



IDX G9 History S

Study Guide Issue #1

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Chapter 1: Foundations of civilization

Main vocabularies:

- Surplus: extra (resources) than necessary
- Steppe: dry grass
- Civilizations: complexed, highly organized social order
 - live near water
 - water supply
 - Farming
 - surplus
 - population growth-first cities
 - specialization
 - transportation

Basic features that define civilizations(textbook p.20)

1. Cities -River:Water supply and transport
 - Farming: Plants and animals
 - Growing Population: Villages and cities
2. Organized government-More powerful leaders are needed
3. Complex religion- Polytheistic:Believing in many gods -Temples, Vituals are created to make gods happy
4. Job specialization-Surplus allow PPL to focus on skill
5. Social classes-Social organizations:Hierarchy/Ranking system
6. Arts and architecture-Temples and palaces,Work ship gods
7. Public work-Irrigation system , great wall,etc
8. Writing-Needed records,Pictograph,More complex and scribes become specially skilled in writing

Chapter 2 Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia: Named by Greeks which means the land between the rivers

Fertile crescent: It encompassed kind with access to water

The Epic of Gilgamesh

-Written in cuneiform, one of the earliest known writing system characterized by wedged-shaped marks on clay tablets.

-recorded the Great Flood

-Employing food management and irrigation systems, the people of the religion established civilizations based on agriculture

City-States in Ancient Mesopotamia

-3300 BC, world's first civilizations in Sumer

-Sumerians established a number of independent cities including Ur, Urak and Lagash.

-Each city built a ziggurat, a large, stepped platform atop a temple which was dedicated to the chief god or goddess of city.

-Sumerian's city states had a distinct social hierarchy.

Empires in Ancient Mesopotamia

-2300 BC, Sargon, the leader of Akkadians, over the Sumerian city-states and established 1st empire.

-After Hammurabi created the new empire

Hammurabi's Code

-first important attempt by rulers to codify all laws that would government a state

-282 case law include civil law and criminal law (p.37)

The Hittite Empire

-to Mesopotamia around 1400 BC

-use irons for weapons

The Assyrians Empire& The New Babylonian Empire

-Under King Nebuchadnezzar, the chaldeans regained for Babylonians a position as leading power in the ancient Middle East.

The Persians Empire

-Cyrus the great

-Tolerance, acceptance of people they conquered

-Persians religion:Zoroastrianism

Phoenicians

-People occupied ring of city along eastern Mediterranean coasts here expert sailors and traders.

-Established Alphabets

Nile River: central importance to the development of Egyptian civilizations

Old kingdom

- Pharaohs organized state, preserving justice and order by means of a bureaucracy
- Age of prosperity and Splendour made construction of the greatest and largest pyramids in -Egypt's history:
 - Good government
 - Strong institution
 - Bricks far away:transportation

Middle Kingdom:

- Egyptians took back control of Egypt from the Hyksos people.
- After first female ruler Hatshepsut's reign, her stepson Thutmose the third took control as pharaoh and stretched Egypt's borders to the greatest extend ever.
- Ramses the second best known Egyptian rulers

Religions:

- Remarkable gods associated with heavenly bodies and natural forces.
- Sun of gods like Re and Amon-Re
- Burn dead body with things they need for eternity and perfect skills--(mummification)

Social structure:

1. Pharaoh(top)
 2. Government officials, Priests,Scribes, and artists
 3. Egyptian Roman
 4. Hieroglyphics
- Tools: Papyrus, need pens and ink
 - Later Simplify to two scribes for writing purposes.

Chapter 3 Ancient India

Geography

- Indus Valley

- Mountain: Hindu Kush and Himalayas

- Three major zones

 - Gangetic Plain

 - Deccan Plateau

 - Coastal plains

Indus civilization

- Archaeologists excavated many cities since 1920s

 - Remains:incomplete

- Capital Cities: Harappa and Mohenjo-daro

 - Image Analysis: well-planned city organization government

Indus economy

- Traders and Merchants sailed to trade with Sumer.

- Barter economy

Indus religion

- Polytheistic religion

- Mother Goddess

- view animals as sacred (cow and bull)

Aryan civilization

- combined cultural tradition with those of early Indian PPI through acculturation

- Most Aryan came from Vedas

- Aryans divided their society into ranked groups based on occupation

The Maurya Empire

- Chandragupta built first Indian empire in 321 BC.

- Maintain order through well-organized rule effectively

- Asoka, grandson of Chandragupta, conquered Deccan region and converted into

Buddhism.

-Fall of Gupta Empire.

Major Hindu gods

Brahman-Creator

Vishnu-Preserver

Shiva-Destroyer

Hinduism beliefs:

-polytheistic

-Brahman

-Everything is part of unchanging, all powerful spiritual force

-Moksha

-Union with brahman

-Goal of existence

-Must free yourself from selfish

-Reincarnation

-Rebirth of soul from another form

-a keep working towards moksha

-Karma

-All actions of people's life

-Affect what happens to them in their next life

-ranking of life

-Dharma

-Religious and moral duties

-Depend on caste

-Ahimsa

-Non-violence

-Believe all things are Brahma and need respect

-Caste system:

- Social groups into ppl are born
- rarely change
- complex rules-governed all life
- influence Hinduism
- Influence social order
 - ppl believe karma had determined their level
 - castes gave feelings and belongings
 - castes gave order

Buddhism

- Four Noble Truths
- Eightfold Path