**Chapter 01– From Human Prehistory to the Early Civilizations**

AP World History - Stearns
Chapter 1 – From Human Prehistory to the Early Civilizations

1. Introduction
	1. Human origin – 2.5 million years ago
		1. 1/4000 of earth’s existence – 24 hour day – last 5 minutes
	2. Human negatives and positives
		1. Aggressiveness, long baby time, back problems, death fears
		2. Grip, high/regular sex drive, omnivores, facial expressions, speech
	3. Paleolithic (Old Stone) Age –
	4. 5 million to 12000 BCE
		1. Simple tools – increase in size, brain capacity – Homo erectus
2. Late Paleolithic Developments
	1. Homo sapiens sapiens – 120,000 years ago – killed off others?
		1. Population growth required change – 1 square mile to hunt/gather for 2 people
			1. Long breast feeding – limit fertility
			2. Relative gender equality – women harder, but both contributed
		2. Rituals for death, explain environment, rules for social behavior
		3. Greatest achievement – spread over earth
			1. Fire/animal skin
			2. 14,000 Great ice age ended
		4. Tools – sharpen animal bones, rafts
		5. Domesticated animals
		6. Conflicts w/ others – bone breaks/skull fractures
	2. Knowledge based on cave paintings, tool remains, burial sites
3. Neolithic (New Stone) Age Revolution
	1. Agriculture changed everything – could support more people
		1. Settle one spot – focus on economic, political, religious goals
		2. 14,000-10,000 BCE – 6 million to 100 million people
	2. Causes of Agriculture
		1. Population increase – better climate
		2. Big game animals decreasing – hunting yield declined
		3. Gradual change – harvesting wild grains to planting seeds
	3. New animals domesticated – pigs, sheep, goats, cattle
		1. Meat, skins, dairy
		2. Advantage to Europe?
	4. Why Middle East?
		1. Water source, fertile area, not forested, lacked animals
	5. “Revolution” gradual – many combined changes w/ hunting gathering – 1000 years
	6. Effects
		1. Longer work week – labor intensive
		2. Build houses, villages
		3. Varied clothing
	7. Resistance – too complicated, boring, difficult
		1. Disease – those in villages developed immunity – nomads died off/joined
		2. Some isolated societies still avoid
			1. Harsh climate, no exchange of knowledge
			2. Tough, nomadic invaders
		3. Nomads – not that influential accept for interaction
	8. Changes
		1. Specialization
		2. Technology – control of nature – storage facilities, pottery
		3. Metal tools – Bronze Age 3000 – Iron Age 1500 BCE
4. Civilization
	1. Hunter/gatherer – no bigger than 60 – food runs out
		1. Other options – slash and burn
		2. Tribal bands – strong kinship – relatively small
	2. Benefits of settling
		1. Houses, wells, improvements used by future, irrigation
		2. Irrigation/defense required work together – organization from above
	3. Catal Huyuk – Turkey – 7000 BCE civilization studied
		1. Rooftop activity – broken bones
		2. Religious responsibilities/fertility gods – images
		3. Trade w/others for peace
	4. Definition – societies economic surplus > division of labor/social hierarchy
		1. Formal political organizations – no relation to family unit
		2. City benefits – wealth, exchange of ideas, artistic/intellectual expression, manufacturing/trade specialization
	5. Writing
		1. First - Cuneiform – wedge shaped Middle East
		2. Tax efficiently
		3. Contracts/treaties
		4. Build on past wisdom
		5. People look at world as something to be understood rationally
		6. Not all peoples literate, each civilization only a minority
	6. Greek term - Barbarians – civilization vs. nomads – wanderers
	7. Negatives of civilization
		1. Class/caste distinctions - slavery
		2. Separation between rulers/ruled
		3. Warlike
		4. Gender inequality – patriarchal – men get manufacturing, political, religious leaders
	8. Benefits of nomadic living
		1. More regulations – word of mouth
		2. Respect of elders/children
		3. Herding economies
		4. Technological improvements – stirrup, weaponry
	9. Impact on Environment
		1. Deforestation
		2. Erosion, flooding
5. In Depth: The Idea of Civilization in World History Perspective
	1. Differences between civilized and barbaric/savages long held
		1. Chinese – cultural, not biological or racial – could adapt
		2. American Indians – feared Chichimecs – sons of the dog
	2. Related to fear of invasion/outsiders common
	3. Civilis – of the citizens – Latin
		1. Rome – urban dwellers vs. forest/desert dwellers
		2. Greece – bar, bar – barbarians
	4. Historians initially – cultural differences, then 19th century racial differences
		1. Some races more inventive, moral, courageous, artistic
			1. Savage to civilized – white,yellow, red, brown, black
			2. Social Darwinism – historiography
			3. Justified European expansion – White Man’s Burden
			4. Ethnocentrism
	5. Other approach – civilization just one form of social organization
		1. All societies produce cultures, though might lack food surplus/specialization
		2. All peoples capable – but lack resources, historical circumstances, desire
6. Tigris-Euphrates Civilization
	1. Precedents
		1. Writing
		2. Law codes
		3. City planning/architecture
		4. Trade institutions & money
	2. Mesopotamia – land between two rivers
		1. One of 3 civilizations from scratch – Central America, China, Mesopotamia
		2. Farming required irrigation
		3. Sumerians 3500 BCE
			1. Cuneiform – scribes
			2. Sumerian art – frescoes for temples
			3. Science – astronomy – calendar/forecasts – aided agriculture
				1. Charts of constellations
			4. Ziggurats – first monumental architecture
			5. Role of geography
				1. Swift and unpredictable floods – religious
				2. Polytheism – punishment of humans through floods – Noah
				3. Gloomy – punishment in afterlife – hell
				4. Easy to invade – constant war
			6. City-states – king w/ divine authority
				1. Regulate religion
				2. Court system for justice
				3. Land worked by slaves – warfare created labor surplus
			7. Inventions – wheeled carts, fertilizer, silver money
		4. Babylonians
			1. Hammurabi – first codified law
				1. Procedure for courts
				2. Property rights
				3. Harsh punishments
		5. Indo-European invasions from North
			1. Adopted culture
	3. Egyptian Civilization
		1. Benefited from trade/technology of Mesopotamia
		2. Geographic factors
			1. Difficult to invade
			2. Regular flooding cycle
		3. Economy – government directed vs. Mesopotamia – freedom
		4. Pharoahs – godlike – tombs – pyramids
		5. Interactions with Kush to the South
		6. Egyptian art – lively, cheerful, colorful – positive afterlife – surrounded by beauty
		7. Architecture influenced later Mediterranean
	4. Indian and Chinese River Valley Civilizations
		1. Indus River – Harappa/Mohenjo Daro
			1. Unique alphabet/art
				1. Harappan alphabet not deciphered
			2. Invasion plus invasion by Indo-Europeans – difficult to understand culture
		2. Huanghe (Yellow River)
			1. Isolated, little overland trading
			2. History part fact/fiction
			3. State organized irrigation
			4. Elaborate intellectual life
				1. Writing – knotted ropes, scratches of lines, ideographic symbols
				2. Delicate art, musical interest
				3. Limited materials – basic housing
	5. Heritage of the River Valley Civilizations
		1. Accomplishments
			1. Monuments
			2. Wheel
			3. Taming of horse
			4. Square roots
			5. Monarchies/bureaucracies
			6. Calendars/time
			7. Major alphabets
		2. How much are these civilizations “origin” of today
			1. Except for China, all have a break from past
			2. Roman empire – god-like king
			3. Slavery
			4. Scientific achievements – Greeks studied Egyptians
		3. East vs. West
			1. Mesopotamians – gap between humankind and nature
			2. China – basic harmony all live together
			3. Temple building, art, architecture – Mesopotamia to Middle East/Greece
			4. Mesopotamia – regional cultures created that could survive invasion
				1. Phoenicians – 22 letter alphabet

Colonized – simplified number system

* + - * 1. Jews – morally/ethically based monotheistic religion

Semitic people – small, relatively weak – only autonomous when region was in chaos

Believed god- Jehovah – guided destinies of people

Orderly, just – not whimsical

Created moral code

Religion basis for Christianity/Islam

God’s compact with Jews

Little conversion

Minority position in Middle East

* + - 1. The First Civilizations
				1. Clear division between river valley civilizations and classical civilizations

Invasion/natural calamities – India

Invasion/political decline – Egypt

Mesopotamia – break but bridges – smaller cultures

Values and institutions spread

* + - * 1. Theme emerges – “Steadily proliferating contacts against a background of often fierce local identity”
				2. Integrating force

Local autonomy lessens – priests/kings increase power

* + - * 1. Four centers of civilization started
				2. Close neighbors – Egypt/Mesopotamia – different politics, art, beliefs on death
				3. Diversity and civilization worked together