UNIT I:  
Technological and Environmental Transformations: to 600 BCE
The African Genesis

*Homo Habilis* 2.8-1.5 MYA

*Homo Erectus* 1.9 MYA - 700,000 YA

*Homo Sapiens Sapiens* 240,000 YA

PALEOLITHIC ERA
Until 14,000 YA

750,000 YA

70,000 YA
250,000 YA

750,000 YA Out of Africa Olduvai Gorge

240,000-100,000 BCE basic human evolution complete (HSS)

25,000 BCE

50,000 YA

25,000 BCE?
15,000 -13,000 BCE

25,000 BCE

100,000 BCE

150,000 BCE

50,000 BCE
Hunting bands fairly small: 20-30
2 people required one square mile
Population growth was slow...
Cueva de las Manos
Tierra de la Fuego, Argentina
11,000 – 7,000 BCE (paint/ blowpipes)
Paleolithic Era

*Great Ice Age ended ~ 14,000 YA*

*No Land Bridge after 8000 BCE*

“So what’s this? I asked for a hammer!
A hammer! This is a crescent wrench! ...
Well, maybe it’s a hammer. ... Damn these stone tools.”

Some evidence of settled life:

Natufians, eastern Mediterranean
Jomon, central Japan
Chinook, NW North America
THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION: 12,000-6000 years ago

Revolution vs Transition??

Cultivation and Domestication??

Why did agriculture develop in some areas and not in others??

Agriculture developed independently in various areas of the world

Independent Invention vs Cultural Diffusion??

H&G until 9,000 BCE

#1 9000 BCE

#2 7000 BCE

#3 5000 BCE

Revolution vs Transition??

Agriculture developed independently in various areas of the world
WHY settle down?

*Hunting and Gathering lifestyle took ~ 7 hrs X 3 days*
Agriculture and Population Growth

Before Neolithic Revolution, global population = 4 million
**EARLY VILLAGES**

- **Jericho, Israel 8000 BCE**
- **Catal Huyuk, Anatolia 7250-5400 BCE**
  - Produced most of the goods that they consumed
  - 32 acres
  - Craft specialization/ political control over area/ religious symbols.....

**Benefits of these technologies?**

- **Pottery 10,000 BCE Jomon, Japan**
- **Metallurgy 6000 BCE copper Middle East**
- **Textiles 6000 BCE**
Effects of the Neolithic Revolution

ECON
Theme 4: Creation, expansion and interaction of economic systems (ECON)
- agricultural and pastoral production
- trade and commerce
- labor systems
- industrialization
- capitalism and socialism

SOC
Theme 5: Development and transformation of social structures
- gender roles and relations
- family and kinship
- racial and ethnic constructions
- social and economic classes

SB
Theme 3: State-building, expansion and conflict (SB)
- political structures and forms of governance
- empires
- nations and nationalism
- revolts and revolution
- regional, transregional, and global structures and organizations

CUL
Theme 2: Development and interaction of cultures (CUL)
- religions
- belief systems, philosophies and ideologies
- science and technology
- the arts and architecture

ENV:
Theme 1: Interaction between humans and the environment (ENV)
- demography and disease
- migration
- patterns of settlement
- technology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages of Settled Life</th>
<th>Disadvantages of Settled Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predictable food supply</td>
<td>Class distinctions based on wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to generate a food surplus</td>
<td>Need to secure order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could sustain larger populations</td>
<td>Need to develop means to protect towns, villages and people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less vulnerable to environment</td>
<td>Clustered communities led to greater risk of epidemic diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More stable and secure societies</td>
<td>Less egalitarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less infanticide/ senilicide</td>
<td>Gender roles develop (patrilineal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More free time for non-food related activities</td>
<td>Greater risk to the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowed for craft specialization</td>
<td>Loss of mobile lifestyle leads to re-ordering of cultural values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation/ sense of community</td>
<td>Allowed for the development of “culture”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Are there qualities that MOST complex societies share and if so, what are they?

Qualities that MOST Complex Societies share:

1. Surplus of resources
2. Trade
3. Cities
4. Craft and economic specialization
5. Social stratification
6. Some kind of organized system of government
7. A codified system of law
8. Religion or some kind of complex belief system
9. Written language
10. Arts, architecture and other cultural tradition

Problems with “Civilization” as an organizing principle?

First Cities appear in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valley ~ 4000 BCE
Steady proliferating contacts against a background of often FIERCE local identity.

Mesopotamia, 3000–2000 B.C.E.
Epic of Gilgamesh
12 tablets

Remains of the Ziggarut of Ur

(first potter’s wheel: 6000 BCE)
Cuneiform 3500 BCE
Wheel 3500 BCE
Bronze 4000 BCE
(alloy: copper and tin)
Iron 1200 BCE
2900-2600 BCE: Ur deliveries of barley to a temple

3000 BCE: Beer rations

WRITING has the ability to shape the values of a culture: Agree or Disagree?

Does the very fact of becoming literate change the way people think?
Indo-European Migrations 3000-1000 BCE

Diffusion of LANGUAGE: common lexicons for all things HORSE.....

Established societies throughout much of Eurasia
Borrowed Mesopotamian practices
Improved Mesopotamian practices
With population increase, and wealth = social stratification

**Patriarchal**

Kings (hereditary) and nobles, priests/priestess, free commoners (peasants), dependent clients (no property), slaves (how?)

Initially *merit* then heredity: WHAT does this do to the status of women?

By 1500 BCE women are wearing veils- why?
Theme 3: (SB)
State Building, Expansion and Conflict
Mesopotamian Empires 1800-600 BCE

What is an empire?
Why were these empires successful?

Uruk

Akkadians: Sargon of Akkad 2370-2315 BCE

2000 BCE Horses, wheeled chariots, iron

1300 BCE chariots, organized armies based on merit
Ishtar: goddess of fertility, love, war - LION was her symbol

Reproduction in Berlin (lapis lazuli)

Babylon: The Gates of Ishtar 575 BCE
POLITICAL SYSTEMS and STRUCTURES
Theme 3: State Building, Expansion and Conflict

What are the motivations for state building and expansion?

City-states/ ruled by semi-divine absolute monarchs
Hittites: 2000 BCE:
Centralized Authority tied to the gods
Sargon of Akkad (2370-2315 BCE): all of Mesopotamia, into the Black Sea (taxes)
Assyrian Empire (1300-612 BCE): MERIT, Rise and then fall...Babylonian Empire: King Hammurabi (1792-1750 BCE)
Code of Hammurabi (*Lex talionis*)/ bureaucracy

Expansion and Conflict:

Early conflict led to building of defensive walls, strong military- first by merit then by heredity
Assyrians = POWERFUL ARMY, chariots,
iron weapons, archers
Hebrews/Israelites: conquered by Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians

Why were the Assyrians so Formidable?
IRON

What were the Underlying Principles of Hammurabi’s Code?
Code of Hammurabi (1750 BCE)  
282 laws

Purpose: 
"to promote the welfare of the people, to cause justice to prevail in the land, to destroy the wicked and evil so that the strong might not suppress the weak, to rise like the sun over the people and light up the land."

152. From the time that the woman entered into the man’s house they together shall be liable for all debts subsequently incurred.

153. If a man has committed robbery and is caught, that man shall be put to death.

154. If a man has committed incest with his daughter, that man shall be banished from the city.

197. If he put out the eye of a (commoner), or break the bone of a (commoner), he shall pay one (silver) mina.

198. If a man has come forward in a case to bear witness to a felony and then has not proved the statement that he has made, if that case is a capital one, that man shall be put to death.
Theme 1: Interactions between humans and the ENVIRONMENT (ENV)

Tigris-Euphrates River Valley
**Arid** Climate – Few Natural Resources

**Sumer**: Elaborate Irrigation Systems
Populations competed for limited resources

Russian Steppes
Pastoral Nomads – Indo-Europeans
Domesticated Horses
Migrated over extensive areas (central Asia by 2000 BCE
then: Greece, Italy, central and western Europe,
Britain later went into Iran and India (South Asia)

**Phoenicians**: along the Eastern Mediterranean
Shipbuilding technologies (little opportunity for agriculture)
Led to extensive utilization of the sea:
trade and economic stability

Connection between geography and success of states and cities?
Israel and Phoenicia 1500-600 BCE

1300 BCE:
- Moses leads Hebrews out of Egypt - protected by their ONE god Yahweh
- Chosen people
- Covenant with god
- ETHICAL = honor mom and dad, No killing, no adultery, practice charity, Personal salvation  
- God is more abstract, religion becomes A WAY OF LIFE not just a set of rules and rituals

God chose Abraham as father of a people that would have this special relationship w/God
- An example of holiness for the world
- -experienced many troubles...

Early Hebrews
- Pastoral nomads
- Borrow from Mesopotamians
- Ethical monotheism (Abraham/Moses)

Jews and Jewish not used until 900 BCEs

Borrow law of retribution/ flood story from Mesopotamians
Small scale agriculture (elaborate irrigation canals) (wheat, barley, rye, beer, wine, grapes, onions)

Food surplus = population increase

Invention of the wheel facilitated trade

Improved shipbuilding facilitated trade

Trade throughout the Mediterranean Basin, Indus River Valley, Egypt and Afghanistan (by 2000 BCE)

State-level Economic success tied to political control of the economy (taxes, regulation and control of regional and trans regional trade and trade routes)
UNIT I:
Technological and Environmental Transformations: to 600 BCE

Persian empire will control this area by ~ 550 BCE
Bantu Migrations: 1500 BCE..... Until 1000 CE

Climate Change

Why do people migrate?

phase I
phase II
phase III

Atlantic Ocean

Bantu homeland
Bantu migrations
Sites of early iron production

Cape of Good Hope
Early African Societies
And the Bantu Migrations

1. **Geography:** “Gifts of the Nile”

2. **Religion:** Polytheistic (Amon Re, Osiris), temple complexes, afterlife, mummification, brief monotheism (N) polytheistic

3. **Achievements:** papyrus, hieroglyphics, complex political and social hierarchy tied to religion, pyramids, palaces, temples, statues, burial artifacts (N) metallurgy

4. **Political:** began as kingdoms, (E) Unified as state, (N) small, decentralized states, connected by network of trade, Both experienced frequent conflict

5. **Economic:** agriculture, thriving trade, (E) import trees, (N) more intensive agriculture

**Old Kingdom 2660-2160 BCE**
**Middle Kingdom 2040-1640 BCE**
**New Kingdom 1550-1070 BCE**
Osiris: murdered by brother Seth. Wife Isis gathers him up, gods restore him to life in underworld.

Horus: son of Isis and Osiris.

Ma’at

Isis

Annubis

Shawabti

The Book of the Dead: Old and Middle Kingdoms

Embalming described by Herodotus 450 BCE
The Rosetta Stone

- Ancient Egyptian
- Demotic
- Greek
Social Organization:

- Women had generally more power than in Mesopotamia legally, property, divorce
- Queen Hapshetsut is exception, politically
- (N) many female rulers

Women = some formal education, could work as scribes, regents

Women (New K) = buy and sell property, inherit property, dissolve marriage
(People could achieve higher status through government service)

NOT MESO
Mortuary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut
This small temple, built about 15 B.C., honored the goddess Isis and, beside her, two deified sons of a local Nubian chieftain, Pedesi and Pihor.
UNIT I:
Technological and Environmental Transformations: to 600 BCE

NEOLITHIC RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS
- Tigris/Euphrates River (Mesopotamia)
- Nile River (Egypt)
- Andes (Chavin)
- Papa New Guinea
- Indus Valley (Mohenjo Dara/Harappa)
- Mesoamerica (Olmec)
- Yellow River/Huang He (Shang)

MISC. LATER SOCIETIES
- Hittites
- Babylonia

TRADE ROUTES
- Egypt to Nubia
- Mesopotamia to Indus
Early Societies in South and East Asia

2000 BCE
Harappan society and its neighbors, ca. 2000 BCE
Mohenjo-Daro
2600-1900 BCE

Oldest known public water tank/bath
Mohenjo-Daro
2600-1900 BCE
(Rebuilt 6 times)

Bathing platform: most homes had a bathing area and latrine

Latrine: connected to elaborate public sewer system

Public well
Harappa
2600-1900 BCE
(Rebuilt 5 times)

Harappan Societies:
Indus River Valley Societies
- First to domesticate cotton for cloth (before 5000 BCE)
- Domesticated animals: chickens, elephants
- Standardized weights
- Writing has not been deciphered
- No evidence of political structure or temple structures/public worship
- Cities abandoned by 1700 BCE
- Completely abandoned by 1500 BCE (Aryan invasions, climate change?)
The Aryans

Beginning 1000 BCE: Aryans “noble people”, (pastoral nomads, no written language, chiefdoms) arrived from the North
Harappan culture was collapsing: this contact was most likely, initially, passive
Later Aryan chiefdoms (raja) fought amongst themselves, iron tools, agriculture
Eventually established regional kingdoms
Discontent led to need to establish **ORDER**

The Vedic Age: 1500-500 BCE

The Upanishads: Brahma
Aryan Invasions: 1500 BCE
The Vedas: collection of hymns, songs, prayers, and rituals honoring the Aryan gods (4 Vedas: Rig Veda is the oldest: 1400-900 BCE) orally transmitted; written down (Sanskrit) by 600 BCE

The Vedas provided the “wisdom” and “knowledge” that priests needed.

Vedas established social order in absence of political order:
@1000 BCE-600 BCE

Brahmins (priest):
Kshatriyas (warriors, aristocrats):
Vashiyas (farmers, artisans, merchants):
Shudras (landless peasants):

After 500 BCE (end of Vedic Age):
Untouchables added at bottom

Varna? Jati?

SEVERAL THOUSAND BY 18-19TH CENTURY

How did the Vedas and the culture that subsequently developed in South Asia contribute to the development of a strict patriarchal society there?

Aryan descent: power thru male line, women have NO public authority
The Rig Veda on the Origin of the Castes

Priests compiled the Rig Veda over a period of half a millennium, and the work inevitably reflects changing conditions of Aryan India. One of the later hymns of the Rig Veda offers a brief account of the world’s creation and the origin of the four castes (varnas). The creation came when the gods sacrificed Purusha, a primeval being who existed before the universe and brought the world with all its creatures and features into being. The late date of this hymn suggests that the Aryans began to recognize the four castes about 1000 B.C.E. The hymn clearly reflects the interests of the brahmin priests who composed it.

A thousand heads hath Purusha, a thousand eyes, a thousand feet.

He covered earth on every side and spread ten finger’s breadth beyond.

This Purusha is all that hath been and all that is to be,

The Lord of Immortality which waxes greater still by food.

So mighty is his greatness; yea, greater than this is Purusha.

All creatures are one-fourth of him, [the other] three-fourths [of him are] eternal life in heaven. . . .

When the gods prepared the sacrifice with Purusha as their offering,

Its oil was spring, the holy gift was autumn; summer was the wood. . . .

From that great general sacrifice the dripping fat was gathered up.

He formed the creatures of the air, and animals both wild and tame.

From that great general sacrifice [sages] and [ritual hymns] were born.

Therefrom were [spells and charms] produced; the Yajas [a book of ritual formulas] had its birth from it.

From it were horses born; from it all creatures with two rows of teeth.

From it were generated [cattle], from it the goats and sheep were born.

When they divided Purusha, how many portions did they make?

What do they call his mouth, his arms? What do they call his thighs and feet?

The brahmin was his mouth, of both his arms was the kshatriya made.

His thighs became the vaishya, from his feet the shudra was produced.

The moon was gendered from his mind, and from his eye the sun had birth;

Indra and Agni [the god of fire] from his mouth were born, and Vayu [the wind] from his breath.

Forth from his navel came mid-air; the sky was fashioned from his head;

Earth from his feet, and from his ear the regions. Thus they formed the worlds.

FOR FURTHER REFLECTION

How does this passage from the Rig Veda compare with accounts of the world’s creation offered by other religious and scientific traditions?
The Mundaka Upanishad on the Nature of Brahman

Indian commentators often spoke of the Mundaka Upanishad as "the shaving Upanishad" because, like a razor, it cut off errors arising in the mind. Its purpose was to teach knowledge of Brahman, which it held was not accessible through sacrifices, rites, or even worship. Only proper instruction would bring understanding of Brahman.

Brahma was before the gods were, the Creator of all, the Guardian of the Universe. The vision of Brahman, the foundation of all wisdom, he gave in revelation to his first-born son Atharvan.

That vision and wisdom of Brahman given to Atharvan, he in olden times revealed to Angira. And Angira gave it to Satyavaha, who in succession revealed it to Angiras.

Now there was a man whose name was Saunaka, owner of a great household, who, approaching one day Angiras with reverence, asked him this question: "Master, what is that which, when known, all is known?" The Master replied: Sages say there are two kinds of wisdom, the higher and the lower.

The lower wisdom is in the four sacred Vedas and in the six kinds of knowledge that help to know, to sing, and to use the Vedas: definition and grammar, pronunciation and poetry, ritual and the signs of heaven. But the higher wisdom is that which leads to the Eternal [i.e., Brahman].

He is beyond thought and invisible, beyond family and colour. He has neither eyes nor ears; he has neither hands nor feet. He is everlasting and omnipresent, infinite in the great and infinite in the small. He is the Eternal whom the sages see as the source of all creation.

Even as a spider sends forth and draws in its thread, even as plants arise from the earth and hairs from the body of man, even so the whole creation arises from the Eternal.

By Tapas, the power of meditation, Brahman attains expansion and then comes primeval matter. And from this comes life and mind, the elements and the worlds and the immortality of ritual action.

From that Spirit [Brahman] who knows all and sees all, whose Tapas is pure vision, from him comes [the god] Brahma, the creator, name and form and primal matter. . . .

This is the truth: As from a fire a flame thousands of sparks come forth, even so from the Creator an infinity of beings have life and to him return again.

But the spirit of light above form, never-born, within all, outside all, is in radiance above life and mind, and beyond this creation's Creator.

From him comes all life and mind, and the senses of all life. From him comes space and light, air and fire and water, and this earth that holds us all.

The head of his body is fire, and his eyes the sun and the moon; his ears, the regions of heaven, and the sacred Vedas his word. His breath is the wind that blows, and this whole universe is his heart. The earth is his footstool. He is the Spirit that is in all things.

From him comes the sun, and the source of all fire is the sun.

From him comes the moon, and from this comes the rain and all herbs that grow upon earth. And man comes from him, and man unto woman gives seed; and thus an infinity of beings come from the Spirit supreme. . . .

From him the oceans and mountains; and all rivers come from him. And all herbs and the essence of all whereby the Inner Spirit dwells with the elements: all come from him.

FOR FURTHER REFLECTION

How does the understanding of the world as articulated in the Mundaka Upanishad compare and contrast with the view outlined in the story of Purusha's sacrifice as told in the selection from the Rig Veda presented earlier?

The Upanishads: 800-400 BCE
A synthesis of Aryan and Dravidian belief

The word "Upanishad" is derived from "upa" - near, "ni" - down, "sad" - to sit.
Groups of pupils sat near the teacher to learn from him the truth by which ignorance is destroyed.

-Appearances are deceiving - individual human beings are not separate and autonomous creatures
-Each person participates in a larger cosmic order and forms part of a Universal soul called Brahman
-Explores hidden connection between cosmos, individual, ritual
-Physical world is a theater of change, instability and illusion - Brahman is eternal, permanent, unchanging
-Brahman is THE ONLY GENUINE REALITY
-Individual is born into this world many times
-Highest goal is to escape the cycle of birth and rebirth and become one with Brahman

ENLIGHTENMENT IS NOW TAKEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE PRIESTS
The Upanishads: 800-400 BCE
A synthesis of Aryan and Dravidian belief

Dravidians believed that human souls took on new physical forms after the death of their bodily hosts.

The Upanishads speak of the way in which the individual self gets at the ultimate reality by an inward journey, an inner ascent. This inner ascent requires adequate preparation, "The Self is not to be attained by one without fortitude, not through slackness nor without distinctive marks of discipline." To see the Self one must become "calm, controlled, quiet, patiently enduring, and contented."

Encourages personal integrity

Brahman
Samsara
Karma
Moksha

“A man of good acts will become good, a man of bad acts will become bad.”

Brahman is eternal
Unchanging, permanent

Asceticism, Meditation
Yoga
The Egyptian army

During the Old and Middle Kingdoms, the Egyptian army consisted of the king's bodyguard and a small army of professional soldiers. Ordinary men could be called up in emergencies, but most had no military training, so weren't much use.

By the New Kingdom, the need to drive out invaders and the desire to conquer an empire meant that the army needed to be reorganized. Horses and chariots were introduced, volunteers were recruited and trained, and the army increased in size.

The army was split into divisions, each made up of 4,000 foot soldiers and 1,000 charioteers. Each division was named after a god. Divisions were further divided into 20 companies of 200 foot soldiers each.

This model from a tomb shows soldiers carrying spears and shields.
GEOGRAPHY:

Huang He: fertile, loess, unpredictable flooding, some irrigation techniques
Yangtze: enough rainfall, elaborate irrigation techniques later on (rice crops 2X yr)
(Shang and Zhou=intensive agriculture, terraces)

geography forced large scale building projects (dredging)
7000 BCE = rice could support large regional states by late 3000 BCE
nomads from the Northern steppes provide trade goods, communication, technology but also pose an outside threat nomads did not imitate Chinese ways or culture

Xia: 4000/3000 BCE – 1766 BCE
Shang: 1766 BCE – 1122 BCE
Zhou: 1122 BCE – 256 BCE

high mountains, forbidding deserts, turbulent seas
The Shang Dynasty
1766 BCE - 1122 BCE

- **Shang**: written records, *Oracle Bones*, ancestor worship (tombs)
- **Shang**: monopoly of **bronze** production equipped armies: able to expand control into NW China (armies of 3,000-13,000 troops)

1200 BCE
- Ritual celebration of the ancestors
- Bronze = high status objects

1200-1100 BCE
- Cast bronze owl

1100-1000 BCE
- Cast bronze owl
Theme 3: State-building, expansion and conflict

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

**Shang (1766 BCE-1122 BCE)**

- **Hereditary states:**
  - **Shang:** monopoly of bronze production equipped armies: able to expand control into NW China (armies of 3,000-13,000 troops)
  - **Shang:** built (MASSIVE) defensive walls: huge investment of labor on projects imply effective centralized rule

- **Zhou (1122 BCE-256 BCE):**
  - Align w/Shang: centralized authority after Shang king = fool/ greed
  - MANDATE OF HEAVEN (tian responsible for oversight of mandate of heaven) ruler = “Son of Heaven” guided China through dynastic cycle til the 20th C)
  - Empire so large had to rely on decentralized administration/ trusted subordinates who owed allegiance, tribute, military support to the Zhou (downfall) (lost control of the production of bronze and iron) = Period of the Warring States (403-221 BCE)

**Zhou:**
- Shipbuilding (along coast of China/Korea) astronomy
- No need for organized religion or belief system: no personal supreme being who intervened in human affairs or who served as intermediaries
Shang: ruling elites able to monopolize the production of bronze tools and weapons/ encouraged craft specialization (bronze tools)

Shang: used agricultural surplus from areas under their control to support their own infrastructure
Theme 5: Development and transformation of social structures

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION?

- agriculture and settled life encouraged accumulation of wealth
- evidence of social stratification/patriarchal family structure is key
- *veneration of ancestors* rituals (prosperity comes when ALL members contribute to *family well being*) (early on: authority thru female line)
- Royal family and allied nobles = highest, most honored
- *conspicuous consumption*, show of wealth (bronze again) PALATIAL
- military elite became significant class by Shang/Zhou
- craft specialization (bronze again) = privileged position MIDDLE KINGDOM
- little evidence of merchants and trade until late Zhou (cowry shells, tin)
Early Societies in the Americas; Chavin de Huantar (1500-300 BCE)
• New religion in central Andes, 900-300 B.C.E.
• Little known about particulars of religion
• Intricate stone carvings/ feline theme
• Cult may have arisen when maize became an important crop
• During this era Andean society became increasingly complex/irrigation systems/ cultivated cotton/ beans/ potatoes/ domesticated llamas
• Intricate woven textiles- animal patterns/ cotton and wool/ backstrap looms

1500 BCE – 700 CE
H and G in Australia
Early Agriculture in New Guinea
Early Societies in the Americas

Early Mesoamerican societies,
1200 B.C.E.-1100 C.E.
Olmecs 1200-100 BCE

Ceremonial centers, calendar, Maize, basalt heads, ball game

Calendar: based on 30, 365 day combined with 260 day ritual cycle

La Venta
archaeological site

Colossal Heads 423
Tomb
Complex A
Complex C (Great Pyramid)
Complex B
Complex H
Complex D
Stirling Acropolis

Monuments
Altars
Platforms

Temple courtyard
old-rose floor series

Elliptical pit cut for inspection

20 tons 11 feet high

Broken chunks of old-rose floor series
Brown-grey sandy hill
Brown sand
White sand
Reddish sand

1 foot (30 cm)

200 meters
200 yards

20 tons
11 feet high
Oldest known writing in the New World
900 BCE = Olmec
62 symbols in 28 shapes arranged in horizontal patterns
The Lawbook of Manu

- 2nd century BCE – 2nd century CE
- Described a divinely ordained social order

- Believed that: all embryos are basically male and that weak sperm produced females

- Advocated child marriage for girls to men much older

- Believed that: a virtuous wife should constantly serve her husband like a god, should never remarry after his death

- Declared that: “In childhood a female must be subject to her father; in youth to her husband; when her lord is dead to her sons; a woman must never be independent”
SOCIAL ORGANIZATION (SOC)
Theme 5: Development and transformation of social structures

With population increase, and wealth = social stratification
Patriarchal
Kings (hereditary) and nobles, priests/priestess, free commoners (peasants), dependent clients (no property), slaves (how?)

Initially MERIT then heredity: WHAT does this do to the status of women?

By 1500 BCE women are wearing veils - why?