.**
- THE ORIGIN OF PERSIAN GARDENS MAY DATE BACK AS FAR AS 4000 BCE.**
- THE DECORATED POTTERY OF THAT TIME DISPLAYS THE TYPICAL CROSS PLAN OF THE PERSIAN GARDEN.**
- THE OUTLINE OF CYRUS THE GREAT' GARDEN, BUILT AROUND 500 BCE, IS STILL VIEWABLE TODAY.**



# **PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE**

## **• PERSIAN DOMES**

- DOMES WERE AN IMPORTANT PART AND CONSTRUCTED ON THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE IN PERSIA.**
- THE OUTER SURFACES OF THE DOMES ARE MOSTLY MOSAIC FACED, WHICH CREATES A MAGICAL VIEW.**
- VARIOUS STRUCTURES SUCH AS MOSQUES, MAUSOLEUMS, BAZAARS, BRIDGES, AND DIFFERENT PALACES HAVE MAINLY SURVIVED FROM THIS PERIOD.**

The background of the slide is a faded, artistic rendering of a Persian architectural scene. It features several tall, slender columns and domed structures, possibly a palace or a historical site. The overall tone is warm and historical, with a yellowish-green tint at the top where the title is located.

# **PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE**

## **• WIND TOWER**

- A WIND TOWER IS A CHIMNEY-LIKE STRUCTURE POSITIONED ABOVE THE HOUSE TO CATCH THE PREVAILING WIND.**
- THE TOWER CATCHES THE WIND, DRIVING A HOT, DRY BREEZE INTO THE HOUSE.**
- THE FLOW OF THE INCOMING AIR IS THEN DIRECTED ACROSS THE VERTICAL SHAFT FROM THE QANAT.**



# PERSIAN LANGUAGE AND WRITING

Ancient Persians had many languages and writing systems;

- **ELAMITE** was the official language of the Persian Empire from 600 BCE – 400 BCE.
- **OLD PERSIAN** was created by Darius I between 522 BCE and 486 BCE.
- **AKKADIAN** 2500 BCE – 1900 BCE
- **ARAMAIC** 1000 BCE – 600 BCE

Scripts Writings were usually on clay tablets (sometimes they wrote on cliffs). Used special writing instruments.

Writing was done by scribes, High level people were illiterate.  
Writing was beneath them.



A traditional Persian miniature painting depicting a group of musicians. In the foreground, a woman in a green and red dress plays a stringed instrument, possibly a kamancheh. Behind her, another woman in a blue and gold dress plays a similar instrument. To the right, a man in a blue and gold robe is seated, and another woman in a red and gold dress is partially visible. The background features architectural elements and a warm, golden light. The title 'PERSIAN MUSIC' is overlaid in large, bold, black letters at the top center.

# PERSIAN MUSIC

- The history of musical development in Persia dates back to more than **2500** years ago.
- Tracing Persian musical history is difficult as notation wasn't used with any significant regularity until the 1930s.
- Most of the information about the early nature of Persian music comes from the work of;
  - Artist: representations of paintings, poetry,
  - historians: Herodotus, Xenophon
  - Philosophers: Farabi (d. **950**), Ebn Sina (**980-1037**), Razi (d. **1209**), and others.



# PERSIAN FASION

- Throughout the ancient world including Persia, both men and women used make-up, wore jewellery and colored their body parts.
- Moreover, their garments were both elaborate and colorful.
- Rather than being marked by gender, clothing styles were distinguished by class and status.
- The typical dress was a loose long sheath tightened at the waist and pleated at the knee



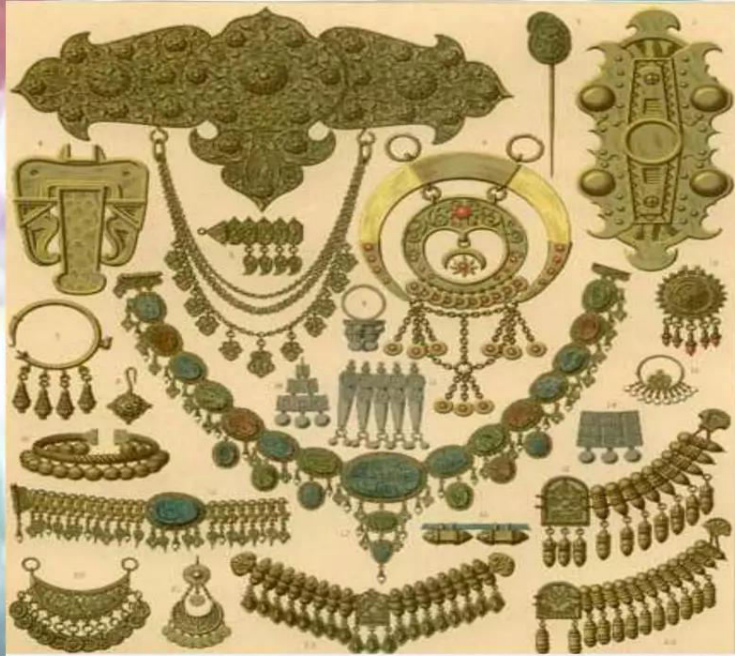
# PERSIAN FOOTWEAR

- A Galesh is traditional footwear of Persia.
- The "Galesh" are always hand woven and with specific fabrics.
- It is what people in Persia used to wear before the proliferation of the modern shoe.
- Galesh are still made today, but under the guise of handicrafts and cultural produce.





# PERSIAN JEWELLERY



- Old Persia were typically covered in public, wearing the long black cloak or veil called *chador*, at family gatherings or special occasions in the home, women would show off their finest jewelry.
- Popular jewelry items included gold or silver bracelets, necklaces, and finger rings, decorated gems, pearls, amber, lapis lazuli or turquoise.





# PERSIAN FOOD

- The Persian **CUISINE** is ancient, diverse as well as cosmopolitan.
- **CUISINE** has borrowed spices, styles and recipes from India and has conversely also influenced Indian food. There are many dishes that are shared by both Iranians and Turks
- **WINE** was considered as an important ceremonial and religious drink.





# ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

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**15<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 226-232**



# CIVILIZATION

- **Definition**

The process by which a society or place reaches an advanced stage of social and cultural development and organization.



# TYPE OF CIVILIZATION

- There are 2 main type.
- Islamic Civilization
- Western Civilization





# Western Civilization

## Definition

Western civilization refers to the art, literature, culture, and enduring ideas that emerged from the eastern Mediterranean basin in the centuries before the common era, that developed in myriad forms through the Middle Ages, and that ultimately took modern shape after the Renaissance.





# ISLAMIC CIVILIZATIONN

## Definition

Islamic culture inherited an Arab culture born in the desert, simple but by no means simplistic. It has an oral tradition based on the transmission of culture through poetry and narrative.

# TYPE OF ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

- Sunni

After the death of the Islamic prophet Muhammad(S.A.W) in 632, a group of Muslims, who would come to be known as the Sunnis, believed that Muhammad's successor should be Abu Bakr.
- Shia

who would come to be known as the Shia, believed that his successor should have been Ali







**“If you know anything about Islamic civilization, or about the contemporary Middle East, about the sociology and the anthropology of the people who live there, and their recent history, and their religion, and their motivation and everything, then you realize that changing Iraq into a democracy is not going to happen. It's just not going to happen”.**

**“Mark Helpin”**

**THANK'S**

# Greek Civilization

**16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> Week**  
**Slide: 233-264**



# Athens

- Biggest and richest city-state in Greece
- The capital of Greece took its name from the goddess Athena, the goddess of wisdom and knowledge.
- Where that marvel of architecture, the Parthenon, was created.



Lycabettus



Acropolis



# Sparta

- Located in the centre of the Peloponnese in southern Greece, is the capital of the prefecture of Lakonia
- SPARTA ( known in Greek as Sparti) has a history which dates back to the Neolithic period, at least 3,000 years before Christ.
- Even in its most prosperous days, it was merely a group of five villages with simple houses and a few public buildings. The passes leading into the valley of the Evrotas were easily defended, and Sparta had no walls until the end of the 4th century BC. The city itself was destroyed by the Goths under their king, Alaric I, in 396 AD.

# Origins

- Greece is the first area in Europe to have advanced early civilizations emerge, starting with the Cycladic civilization.
- Greek kingdoms and city-states or Polis began to emerge. Examples are Athens and Sparta.
- Culture then began to develop fast through architecture, drama, science and philosophy. This was in Athens under a democratic environment.



# Social Structure

- Broken up to two divisions, Free people and Slaves.

## Slaves

- No political rights
- Used as servants and laborers
- Few we're skilled craftsmen and even fewer we're paid
- Sometime slaves are prisoners from war or from foreign slave traders.



# Free People

## • Citizens

- Only free, land owning, native-born men
- Entitled to the full protection of the law in a city-state
- After compulsory service in the army they were expected to be government officials and take part in Jury Service.



## • Metics

- Foreign birth that had migrated to Athens
- Had to pay taxes and sometimes required to serve in the army
- Never achieve full rights of a Citizen, own houses or land and not allowed to speak in law courts





# Government

- 800 BC

The majority of Greek states were governed by groups of rich landowners, called aristocrats; this word is derived from 'aristoi', meaning best people. This was a system known as 'oligarchy' the rule by the few.

- 750 BC

Athenian power in the Archaic Period was controlled by Aeropagus, or council. Their policies were delivered through three magistrates called Archons.

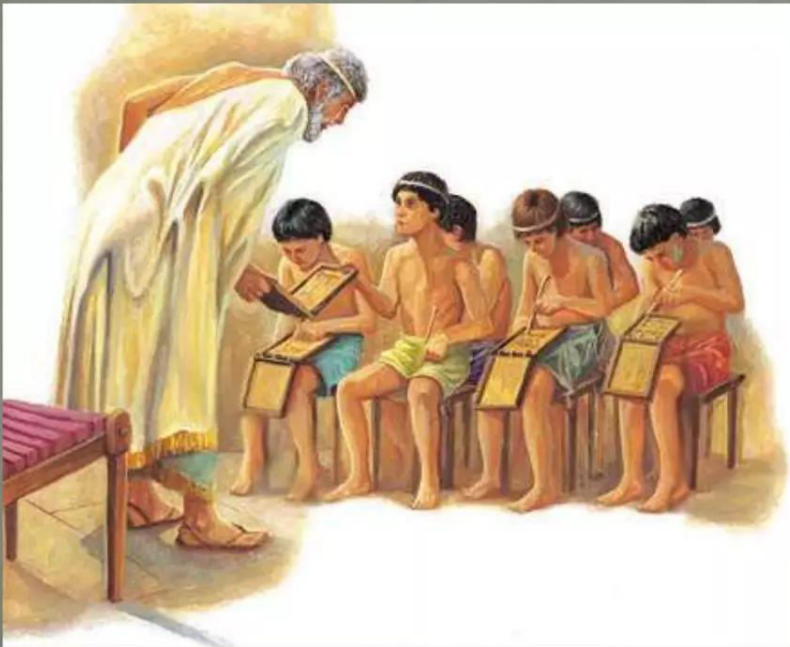
- 500 BC

Democracy was introduced by an aristocrat, Cleisthenes. Who was from family of the Alcmaeonids in 508 BC, after 2 years of civil war, they used the help of Spartans to secure power.

# Education

## *Formal Education*

- Primarily for men, and was, in general, not offered to slaves, manual laborers, or women. In some poleis, laws were passed to prohibit the education of slaves. Formal education is attained by attending a public school or by hiring a private tutor.





## *Informal Education*

- This is done through an unpaid teacher in a non-public setting. For example a mother teaching her daughter how to maintain a household.



# Economy

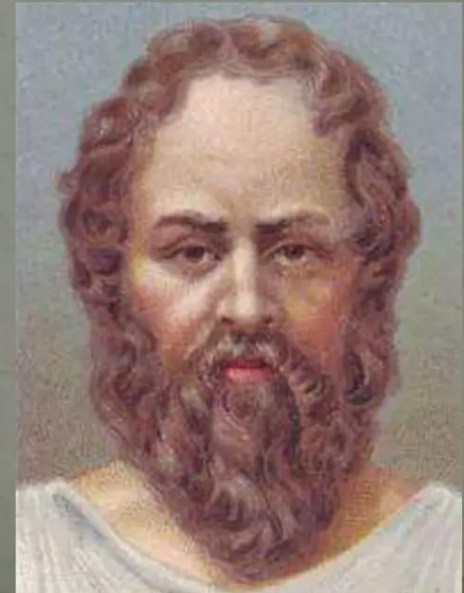
- Ancient Greece was the most advanced economy in the world.
- To some economic historians, it was one of the most advanced preindustrial economies.
- Craftsmanship and commerce we're later on developed and gradually became more important in the classical period.





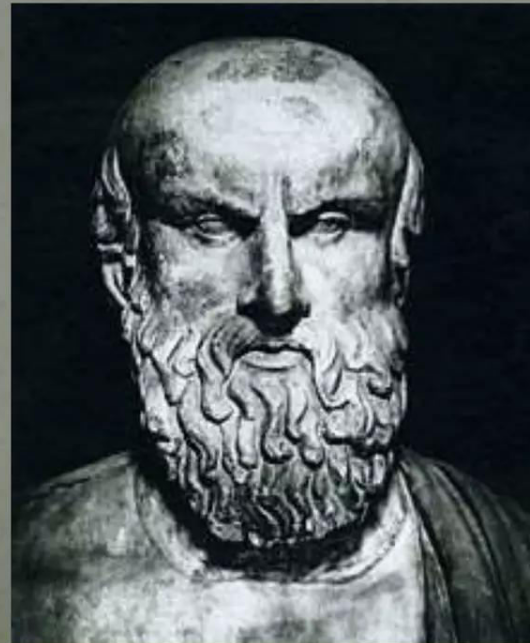
# Philosophy

- deals with a wide variety of subjects, namely **political philosophy, ethics, metaphysics, ontology, logic, biology, rhetoric, and aesthetics**.
- Although reason and inquiry we're focused on in Ancient Greek Philosophy none of them began with the Greeks.
- Examples of some great Greek philosophers are Plato, Socrates and Aristotle.



# Literature

- Many authors consider the western literary tradition to have begun with the epic poems *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
- Notable among later Greek poets was Sappho, who defined, in many ways, lyric poetry as a genre.
- A playwright named Aeschylus introduced dialogue into playwright. In doing so, he essentially invented “drama”

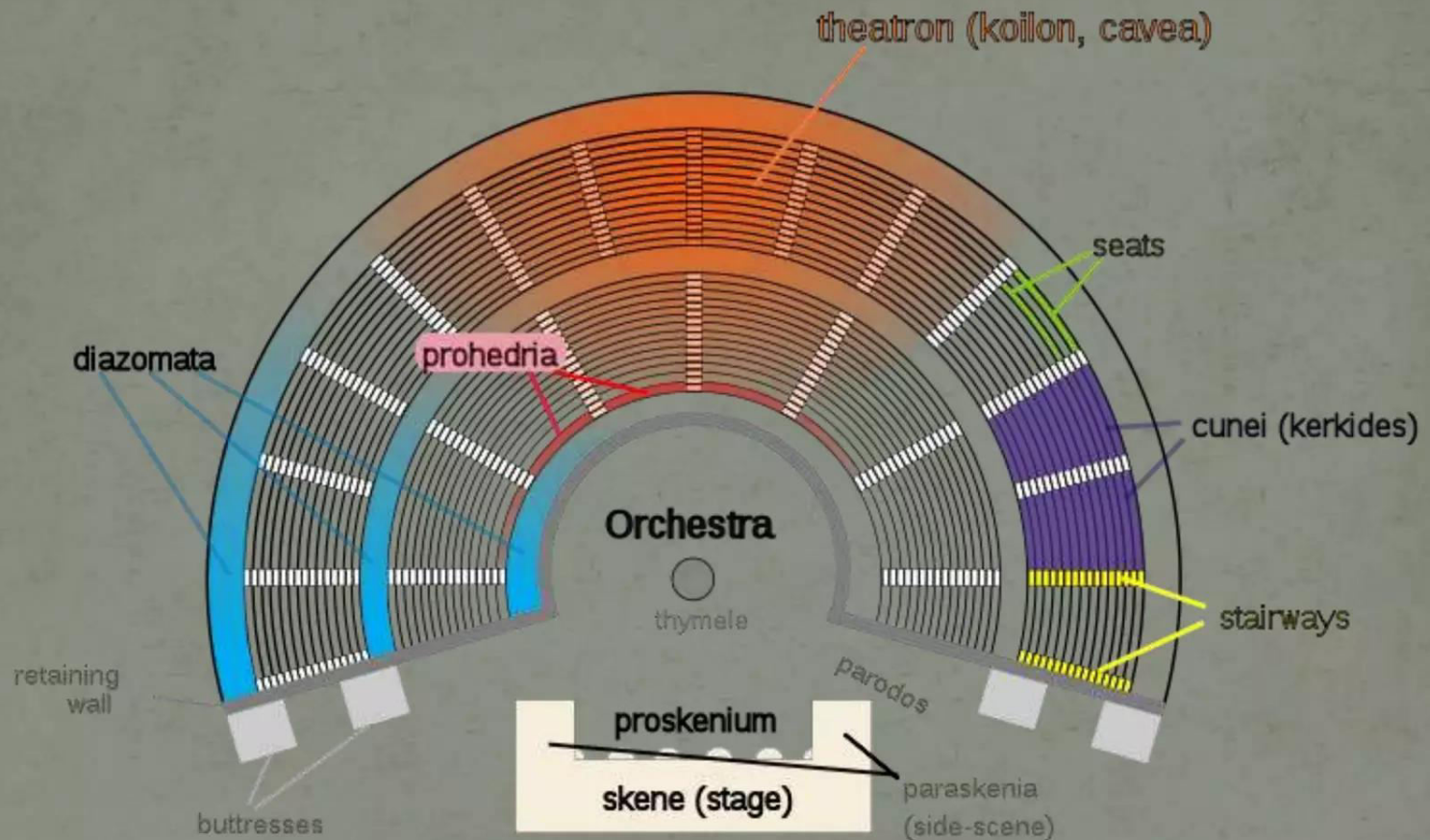




# Theatre

- Theatre is centered in Athens where it was institutionalized as part of a festival called the Dionysia, which honored the god Dionysus.
- Tragedy (late 6th century BC), comedy (486 BC), and the satyr play were the three dramatic genres to emerge there.
- Athens exported the festival to its numerous colonies and allies in order to promote a common cultural identity.
- Western theatre originated in Athens and its drama has had a significant and sustained impact on Western culture as a whole.

# Stage



ANCIENT GREEK THEATRE



# Music and Dance

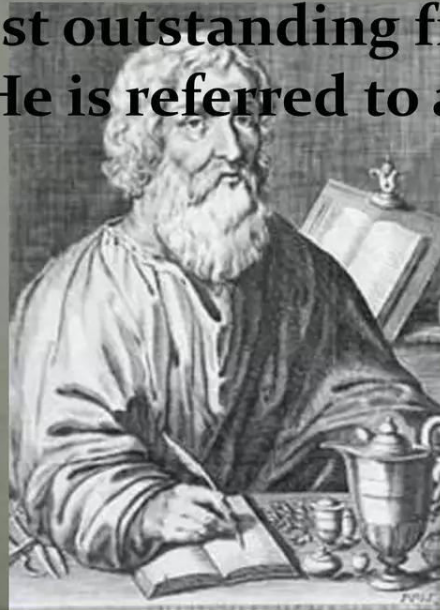
- Music was present almost universally in Greek society, from marriages and funerals to religious ceremonies, theatre, folk music and the ballad-like reciting of epic poetry. There are significant fragments of actual Greek musical notation as well as many literary references to ancient Greek music. Greek art depicts musical instruments and dance. The word *music* derives from the name of the Muses, the daughters of Zeus who were patron goddesses of the arts.

# Science and technology

- Ancient Greek mathematics contributed many important developments to the field of mathematics, including the basic rules of geometry, the idea of formal mathematical proof, and discoveries in number theory, mathematical analysis, applied mathematics, and approached close to establishing the integral calculus. The discoveries of several Greek mathematicians, including Pythagoras, Euclid, and Archimedes, are still used in mathematical teaching today.

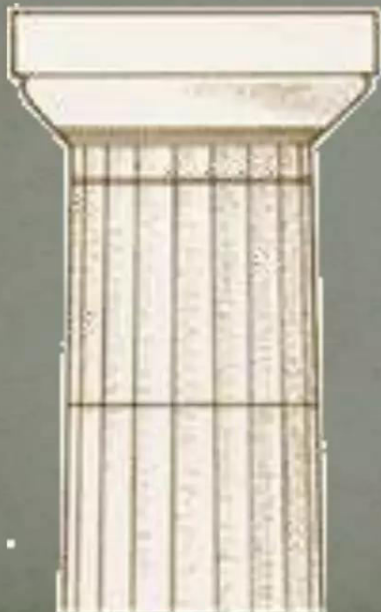


- The Greeks developed astronomy, which they treated as a branch of mathematics, to a highly sophisticated level.
- The first geometrical, three-dimensional models to explain the apparent motion of the planets were developed in the 4th century BC by Eudoxus of Cnidus and Callippus of Cyzicus
- The Antikythera, a device for calculating the movements of planets, dates from about 80 BC, and was the first ancestor of the astronomical computer.
- **Hippocrates was a physician of the Classical period, and is considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine. He is referred to as the “father of medicine”**



# Architecture

- The Greeks developed three architectural systems, called orders, each with their own distinctive proportions and detailing. The Greek orders are: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian.





# Doric Order

- **Parthenon** - temple of Athena Parthenos ("Virgin"), Greek goddess of wisdom, on the Acropolis in Athens. Built in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC



# Ionic Order



- **Erechtheum** - temple from the middle classical period of Greek art and architecture, built on the Acropolis of Athens between 421 and 405BC. The Erechtheum contained sanctuaries to Athena Polias, Poseidon, and Erechtheus.





# The Temple of Apollo at Didyma



The Greeks built the Temple of Apollo at Didyma, Turkey (about 300 BC). The design of the temple was known as dipteral, a term that refers to the two sets of columns surrounding the interior section.

# The Temple of Athena Nike

**Nike** means "victory" in Greek, and **Athena** was worshiped in this form, as goddess of victory in war and wisdom, on the Acropolis in Athens, Greece. Her temple was the earliest fully ionic temple on the Acropolis, compensated by its prominent position on a steep bastion at the south west corner of the Acropolis to the right of the entrance





# Corinthian Order

- most ornate of the classic orders of architecture. It was also the latest, not arriving at full development until the middle of the 4th cent. B.C. The oldest known example, however, is found in the temple of Apollo at Bassae (c.420 B.C.).



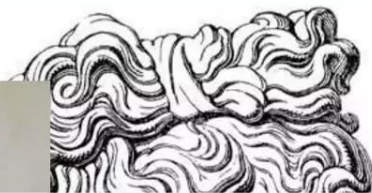
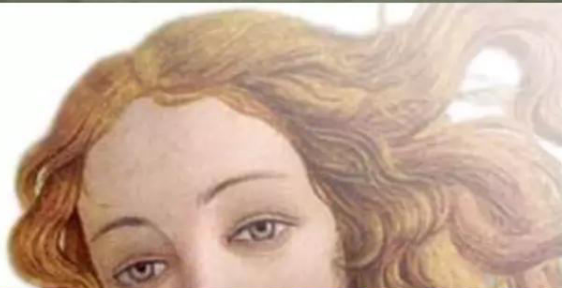
# Sculpture

- Greek art and sculpture has had a profound effect throughout the ages. The Greeks used many different types of materials in their sculptures including stone, marble and limestone as these were abundant in Greece. Other materials such as clay were also used but due to their brittle nature very few have survived. Greek sculptures are very important as the vast majority of them tell us a story about Gods, Heroes, Events, Mythical Creatures and Greek culture in general



# Religion and Mythology

- Greek mythology consists of stories belonging to the ancient Greeks concerning their gods and heroes, the nature of the world and the origins and significance of their religious practices. The main Greek gods were the twelve Olympians, Zeus, his wife Hera, Poseidon, Ares, Hermes, Hephaestus, Aphrodite, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Demeter, and Hades. Other important deities included Hebe, Helios, Dionysus, Persephone and Heracles (a demi-god). Zeus's parents were Kronos and Rhea who also were the parents of Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter.





# Olympics

- The Greeks invented athletic contests and held them in honour of their gods. The Isthmos game were staged every two years at the Isthmos of Corinth. The Pythian games took place every four years near Delphi. The most famous games held at Olympia, South- West of Greece, which took place every four years. The ancient Olympics seem to have begun in the early 700 BC, in honour of Zeus. No women were allowed to watch the games and only Greek nationals could participate.



# 1st Day

- The first day of the festival was devoted to sacrifices. On the Middle Day of the festival 100 oxen were sacrificed in honor of a God. Athletes also often prayed and made small sacrifices themselves..

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Day

The first was stadion, the oldest event of the Games, where runners sprinted for 1 stade, the length of the stadium(192m). The other races were a 2-stade race (384 m.), and a long-distance run which ranged from 7 to 24 stades (1,344 m. to 4,608 m.).The fourth type of race involved runners wearing full armor, which was 2-4 stade race (384 m. to 768 m.), used to build up speed and stamina for military purposes.



# Other days

- On other days, wrestling, boxing, and the pancratium, a combination of the two, were held. In wrestling, the aim was to throw the opponent to the ground three times, on either his hip, back or shoulder. In ancient Greek wrestling biting and genital holds were illegal.
- Horse-racing, in which each entrant owned his horse, was confined to the wealthy but was nevertheless a popular attraction. The course was 6 laps of the track, with separate races for whereupon the rider would have no stirrups.

- After the horse-racing came the pentathlon, a series of five events: sprinting, long-jumping, javelin-hurling, discus-throwing, and wrestling.







*END*

*Thank you*