**Group 1:  Compare and contrast the civilizations of ancient Mesopotamia and ancient Egypt. (Wallech, pp. 52-75).**

**Posted:** Mesopotamia and ancient Egypt both rose as real human advancements between The Archaic Period and the Pyramid Age of the Old Kingdom to The Hyksos, the Second Intermediate Period. These societies permitted people, without precedent for history, to settle down in one spot and homestead as opposed to pursuing their regularly hazardous wild creature food sources.

Egypt developed around the Nile River, while Mesopotamia developed between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Egypt and Mesopotamia developed into complex human advancements (Wallech et al., 53). Politically, both Egypt and Mesopotamia had an administration with one primary ruler, however, Egypt had a centralized government with a pharaoh, while Mesopotamia had a decentralized government with a king. Socially, the two human advancements were man patriarchal, yet Egypt was increasingly indulgent towards women while Mesopotamia was stricter (Wallech et al., 57).

Prior to science and YouTube recordings, religion clarified ordinary occasions. The religions in both Mesopotamia and ancient Egypt were polytheistic, which means they had confidence in different divine beings and goddesses and depended on nature. Mesopotamians, since they had a rougher time with the flooding, would, in general, be pessimistic. They thought their god beings unpredictable, and that there was just a 'Place that is known for no-arrival' after death (Wallech et al., 58). Ancient Egyptians, on the other hand, because of their simpler time foreseeing the floods, had an increasingly positive interpretation of their gods. The gods of ancient Egypt could be cruel, yet additionally offered blessings to mankind like intelligence and equity. The Egyptian existence in the wake of death was likewise expected to be a far and away superior continuation of life on Earth

Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia both had comparative social structures or methods for sorting out society. Envision a pyramid, with the accompanying gatherings from bottom to top:

* The labor class: slaves - slavery in these civilizations was not race-based, but rather based on captured prisoners-of-war or sometimes children who had been sold into slavery to pay off their parents' debt.
* The lower class: farmers, musicians, merchants, brewers, and bakers.
* The middle class: scribes (people who could write), wealthier merchants, and architects.
* The upper class: the clergy and nobles.
* The ruling class.

**Work cited**

Steven Wallech, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter P. Wan, Gordon Morris Bakken. *World History: A Concise Thematic Analysis.* Calfornia: Wiley, 2012-2013.

**Group 2: Video:**[**Lost Kingdoms of Africa: Nubia**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mpz8h_MFkWg&t=44s)**: Discuss the similarities and differences between Ancient Egypt and Nubia.**

**Posted** : First of all, Egypt had a lot of more composed records than Nubia, likely on the grounds that Egypt received hieroglyphic expounding on 3200 BCE, and Nubia embraced their own composition arrangement of Meroitic. Writing, explicitly, was a noteworthy social contrast between these two societies and the old Egyptians spoke Ancient Egyptian, the old Nubians spoke Kushitic, two unique parts of the Afro-Asiatic family. Likewise, Egyptian culture signs were exceptionally common in Nubia (Dr. Hayford, 2012).

The financial contrasts among Nubia and Egypt were generally observed through the exchange, however, they additionally uncovered themselves through different methods. Above all else, the two nations exchanged various things and filled in as exchange "passageways" to one another. Egypt had no course to the remainder of Africa aside from through Nubia, and Nubia had no course to Asia apart from through Egypt. They relied upon each other for their collaboration, however that is not to say they abandoned their fights.

In religion, Egyptian religion was to a great extent based off sun factions, Nubian religious practices, while embracing a portion of indistinguishable gods and ceremonies from Egypt, additionally built up its own unmistakable gods and traditions.

The distinctions of Egypt and Nubia were not clear superficially. Egypt employed extraordinary impact over Nubia in its initial, more fragile days, in all parts of the Nubian culture. Nonetheless, later ever, Nubia had the option to manufacture its very own greater amount of culture and wound up being a particular, individual, and significant society in ancient history.

**Work cited**

# Dr. Gus Casely-Hayford, February 16th, 2012. *Lost Kingdoms of Africa 1 of 4 Nubia,* Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mpz8h_MFkWg&t=44s>

**OR**

Well to start off Egypt had many more written records than Nubia, probably because Egypt adopted hieroglyphic writing about 3200 BCE, and Nubia adopted their own writing system of Meroitic. Writing, specifically, was a major cultural difference between these two societies and the ancient Egyptians spoke Ancient Egyptian, the ancient Nubians spoke Kushitic, two different branches of the Afro-Asiatic family. Also, Egyptian culture manifestations were very common in Nubia. In religion, Egyptian religion was largely based off sun cults, such as those of Amon, Re, and Aten, though cults such as those of Osiris also emerged. Mummification was also a practice frequented by the wealthy and influential in Egypt, as it was believed to facilitate the transition of the body from one life to another. Nubian religious practices, while adopting some of the same gods and rituals as Egypt, also developed its own distinct gods and customs (Dr. Hayford, 2012).

**Group 4: "A Gift of the Nile." How accurate is this portrayal of Ancient Egypt? (Wallech, pp. 52-75).**

**Posted:** Like a giant snake, the Nile River slithers through probably the driest desert arrive on earth to make a limited green valley. The ancient Greeks called this land Egypt. For in excess of five thousand years, renowned and frequently mysterious developments flourished along the banks of the Nile. About 450BCE, a Greek student of history named Herodotus considered Egypt the "Gift of the Nile" since the Egyptian human progress relied upon the assets of the incredible river.

Utilizing the Nile, Egyptians had the option to crush the aridity of the Saharan desert and make an amazingly rich ribbon of land along the last 750 miles of this liberal river (Wallech et al., 54). Other than the Nile Valley, a gigantic piece of Egypt's region is a desert with certain desert gardens; subsequently, the nation relies upon the Nile for its water supply. River Nile is the fundamental motivation behind why development started in Ancient Egypt. Shielded from a remote attack by the surrounding desert and continued by the Nile, Egypt developed from a basic farming area to refined society.

The Nile stream turned into the reason for the commercialization of Egypt. The delicate water stream from north to south enabled Egyptians to cruise towards the south at whatever point the needed. Egypt got saved from ecocide which caused to crush summer. What's more, it expanded the ripeness of land and Egypt gathered harvests in the history-making plenitude sum (Wallech et al., 56).

**Work cited**

Steven Wallech, Touraj Daryaee, Craig Hendricks, Anne Lynne Negus, Peter P. Wan, Gordon Morris Bakken. *World History: A Concise Thematic Analysis.* Calfornia: Wiley, 2012-2013.

**OR**

According to the study, river Nile plays a most important role in development of Egypt. It became the source to overcome the aridity of Sahara dessert. 2.92 percent of the Egyptian land is being irrigated through this river. This river created a black strip of soil which is considered as symbol of fertility. It is true that the fertility of land; which is one of the major necessities of life, was provided by river Nile. The trend of the river was so predictable that the possible damage caused by it was controlled. The flood season in the river was predicted by a star brightness hence, it was easy to take precautions before the flood happened.

 The Nile flow became the reason of commercialization of Egypt. The gentle water flow from north to south allowed Egyptians to sail towards south whenever the wanted. Egypt got saved from ecocide which caused to destroy summer. In addition, it increased the fertility of land and Egypt harvested crops in history making abundance amount.

It is revealed that Egyptians were optimistic people. They were skilled and hardworking. The Egyptian society was male dominant and this fact can be found in their artwork. The major artwork of Egypt is based on red brown color. This color represents the skin tone of males and indicating their dominance in outdoor activities. On the other hand, pale yellow color is used to represent the fragility and dependence of females and their limitation towards indoor activities.

Decrease in the floods of river Nile brought droughts and two third of Egyptian fertile land was ruined. The rich nomarchs took control of the local harvests. People showed interest in getting education to improve their conditions. The common stone tools were replaced by metallic tools. Despite all these factors to improve the situation the middle Kingdom rulers were unable to reach the position of old monarchs. The whole history of Egyptian development can be interpreted by viewing the art of those days.