Quiz on Tuesday

30 MC questions - some will be stimulus-based questions like the AP test

Study Key Concept 1.3 notes and your SPICE charts

Freemanpedia!

Key Concept 1.3
The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies
SUMMARY

- From about 5,000 years ago, urban societies developed laying the foundations of the first civilizations.
- The term civilization is normally used to designate large societies with cities and powerful states.
- While there were many differences between civilizations, they also shared important features.
- In early civilizations, many people continued to hunt and forage, often mixing those activities with farming or herding.
What is a civilization?

All civilizations have certain characteristics. These include:

1. large population centers
2. monumental architecture and unique art styles
3. written language
4. systems for administering territories
5. a complex division of labor
6. the division of people into social classes
TRENDS

- Trends that began to emerge in the Neolithic Revolution became even stronger in the early civilizations.
  1. Society became more stratified into clearly different socio-economic classes
  2. Human impact on the environment became more intense
  3. Government and military institutions became larger and more complex
  4. Religious institutions became larger and more complex
  5. Trade increased
  6. Elites grew more powerful as they became increasingly wealthy
  7. The gap between the rich and the poor grew wider
  8. The relative power of men and women diverged more noticeably (most societies became patriarchies)
The First Four

- Developed independently in river valleys scattered around the earth.
  1. Mesopotamia (Southwest Asia) – Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
  2. Egypt – Nile River
  3. China – Huang He (Yellow) River
  4. India – Indus River

- Two others developed in Mesoamerica and the Andes but they were not tied closely to a major river valley.

- All six developed ways of life that would heavily influence successor civilizations in their regions.

- They are known as “core and foundational” civilizations.
The First States

- States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas.
  1. The first states emerged in Mesopotamia and Egypt.
  2. Rulers of early states often claimed divine connections to power.
  3. Rulers also often enjoyed military support

- As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations, enabling them to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.
  1. Example: The Hittites had access to iron
EARLY URBAN SOCIETIES

- Cities with permanent building structures developed out of agricultural settlements
  1. Civilization = term used by historians to describe societies that have cities
     - First cities (Mesopotamia and Nile Valley) = 6000 years ago
     - Buildings made of stone and sun-dried bricks
     - Multi-story buildings by stacking bridges in an arch (root of architecture)
EARLY URBAN SOCIETIES

- Some buildings had religious and/or civic (government) importance
  - Ziggurats in Mesopotamia
  - Pyramids in Egypt
- Elites (royalty) had palaces for themselves (AP World refers to this as *monumental architecture*)
  - Kings commissioned statues, carvings, and other elaborate artwork to decorate their palaces
EARLY URBAN SOCIETIES

2. Cities had both political and religious leaders who usually worked together to maintain social order
   • Sometimes it was the same person
   • Taxes were imposed to pay for construction of protective walls
   • Writing for record-keeping of supplies
     ● Cuneiform in Mesopotamia
     ● Hieroglyphics in Egypt
     ● Phoenicians eventually establish our early alphabet
EARLY URBAN SOCIETIES

3. Legal codes were written and enforced by the courts to maintain order
   • Code of Hammurabi was the most well-known
     ● *Lex talions* = “an eye for an eye”

4. Over time, cities that had close proximity to each other, a common language, and common religious beliefs began to unite to form empires
   • Led by kings who claimed authority from the gods
   • Empires were built and expanded through conquering
EARLY URBAN SOCIETIES

5. First literature emerged in this time
   • Creation stories and stories explaining the meaning of life were common
   • *Epic of Gilgamesh* - addressed questions of life and death and explored human relationships
   • *Rig Veda* (Indus River Valley) and *The Book of the Dead* (Egypt) sought to explain religious themes of origins and destiny

6. Nonsettled groups (pastoralists) transferred technology, goods, and ideas among settled societies
   • Nomadic people who herded domesticated animals (central Asia, Arabian peninsula, and Africa)
EARLY URBAN SOCIETIES

7. Social pyramids emerged
   A. Elites (rulers and religious leaders)
   B. Craftspeople, merchants, and laborers
   C. Slaves
      • Tended to be patriarchal
         ● Women attained power through marriage or supervising young ruling sons
EARLY URBAN SOCIETIES

8. Religions developed in this era carried over into later periods
   - Hinduism (Indus River Valley) is probably the world’s oldest religion
     - Influenced by the Aryans of Central Asia
     - The Vedas were the religious texts
     - Hindu faith adheres to the belief in one overall god-spirit, but believes that it reveals itself to humanity in many forms
   - Although most religions from this era were polytheistic (believing in many gods), two stand out as monotheistic
     - Hebrews in Southwest Asia
     - Zoroastrianism from Central Asia
THE INDO-EUROPEAN MIGRATIONS

- The Mesopotamians developed relationships with diverse groups beyond the Middle East.
- The most significant of these were Indo-Europeans whose migrations across Eurasia profoundly affected world history.
THE RUSSIAN STEPPES

- Indo-Europeans were originally herders from the Russian steppes (just north of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea).
- They domesticated horses about 4000 B.C.E. and once they obtained metallurgy and wheels from the Mesopotamians, they devised carts and chariots.
- With horse power and speed (great military advantage), the Indo-Europeans spread widely across Eurasia.
- They considered themselves superior and called themselves "nobility" or Aryans.
EXPANSION

• As the Indo-European population increased, they spread further away from their homelands.
• Intermittent migrations occurred over two thousand years of early history.
• The Hittites, an Indo-European group, spread into the Middle East and conquered regions as far away as Egypt.
  • They adopted the cuneiform writing and the polytheistic gods of Mesopotamia.
  • They greatly refined iron metallurgy and introduced the war chariot.
Some also went as far as western China.

Many went to Europe, invading the British Isles and the Baltic region as well as the more central areas of Europe.

- They depended upon agriculture or herding but did not build large states.
- However, Celts dominated the areas north of the Mediterranean in trade, religion, and agriculture.

They also spread into India.

- Unlike the Celts, they soon built powerful states (the Medes, Persians, and Aryans)
ORIGINS

- Primary legacy = their language which is the ancestor to most European languages and Sanskrit
- Linguists discovered that languages of Europe, southwest Asia, and India featured remarkable similarities:
  - Father (English)
  - Vater (German)
  - Padre (Spanish)
  - Pater (Greek)
  - Pater (Latin)
  - Pitar (Sanskrit - ancient India)
ORIGINS

- The Indo-European family of languages is based on geographic regions.
- It’s not possible that the similarities developed independently.
- Had to be descendants of ancestors who spoke a common language and migrated from their original homeland.
- Languages then evolved.
BANTU MIGRATIONS, 3000-1000 BCE

- Bantu-speaking peoples are presumed to have migrated into most regions of sub-Saharan Africa and established agricultural communities.
- Bantu: means “people”
- Originated in what would be modern Nigeria in West Africa around 4000 BCE
- Earliest speakers settled along rivers and cultivated yams and oil palms.
  - Ability to travel by canoe
  - Growing population due to agriculture
- 1000 BCE - began to spread across Africa, inhabiting most of the regions south of the equator.
Other groups of Bantu-speakers migrated south into the dry, grassy west coast of southern Africa. The land was best-suited for raising herds of livestock such as sheep, goats, and cattle.
BANTU MIGRATIONS AND IRON

• Their progress was not in mass migrations but incremental and intermittent spurts of migration over time.

• Development of iron metallurgy increased the rate of migration
  – Used iron to clear forests and prepare soil for agriculture

• Today - over 500 variations of original Bantu language
  – 90 million speakers
  – Similar to Indo-Europeans in that they spread language as they moved
BANTU SOCIETY

- Migration brought new crops and domesticated animals to wide regions of Africa
- Lived in agricultural communities of several hundred individuals ruled by chiefs.
- Age sets - groups of individuals about the same age who wielded considerable political and military power
BANTU RELIGIONS

- Evidence of early monotheism - believed in a creator god
- But primarily worshipped their ancestors and local spirits
  - Keep them happy to avoid disaster
- Great variations among populations; much adaptation of other religions over time
Aryan Migration

- pastoral → depended on their cattle.
- warriors → horse-drawn chariots.
ARYAN MIGRATIONS

- Aryans, lighter-skinned invaders from the north
- Dravidians, darker-skinned sedentary inhabitants of Harappa
- Color Bias
- Socio-Economic Implications
- Difficulty of theory: no evidence of large-scale military conquest
THE EARLY ARYANS

- Pastoral economy: sheep, goats, horses, cattle
  - Vegetarianism not widespread until many centuries later
- Religious and Literary works: The Vedas
  - Sanskrit: sacred tongue
  - Prakrit: everyday language, evolved into Hindi, Urdu, Bengali
  - Four Vedas (wisdom), most important Rig Veda
    - 1,028 hymns to gods