**WHI Unit 3 Backup Notes**

**10/2 and 10/6**

River valley civilizations (about 3500 to 500 b.c. [b.c.e.])

* Mesopotamian civilization: Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys (Southwest Asia)
* Egyptian civilization: Nile River Valley and Nile Delta (Africa)
* Indian civilization: Indus River Valley (South Asia)
* Chinese civilization: Huang He Valley (East Asia)

These river valleys offered rich soil and irrigation water for agriculture, and they tended to be in locations easily protected from invasion by nomadic peoples.

**10/7 and 10/8**

Other early civilizations (about 2000 to 500 b.c. [b.c.e.])

* Hebrews settled between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River Valley (part of Fertile Crescent in Southwest Asia).
* Phoenicians settled along the Mediterranean coast (part of Fertile Crescent in Southwest Asia).

Nubia was located on the upper (southern) Nile River (Africa).

Development of social patterns

* Hereditary rulers: Dynasties of kings, pharaohs
* Rigid class system where slavery was accepted

Development of political patterns

* World’s first states (i.e., city-states, kingdoms, empires)
* Centralized government, often based on religious authority
* Written law codes (e.g., Ten Commandments, Code of Hammurabi)

Development of economic patterns

* Use of metal (e.g., bronze, iron) tools and weapons
* Increasing agricultural surplus: Better tools, plows, irrigation
* Increasing trade along rivers and by sea (Phoenicians)
* Development of the world’s first cities

Development of the practice of slavery within most cultures in the ancient world, taking various forms

Development of religious traditions

* Polytheism was practiced by most early civilizations.

Monotheism was practiced by the Hebrews.

10/13, 10/15 & 10/16:

Language and writing

* Pictograms: Earliest written symbols

Examples of Civilizations that used Pictograms:

* Hieroglyphics: Egypt
* Cuneiform: Sumer

Alphabet: Phoenicia (first alphabet, putting together letters to form words).

Origins of Judaism

* Abraham (“Father of the Israelites”)
* Moses (Led Hebrews out of slavery n Egypt, received 10 Commandments)
* Jerusalem (Holy city for Hebrew/Jews)

Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Judaism

* Belief in one God (monotheism)
* Torah, which contains the written records and beliefs of the Jews
* Ten Commandments, which state moral and religious conduct

Spread of Judaism

* Exile (forced to leave Jerusalem)
* Diaspora (Jews had to homeland, spread out across the world)