

## ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

# ANCIENT CHINA & EGYPT

**STANDARD 2.1 Contributions of ancient China and Egypt have influenced the present world in terms of architecture, inventions, the calendar, and written language.**

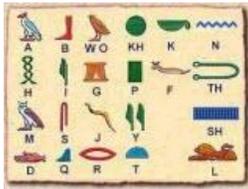
**Terms to know**

- **Ancient:** Long, long ago
- **Architecture:** The design of buildings
- **Contribution:** The act of giving or doing something

**What contributions did the people of ancient China and Egypt make to the development of written language?**

**China:** Characters, symbols

**Egypt:** Hieroglyphics



Egyptian Hieroglyphics



Ancient Chinese Symbols

**What inventions and examples of architecture came from ancient China and Egypt?**

**Architecture**

- **China:** Great Wall
- **Egypt:** Pyramids



Great Wall of China



Pyramids of Egypt

**China's Inventions**

- Kite
- Silk cloth
- Compass
- Bronze
- Fireworks



**Egypt's Inventions**

- Paper made from papyrus
- 365-day calendar
- Clock



Many inventions of ancient China and Egypt are still used today.

**Contributions of Ancient China and Egypt**

	<b>China</b>	<b>Egypt</b>
<b>Written Language</b>	Characters, symbols	Hieroglyphics
<b>Inventions</b>	Kite Silk cloth Compass Bronze Fireworks	Paper made from papyrus 365-day calendar Clock
<b>Architecture</b>	Great Wall	Pyramids

**STANDARD 2.4** Locate China and Egypt on world maps; compare the climate, land, and plant life of these regions; describe how people in these regions adapt to their environment

Where are **China** and **Egypt** located on a world map?



**China** is located in **Asia**. **Egypt** is located in **Africa**.  
The **United States** is located in **North America** (see map)



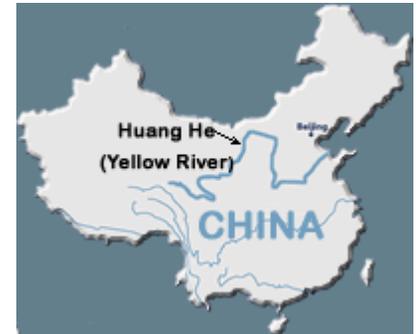
How people **adapted** to their **environment**

Ancient Chinese settled **along the Huang He.**

**They fished, farmed, and irrigated the land.**

Ancient Egyptians

**Farmed and irrigated the land near the Nile River.**



People adapt to their environment in different ways.

	<i>Climate</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Plant Life</i>
<b>China</b>	Seasons	Forests, hills, mountains, deserts	Great variety of plant life
<b>Egypt</b>	Hot, dry	Nile River Valley, deserts, flooding	Grasses along the Nile River

## ANCIENT GREECE & ROME

**STANDARD 3.1** – Significant contributions to society in terms of **architecture, government (*direct and representative democracy*)**, and **sports** and they have influenced the lives of people today.

### CONTRIBUTIONS IN GOVERNMENT

**What principles of government from ancient Greece and Rome are part of our government?**

The Government of the **United States** is based on the ideas developed in ancient **Greece and Rome**.

**Greece:**

**Birthplace of democracy** (government by the people); a **direct democracy**

**Rome:**

**Republican (representative)** form of government; a representative democracy

### Terms to know

**Contribution:**

The act of **giving or doing** something

**Direct democracy:**

A government in which **people vote** to make their own rules and laws

**Representative democracy:**

A government in which people vote for (elect) a **smaller group** of citizens to make their rules and laws for everyone



### CONTRIBUTIONS IN SPORTS

**What sporting events today came from ancient Greece?**

**Olympic games** of today are modeled after the games of ancient Greece.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN ART & ARCHITECTURE

*What styles in architecture used today came from ancient Greece and Rome?*

### Architecture

The architects of ancient Greece and Rome used **columns** and **arches** in the construction of their buildings.



Ancient examples still exist today:

- Greece—The Parthenon (columns)
- Rome—The coliseum and aqueducts (arches)

### The Arts

Mosaics, sculpture, and paintings are displayed on buildings.

## INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHY

*What were the physical and human characteristics of ancient Greece and Rome?*

### Physical characteristics

- **Ancient Greece:** Located on a **peninsula** with many **islands, mountains** and **hills**, surrounded by **Mediterranean Sea** and **limited rich soil**
- **Ancient Rome:** Located **next to a river**; city built on **many hills**; **limited rich soil**

### Human characteristics

- **Ancient Greece:** Farmers, shipbuilders, and traders
- **Ancient Rome:** Farmers, road builders, and traders

*How did the people of ancient Greece, ancient Rome, adapt to and change their environment to meet their needs?*

### Ways they adapted to their environments

- **Ancient Greece:** They farmed on **hillsides**; **trading** took place on the **Mediterranean Sea**; small independent communities developed because of the many mountains.
- **Ancient Rome:** They farmed on **hillsides**; **trading** took place on the **Mediterranean Sea**.

### Terms to know

**Characteristics:** Different traits

**STANDARD 3.7** *How producers in ancient Greece, Rome, and the West African empire of Mali used natural resources, human resources, and capital resources in the production of goods and services.*

*What resources (natural, human, capital) were used to produce goods and services in ancient Greece, Rome and the West African empire of Mali?*

**Ancient Greece** was located on a **peninsula**, with **mountains** and **hills** and was surrounded by many **islands** and the **Mediterranean Sea**. Greece had **limited rich soil**.

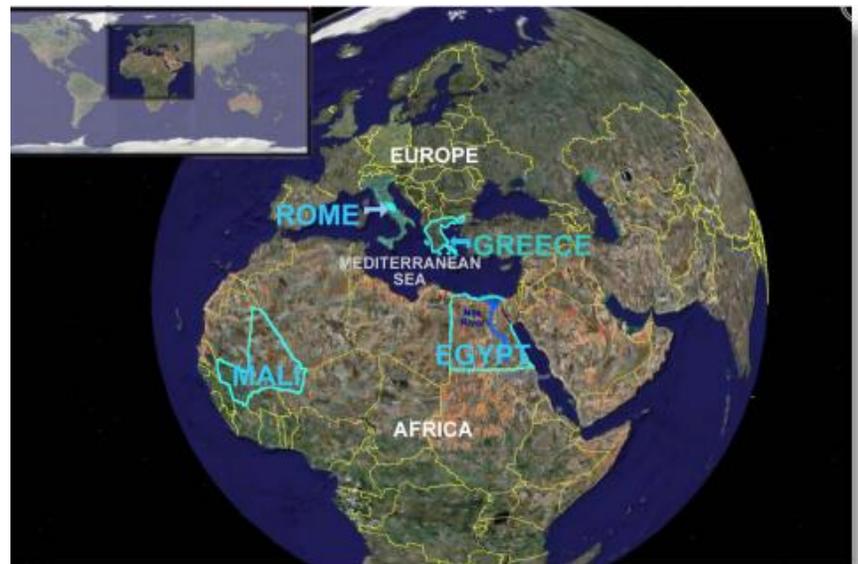
**Ancient Rome** was located next to a **river**. The **soil was limited** for farming. A variety of **trees** grew in ancient Rome.

*What are some of the goods and services produced in ancient Greece, Rome, and the West African empire of Mali?*

The people of ancient **Greece** **built ships, fished**, made pottery, and farmed.

The people of **ancient Rome** **built ships, fished**, made pottery, and farmed.

**Ancient Greece** and **Rome** had access to the **sea** (natural resource), so they used their human and capital resources to **produce ships** (goods) which they used for transportation (service) in **trading**.



# MALI



**STANDARD 3.2 - oral tradition (storytelling), government (kings), and economic development (trade).**

Africa was the home to several great empires. One of the most prosperous was the empire of Mali.

- Mali was ruled by **rich and powerful kings**.
- Early Mali was a **wealthy trading empire before Columbus** sailed to America.
- **Timbuktu** was an important city in Mali. It had a famous university with a large library containing Greek and Roman books.

## **Why were storytellers so important in the empire of Mali?**

Many **storytellers** in Mali **passed on traditions** and stories from one generation to the next. Most of what we know about **Mali's history** comes from oral accounts that were handed down from Mali storytellers.

## **What do we know about the leaders of the empire of Mali?**

The kings of Mali were **rich and powerful men** who **controlled trade** in West Africa.

Mali became one of the largest and **wealthiest empires** in the region and was an **important trade center**.

## **Why was the empire of Mali so wealthy?**

Mali lay across the **trade routes** between the sources of **salt in the Sahara Desert** and the **gold region/mines of West Africa**.

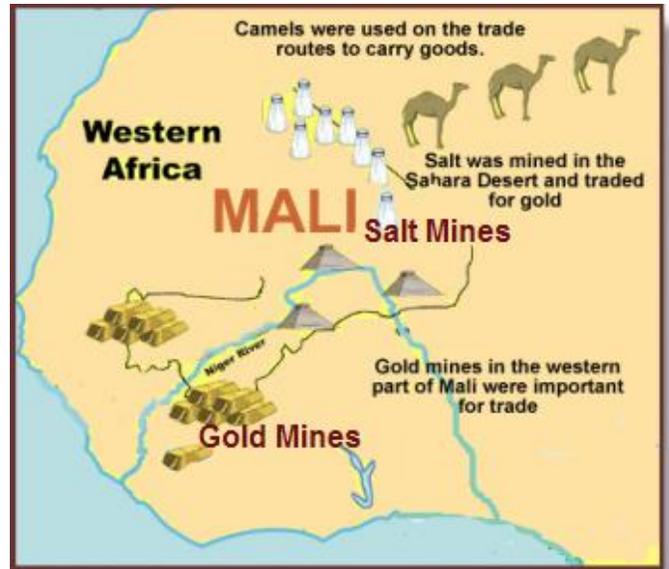
- For the people of the desert, **salt** was a natural resource.
- People used salt for their **health** and for **preserving foods**.
- Miners found **gold** in Western Africa.. Therefore, **salt was traded for gold**.

**STANDARD 3.4 Locations, physical and human characteristics, adaptations to environment.**

The empire of **Mali** was located in the **western region** of the **continent of Africa**.

Physical characteristics of Empire of Mali:

- **In West Africa**
- **Near rivers**
- **Desert-like conditions**
- **Gold mines**



Human characteristics of Empire of Mali:  
**Farmers, miners, and traders**

Terms to know

**Characteristics:**

Different traits

## **How did the people of Mali adapt to and change their environment to meet their needs?**

Salt was an important natural resource for people in the desert; salt was traded for gold.

**STANDARD 3.7 How producers used natural resources, human resources, and capital resources in the production of goods and services.**

## **What resources (natural, human, capital) were used to produce goods and services in the West African empire of Mali?**

**Gold** was a natural resource. The people of Mali traded gold for salt.