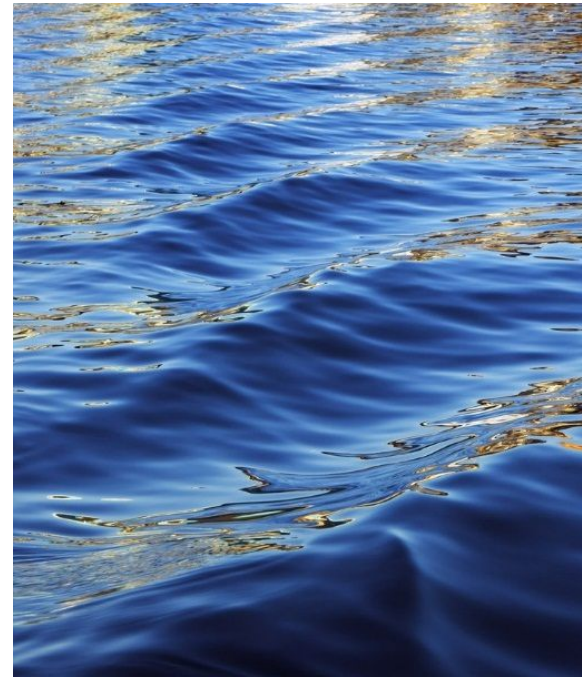




Chapter 5

Rise of River Valley Civilization



Ch 5 River Valley Civilization

•THE RISE OF RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

- Essential Questions

What was the _____?



What factors led to the rise of the _____?



What were the accomplishments of the early _____ civilizations?



Ch 5 Terms



Culture



Pharaoh



Theocracy



Neolithic
Revolution



Hieroglyphics



Monarchy



Civilization



Cuneiform



Mesopotamia



Indus River



Ten
Commandments



Monotheistic



Nile River



Huang He



Code of
Hammurabi



River Valley Civilization

The earliest humans survived by _____. They used tools of _____. They also learned to make fire.

About 10,000 years ago, people in the _____ developed the first agriculture and domesticated animals during the _____.

A civilization is a form of human culture in which some people live in _____, have _____ social institutions, use some form of writing, and are skilled at using _____.

The first civilizations arose in _____, where _____ geographic conditions allowed farmers to grow a surplus of food.

The _____ invented the _____. The Egyptians developed an advanced civilization along the banks of the _____. They built large stone _____ for the afterlife of their ruler – the pharaoh and developed a form of writing known as _____.

Other early civilizations developed along the _____ on the Indian subcontinent and along the _____ (Yellow River) in China.

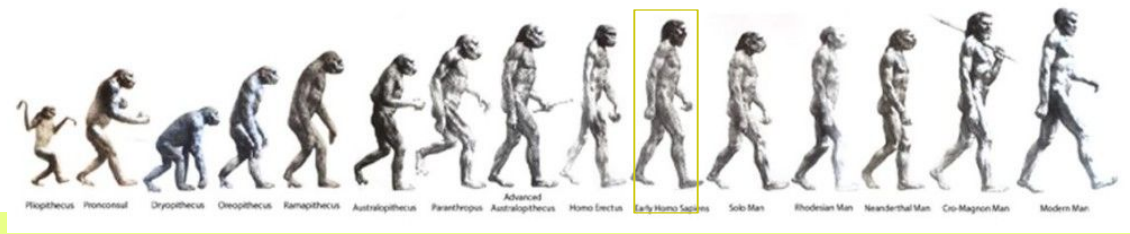
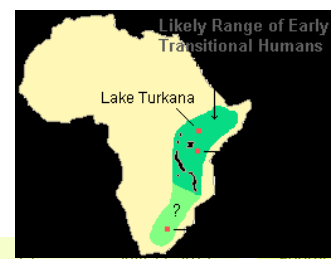
River Valley Civilization

The earliest civilizations were _____. In a _____, religious leaders govern, in a _____, a _____ ruler heads the government.

_____, the religion of the ancient _____ (Jews), was the first religion to worship only _____ God.

Anthropologists study the origins, customs, and beliefs of humankind. Most anthropologists now believe the _____ in East _____ was the birthplace of humankind.

Many scientists believe that human beings as we know them today (_____) first appeared sometime between 400,000 and 200,000 years ago, during the _____.



The Rise of River Valley Civilizations

Human beings had several important _____ over other animals: superior intellect, the use of _____ to make tools, and the ability to _____ through speech.

Because human beings had these ways of communicating, remembering and making things, they were able to _____ what they learned and their way of doing things from one generation to the next. In this way, the first human cultures _____.

Culture refers to a people's way of life. Culture includes such things as a people's _____.
_____ Culture also includes a people's _____.

People in the earliest human societies were _____. They did not know how to _____. Instead, they relied on hunting, fishing and gathering wild plants for food.

They learned to make _____, to make spears with pieces of bone or stone, and to make canoes and boats out of logs. Because these people made tools of stone, historians refer to these early societies as Stone Age cultures. Over thousands of years, Stone Age peoples also learned to make clay pottery and to domesticate (tame) dogs.

Early humans spent most of their time hunting for food. They _____ to areas where food like nuts, berries, fruits, grains and especially _____ of wild animals could be found.

During the _____, people migrated out of _____ to other parts of the world. Eventually, people even migrated to the _____. Wherever people went, they showed great ingenuity in _____ to local conditions.

Agriculture

- About 10,000 years ago, one of the great turning points in history occurred. People began to change from hunters and gatherers to _____. Two important developments brought about this change: people learned how to _____ and how to _____.
- Anthropologists believe this change first occurred in parts of the _____, where wild _____ were plentiful.
- People noticed they could _____ the seeds of these grains to plant and grow their own crops. They also learned how to herd farm animals such as _____. These advances are now referred to the _____.
- Wherever agriculture was introduced, people no longer had to _____ in search of food. Instead, they could build _____ homes and _____ and establish a fixed way of life.
- Populations grew. Although the emergence of agricultural societies is believed to have first occurred in _____, it also took place independently at later times in _____, _____ and the _____.
- Early tools used during the Neolithic' Revolution



The Emergence of Social Classes.

The _____
_____ brought both _____ and _____.
People could grow more food than they had been able to gather or hunt, but they were also more _____
_____ other peoples.

Thus changes in economics

how these people met their needs for food and shelter led to _____ and political changes.

The introduction of agriculture and settlements led to the emergence of two new social classes:

_____ of the village became a major concern, resulting in the emergence of a _____ class.



A _____ emerged to conduct religious _____ in order to promote a good harvest and to protect the village from danger.

THE RISE OF RIVER VALLEY

Civilization

- As agricultural societies developed and grew, their way of life further changed. Around _____ BC., the first civilizations arose.
- A civilization is a form of human culture in which some people live in cities, have _____ social _____, use some form of writing, and are skilled in using science and technology.

1st Civilizations

- The 1st civilizations developed in four separate _____. Each of these river valleys offered a _____ and a water _____ to other places. Water from the rivers also could be used for drinking and for cooking food. Each of these valleys was also a _____ where an overflowing river deposited _____. This rich soil led to abundant harvests and food surpluses.
- Sometime between 5,000 and 6,000 years ago, the first river valley civilization developed in _____, the region located between the _____ Rivers (in present day Iraq).
- Mesopotamia was a Greek term meaning the "_____".

Agriculture

- Although Mesopotamia was _____, people learned how to _____ the land by _____ water from the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
- Irrigation allowed farming settlements to flourish and food supplies to _____.
- _____ people were able to produce more food, leading to a surplus. Other people could begin to _____ in activities other than farming. Some became _____ or metal workers. Others became warriors and priests.

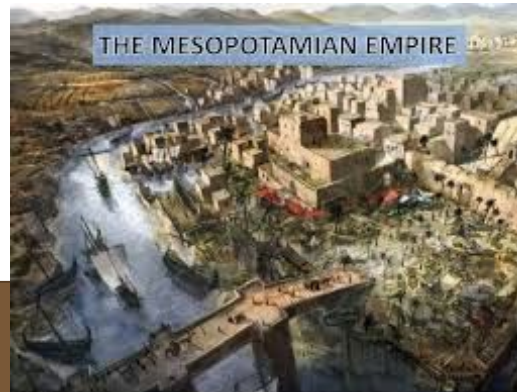
Government.

- The people of Mesopotamia built several cities. At first, each _____, such as Uruk,, had its own ruler and local gods
- Later, several of these city-states were united together under a _____.



Religion.

- The Mesopotamians were _____, believing in as many as 2,000 different gods. Some historians contend that Mesopotamian religions were the world's _____ faiths.
- Mesopotamian rulers were often priests. A society governed by religious leaders is known as a _____.



Building.

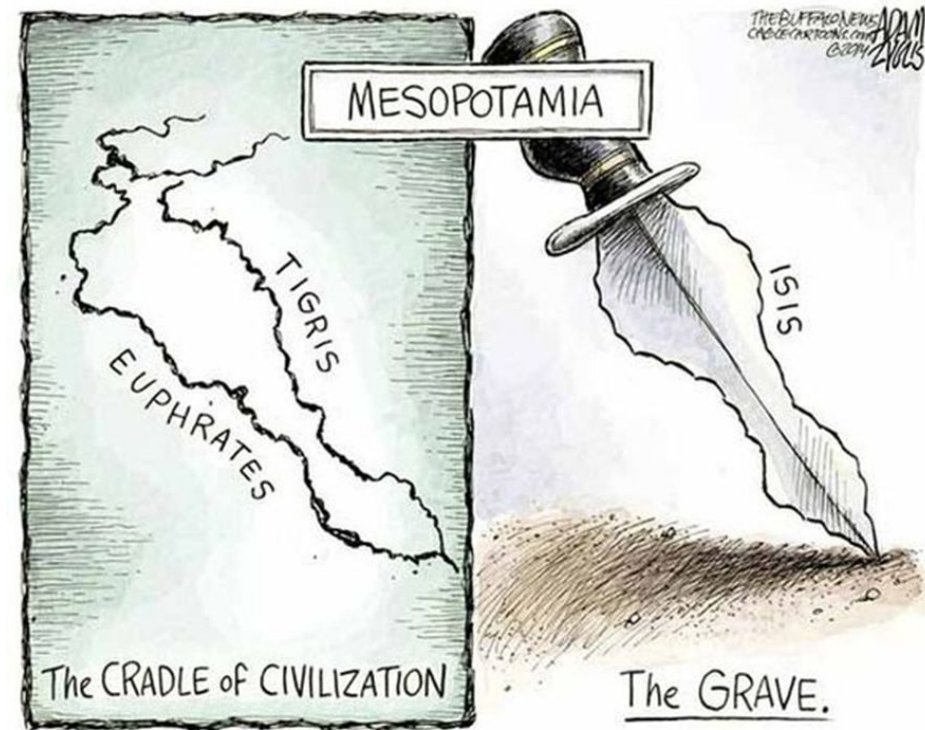
- The Mesopotamians were the world's first _____. They lacked stone or timber to build their cities.
- Instead, they made their buildings out of _____ and crushed reeds. They built walled cities, temples with arches, and stepped-pyramids known as _____. Each ziggurat was made of a series of square levels, with each level slightly smaller than the one below it.



Mesopotamia

Cultural and Scientific Contributions

- Some of the most important inventions in history took place in ancient Mesopotamia. The Sumerians (the people of Sumer) invented the _____. They were able to figure how to reroute some of the water to _____ fields farther away.
- They also developed _____ of copper and bronze. Bronze is made by melting tin and copper together: it is _____ than copper alone.
- The Sumerians devised a _____, dividing the year into _____ months.
- Later, the Babylonians developed a _____ based on _____, providing the basis for our seconds and minutes today. They also invented the world's earliest known writing system, _____, a form of symbol writing on clay tablets. Cuneiform writing used three-dimensional marks by a stylus into _____ before it hardened. Only the elite could read and write. Generally, _____ were the ones who had this knowledge



Legal System.

The Babylonians developed the earliest written law code

The Code of Hammurabi.

It covered most occurrences in daily life. Its aim was to ensure _____ the weak.

Women in Mesopotamia. Most girls stayed at home with their mothers, where they learned _____ and _____. Women were responsible for _____ and crushing the grain. There were enormous variations in the rights enjoyed by women in different social classes. Wealthier women were able to go to the _____ to buy goods, could complete _____ in their husband's absence, and could even own _____.

These women could engage in business for themselves, and obtain _____. A few women, such as _____, enjoyed even higher status in Mesopotamian society.

Egypt is located in Northeast Africa. The world's longest river, the Nile, runs through it.

Egypt

Each year, the _____ floods the lands along its banks, depositing fertile soil. With bright sunshine, a long growing season, rich soil, and an ample supply of fresh water, Egyptian farmers were able to grow _____. Farmers along the Nile were able to support a large number of _____. Ease of communication along the river encouraged the development of a highly centralized government.

Government and Society.

The most powerful person in ancient Egypt was the _____ (king). The pharaoh governed Egypt as an _____ ruler.

The pharaoh owned _____, commanded the army, made laws, controlled irrigation and grain supplies, and defended Egypt from foreigners.

Egyptians considered the pharaoh to be a _____. Egypt was a _____ a system of government in which political power is _____. Each pharaoh inherited absolute power from his _____.

Next in the social order below the pharaoh came the _____.

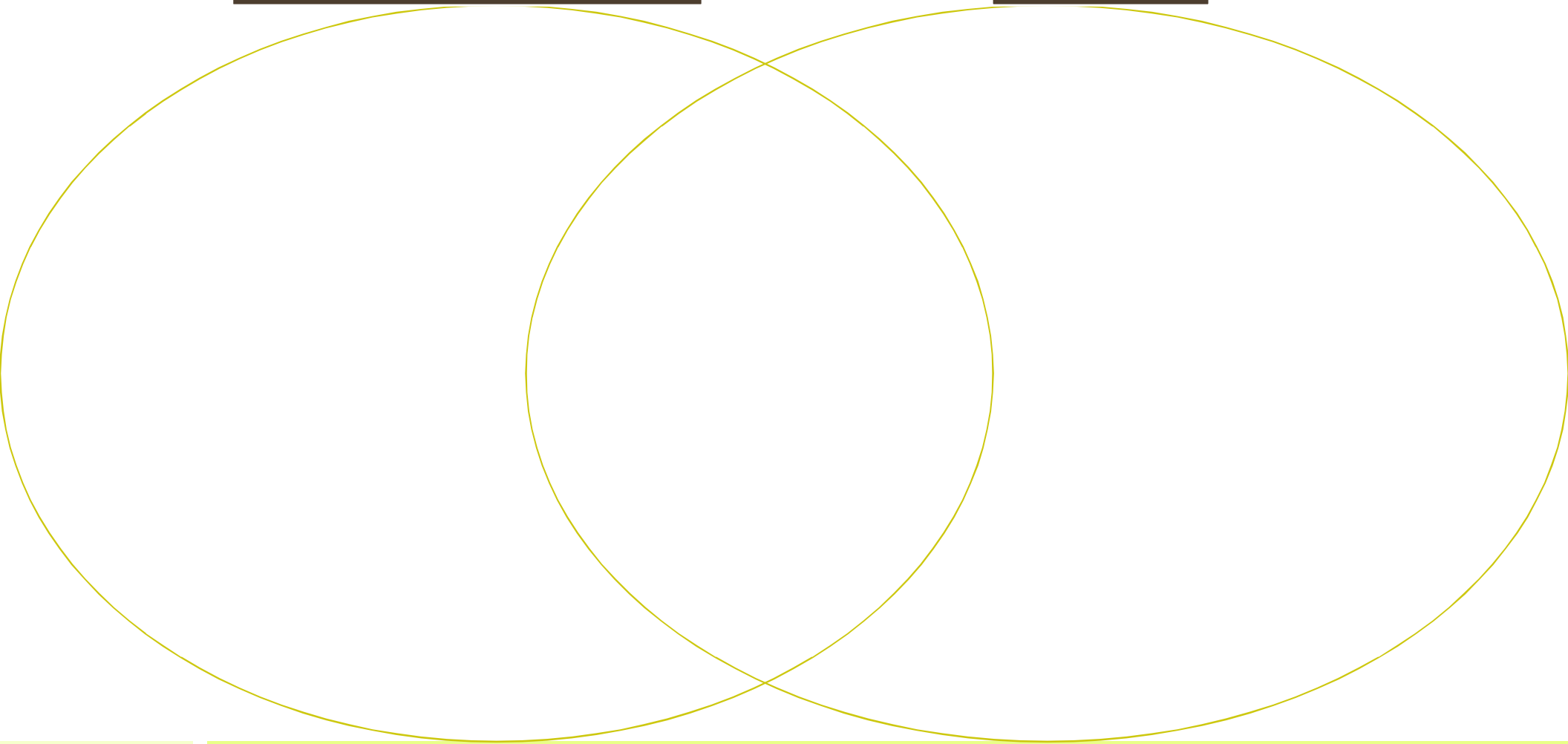
Then came Egypt's warriors, scribes, merchants and craftsmen. At the bottom of society were _____ and slaves. They spent their time farming, herding cattle, and working on building projects for the pharaohs.

Religion

The ancient Egyptians believed the body should be _____ after death to participate in the _____. When pharaohs died, their bodies were _____ and buried in a special room under a large triangular stone tomb known as a pyramid. Here they were surrounded with gold jewels, and other precious objects for use in the afterlife, which Egyptian imagined as similar to _____. Archaeologists have used these artifacts to learn a great deal about ancient Egypt

MESOPOTAMIA

EGYPT



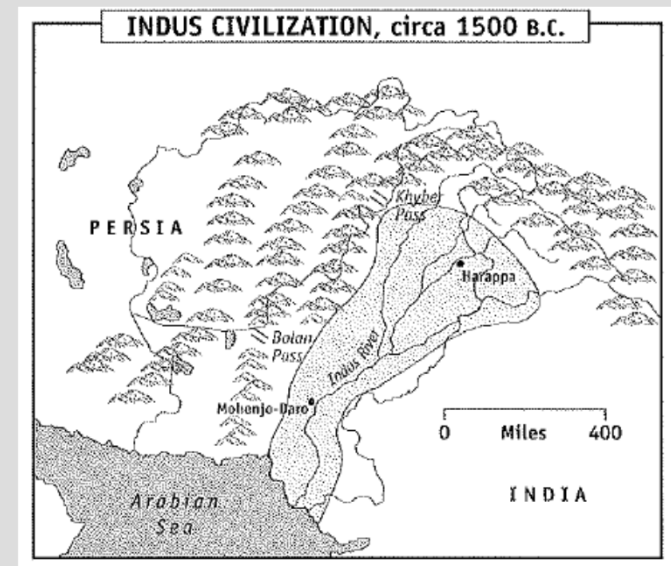
India

- More than 5000 years ago, the _____ became another of the first centers of human civilization. In this region, as in Egypt and Mesopotamia, a river deposited rich soil over the neighboring plain during its annual flood.

- **Agriculture and Building.** Farmers grew barley, wheat, dates and melons. Food surpluses allowed people to build _____ like Harrappa and Mohenjo Daro. Each of these cities had more 30,000 people. More than 1,000 cities and settlements belonging to the Indus River Valley civilization have already been excavated. The artifacts found in these settlements suggest a technologically _____ urban culture. Dockyards, granaries, warehouses, brick platforms and protective walls were present in many of their cities. They were also among the first "_____" with almost all their houses connected to public _____ and a water supply. These people, known as the Harappans, were also the first people known to make _____ cloth.

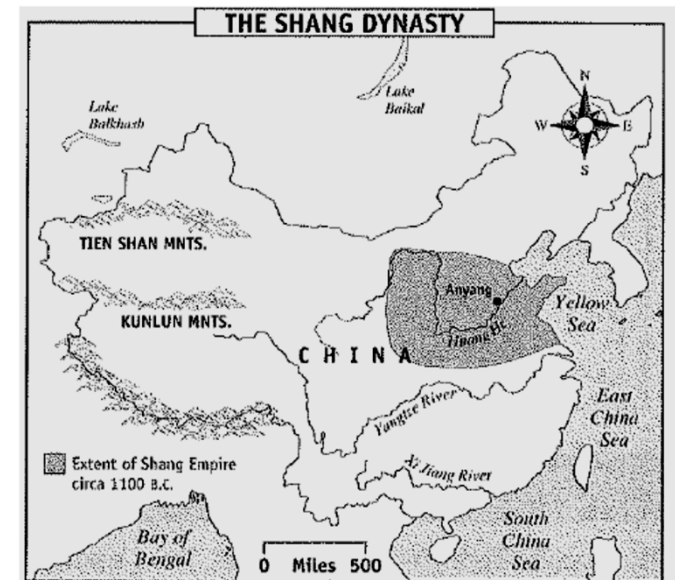
- **Trade and Collapse.** _____ was an important part of the Harappan economy. Many small _____ seals, probably used for trading purposes, have been discovered by archaeologists. They have also found _____ for making pottery and evidence of the use of metals.

- The Harappans developed their own form of _____, although scholars are still unable to decipher it. No one knows exactly why this civilization collapsed, but its end _____.



- About 500 years after the settlement of the Indus River Valley. _____ first civilization emerged in the fertile plains along the _____ (Yellow River).
- **Agriculture.** As in the Nile and Indus River Valleys, the fertility of the soil along the Huang He was increased by the rivers periodic floods. Around 4,500 B.C. people along the Huang began growing _____. Later, they learned to farm _____ and raise chickens., dogs, and pigs
- **Government.** Around 1700 ruling family, or _____ look power. They built the first Chinese cities and established their capital at _____, near the Huang He. The _____ ruled with the help of powerful nobles. _____ kings were military leaders. They were also high priest who offered _____ to their royal ancestors.
- **Cultural Contributions.** The people living in the Huang He Valley were skilled at many crafts. Their ability in bronze work can be seen in many objects surviving from this period, including superior weapons and ceremonial vessels. They also were the first to make _____ textiles from silkworm _____. Finally, they developed a system of writing with _____, known as characters. Each character represented one word. Their _____, often with only minor modifications. are still used in written Chinese today Even those speaking different dialects use the same characteristics.

China



Ancient Hebrews

The ancient _____, or Israelites, lived south of _____ in the area occupied by present-day Israel, Lebanon, their location, the Hebrews were deeply influenced by the civilizations of both _____.

According to tradition, the forefather of the Hebrews, _____, grew up in Mesopotamia in the city of Ur. Later, Abraham moved to _____.

Unlike other ancient peoples, the Hebrews did not believe in many gods. Instead, they believed in _____ universal God, who both just and all-powerful. This new religion was called _____. Jews did not believe that God had human characteristics like the _____ of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

Ancient Hebrews

Jews saw their God as an _____ but powerful force or spirit that created the world and that demanded proper _____.

_____, the belief in one God, became the basis for several later religions, including both Christianity and Islam.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

- The early history of the _____ and their relationship with God is told in the _____ of the Bible, known as the _____.
- According to the Bible, the ancient Hebrews _____ to Egypt to escape food shortages from _____. They remained in Egypt for hundreds of years, where they became _____. Their leader, _____, later took them out of Egypt and freed them from _____.
- According to the Bible, Moses also presented the Hebrews with the _____, which came directly from God. These commandments forbade stealing, murder, adultery, and other forms of immoral behavior. They also commanded the Hebrews to _____ one God and to keep the _____ (a day of rest).
- When the Hebrews returned to Israel from Egypt, around 1,000 B.C., they found it was occupied by new peoples. This led to a series of _____, ending with the Jewish re-conquest of Israel. The Hebrews then established their capital at _____, where they built a temple to worship God.

APPLYING WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED

Examine each of the following commandments and explain how it was important in creating a moral society.

★ “Honor your father and your mother.” _____

★ “Thou shall not kill.” _____

★ “Thou shall not steal.” _____

★ “Thou shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.” _____

APPLYING WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED

Complete the chart below.

Civilization	Location	Agriculture	Government	Contributions
Mesopotamia				
Egypt				
Indus River Valley				
China				

Mesopotamia
Location: _____
Characteristics: _____

Achievements: _____

Egypt
Location: _____
Characteristics: _____

Achievements: _____

**THE FIRST
CIVILIZATIONS**

India
Location: _____

Characteristics: _____

Achievements: _____

China
Location: _____

Characteristics: _____

Achievements: _____

Hebrews
Location: _____

Characteristics: _____

Achievements: _____

