

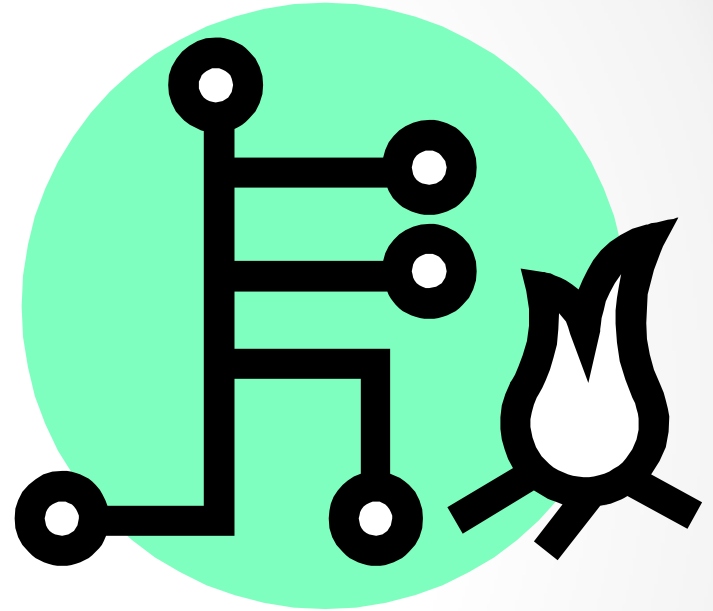
Journal, Sept. 5th, 2012

- “People are always neglecting something they can do in trying to do something they can't do.”
 - Edgar Watson Howe

Cause and Effect

- A cause is something that makes something else happen. Out of two events, it is the event that happens first.
- An effect is what happens as a result of the cause. Of two related events, it's the one that happens second or last.

Cause and Effect



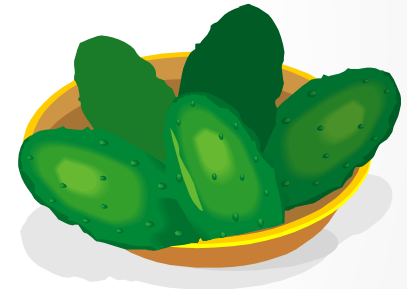
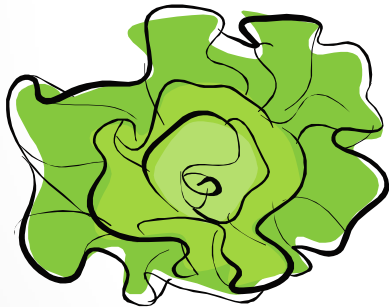
- Example
 - CAUSE
 - Fire was discovered
 - EFFECT
 - People could move to new regions because they could keep warm

Review – Advantages of a Settled Life

- Hunting and gathering moved to _____.
 - Farming and raising animals
- How did farming provide more rewards than hunting and gathering?
 - Steady supply of food
 - Could stay in one place

Advantages of a Settled Life

- When people had more food than they needed this is called a food _____.
 - Surplus



Advantages of a Settled Life

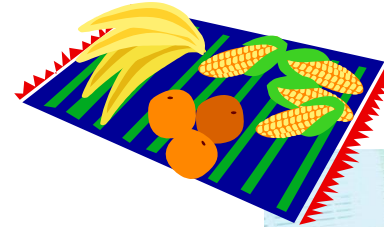
- Cause:
 - People had a steady supply of food
- Effects:
 - People could stay in one place
 - Food could be stored for use at another time

Population Growth

- Cause:
 - Hunting and gathering DID NOT produce a surplus of food
- Effect on family life:
 - Not many children, because they could not feed them all

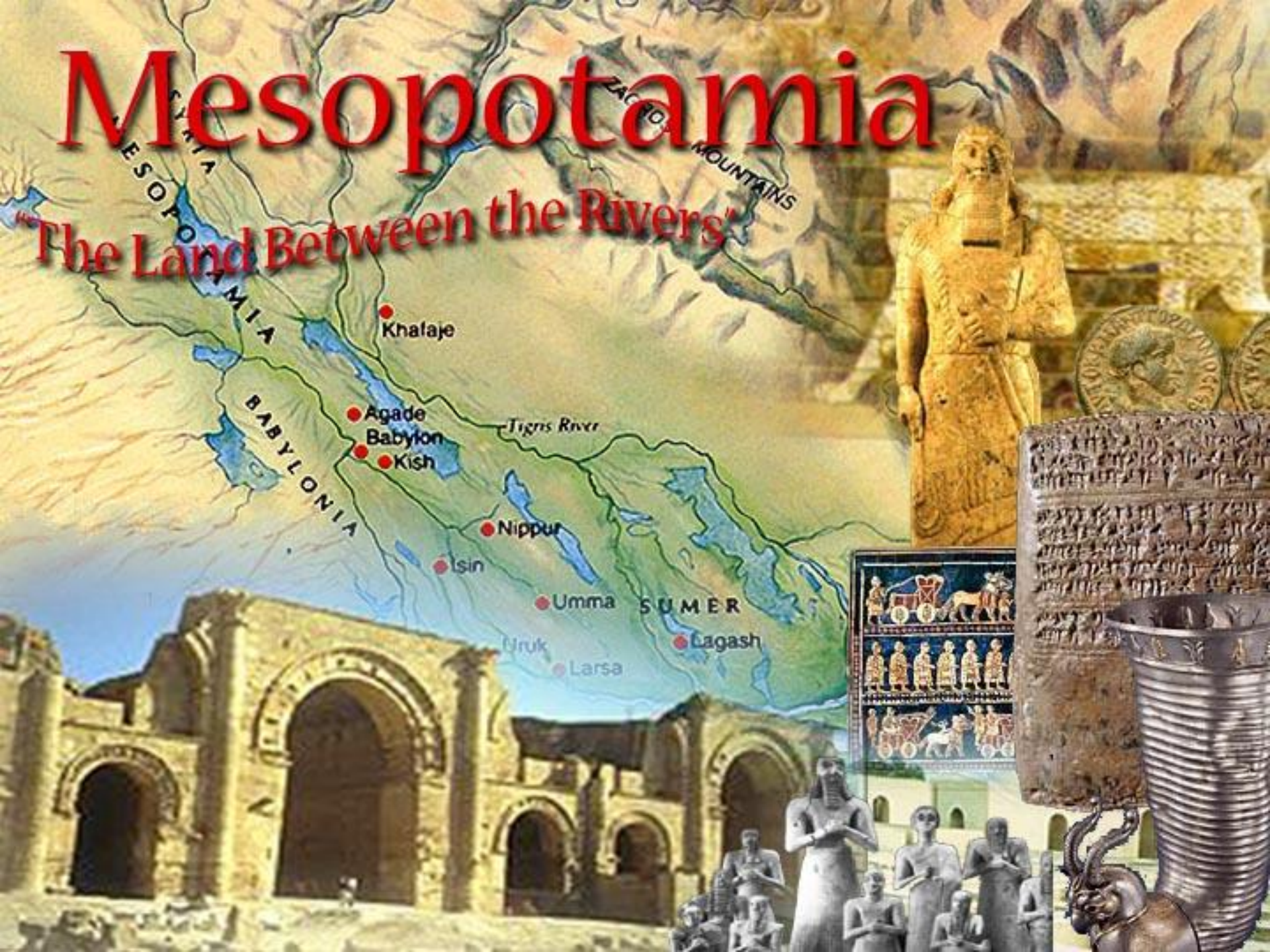
Population Growth

- How did surpluses of food affect family size?
 - People could now have larger families
- How did surpluses of food affect population growth?
 - Large families brought a rapid population growth to the world



Mesopotamia

"The Land Between the Rivers"



Khalaje

Agade
Babylon
Kish

Tigris River

Nippur

Isin

Umma

SUMER

Lagash

Uruk

Larsa

BABYLONIA

ZAGROS MOUNTAINS

MESOPOTAMIA



The First Civilizations

- A _____ is a society that has cities, a central government run by official leaders, and workers who specialize in various jobs.

○ Civilization

The First Civilizations

- Characteristics of a civilization
 - Cities
 - A central government run by official leaders
 - Workers who specialize in various jobs
 - Art, architecture, writing, record keeping
 - Class divisions

The First Civilizations

- How does the creation of a civilization lead to social classes?
 - Different jobs means different statuses in society

First Cities

- The first cities grew around rivers, why?
- River water was vital for good farming
- Rivers also provided a way to travel and trade easily
- In some cities large markets formed where people could trade or barter for goods.

“The Cradle of Civilization”

- Mesopotamia is often called the “Cradle of Civilization” because it is where the first civilizations began.
- The earliest of these civilizations was located in the southern region of Mesopotamia called Sumer.



Early River Valley Civilizations

City-States in Mesopotamia

I. GEOGRAPHY

A. Mostly dry desert climate in SW Asia (Middle East)

1. Except in region between Tigris / Euphrates rivers
2. a flat plain known as Mesopotamia lies between the two rivers
3. Because of this region's shape and the richness of its soil, it is called the Fertile Crescent.
 - the rivers flood at least once a year, leaving a thick bed of mud called silt.



SW Asia
(the Middle East)



**Fertile
Crescent**

Early River Valley Civilizations

City-States in Mesopotamia

I. GEOGRAPHY

3. Because of this region's shape and the richness of its soil, it is called the Fertile Crescent.
 - the rivers flood at least once a year, leaving a thick bed of mud called silt.

Sumerians were first to settle in this region, attracted by the rich soil.

B. Three Disadvantages / Environmental Challenges

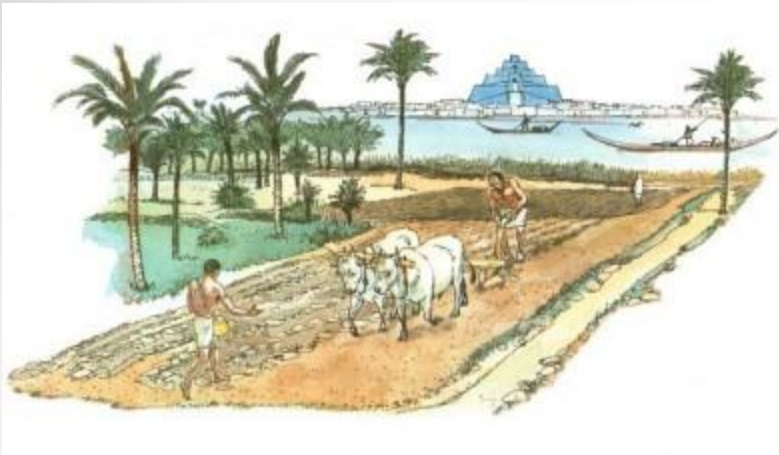
1. Unpredictable flooding / dry summer months
2. No natural barriers for protection
 - small villages lying in open plain were defenseless
3. Limited natural resources
 - stone, wood, metal



Disadvantage #1:

The Rivers rarely flooded at the same time each year. Sometimes they flooded as early as March and other times they did not flood until May. After the flood receded the sun quickly dried the silt into hard clay. How could the Sumerians continue to water their fields with little or no rainfall during the growing season?

Sometimes the flood never came. What would be some ways that the Sumerians tried to ensure the flood would come?



The Sumerians constructed irrigation systems to carry river water to fields. This allowed them to produce large amounts of food.

Sumerians prayed to and gave sacrifices to Enki-the river god. They asked for a strong enough flood to provide plenty of water but not too strong a flood that might be devastating.



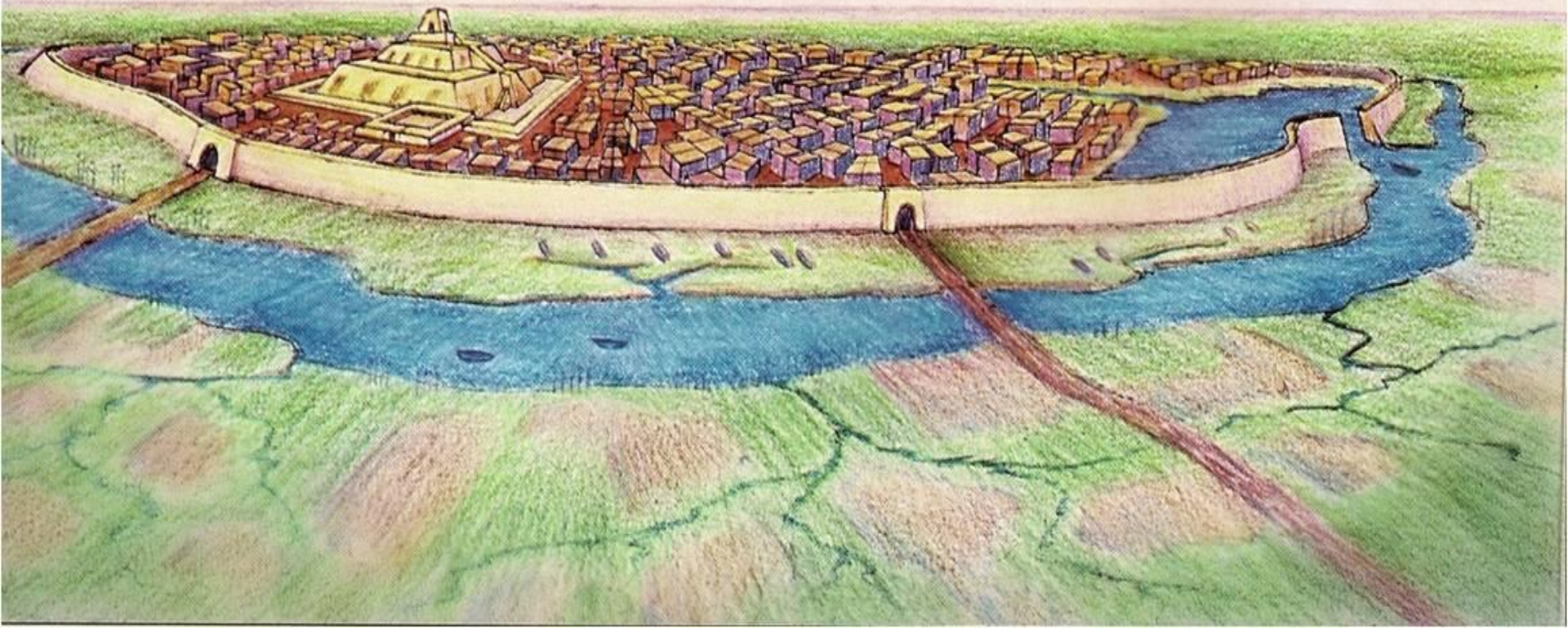
Irrigation Systems

- Cause:
 - People dug canals and built dams
- Effect:
 - Crops could be irrigated during the dry summers
 - Why are irrigation systems useful to people?
 - Help to water crops during dry periods.

Disadvantage #2:

Sumerian city-states stood on open plains. Natural defenses could not provide barriers to invading groups of warriors. How could the city-states defend or protect themselves?

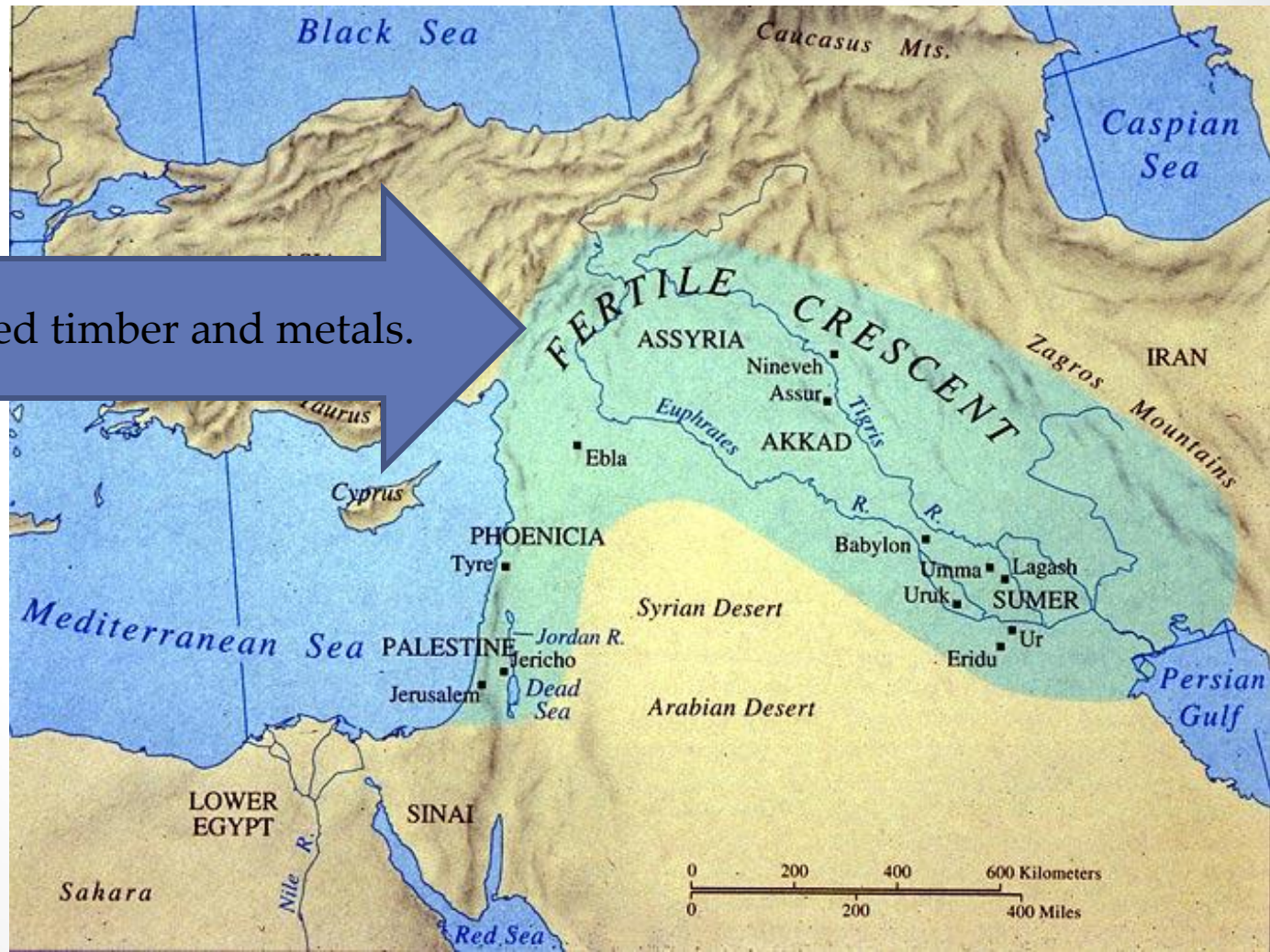
The Sumerians built city walls out of mud bricks that surrounded the city.



Disadvantage #3:

Natural resources were very limited. In the desert region, how did the Sumerians get resources such as stone, wood, and metal for tools and building?

The Sumerians traded grain, cloth, and tools for products they lacked. They usually traded with northern Mesopotamian city-states which were located in places that had timber and metals.



Mountains provided timber and metals.

Sumerian Government

- The need to control the water supply and irrigation system made it necessary for someone to be in charge
- The Sumerians established governments and systems of rules so they could maintain law and order.
- In times of peace, priests were in charge but during war a strong warrior took over.
- Because the city-states were constantly at war, warriors ruled mostly
- The warriors became Kings. When one King died his son then ruled This is called a dynasty.



END

City-States in Mesopotamia

I. GEOGRAPHY

Sumerians were first to settle in this region, attracted by the rich soil.

B. Three Disadvantages / Environmental Challenges

1. Unpredictable flooding / dry summer months
2. No natural barriers for protection
 - small villages lying in open plain were defenseless
3. Limited natural resources (stone, wood, metal)

C. Solutions

1. Irrigation ditches
2. Built city walls with mud bricks
3. Traded with people around them for the products they lacked.

Initiated Bronze Age.

Sumerian innovations in achieving civilization set example others would follow.

But to arrive at these solutions, required organized government.

Tigris and Euphrates River Valley

- Mesopotamia is located between these rivers. Mesopotamia is a Greek word that means “land between the rivers”
- The rivers flow from the mountains of Asia Minor southeast to the Persian Gulf
- Almost every spring the rivers flooded their banks and deposited a thick layer of silt.
- The silt stuck to the ground and created a rich fertile area to plant crops. That is why the region was also called the Fertile Crescent because of the rich soil and curved shape.

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Big Rivers

- What big rivers did early cities grow up along?
 - Nile in Egypt
 - Tigris and Euphrates in Iraq
 - Huang He in China
 - Indus River in Pakistan

