




The Peopling of the World

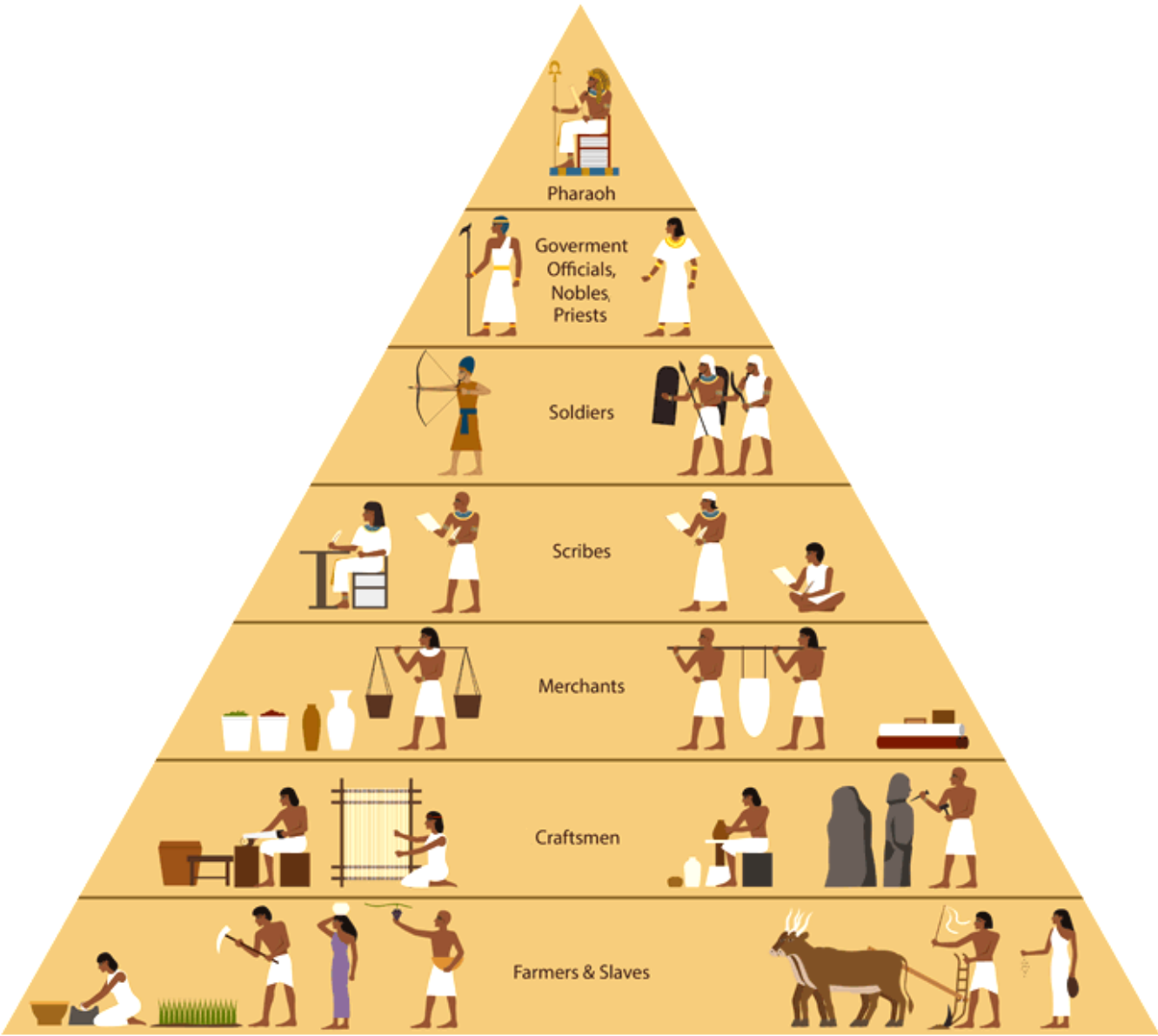




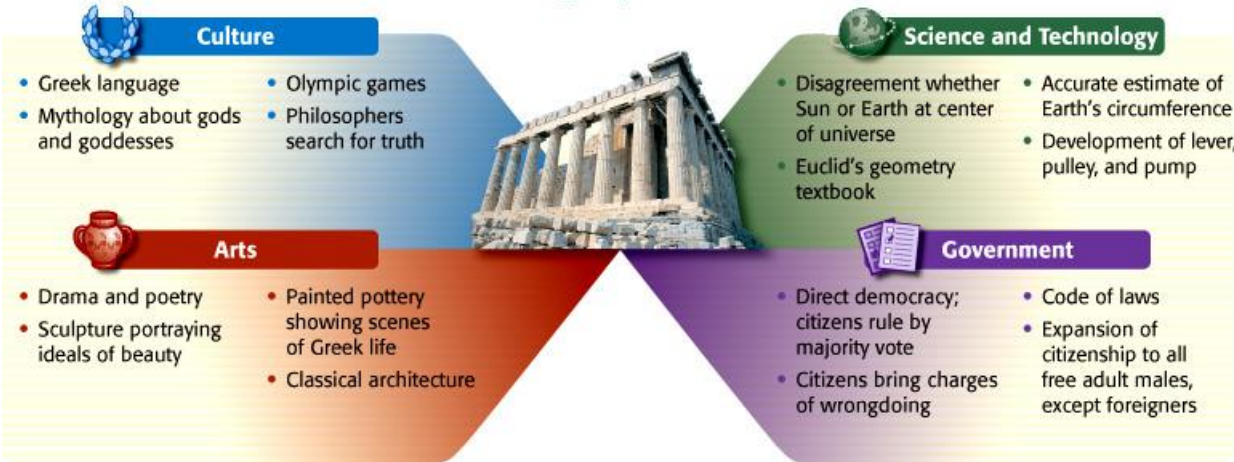
Early River Valley Civilizations

	Sumer	Egypt	Indus Valley	China
Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tigris and Euphrates flooding unpredictable No natural barriers Limited natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nile flooding predictable Natural barriers: deserts Nile an easy transportation link 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indus flooding unpredictable Natural barriers: mountains, deserts Monsoon winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huang He flooding unpredictable Natural barriers: mountains, deserts Geographically isolated
Power and Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent city-states governed by monarchs City-states united into first empires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharaohs rule kingdom as gods Pharaohs built pyramids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong centralized government Planned cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and family important Sharp social divisions Mandate of Heaven
Science and Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuneiform Irrigation Bronze Wheel, sail, plow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hieroglyphics Pyramids Mathematics, geometry Medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing (not yet deciphered) Cities built on precise grid Plumbing and sewage systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing Silk Coined money Cast iron

ANCIENT EGYPT



The Legacy of Greece



Conflict in the Greek World

Persian Wars	Athenian Democracy	Peloponnesian War
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Athens is victorious at Marathon.• Greek city-states unite against Persia.• Victory in the Persian Wars leads to a Greek alliance called the Delian League.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under Pericles, the economy thrives and the government becomes more democratic.• Periclean Athens is a direct democracy.• Pericles believes that all citizens, regardless of wealth or social class, should take part in government.• A jury system exists; each jury consists of hundreds or even thousands of jurors.• Citizens can ostracize public figures considered a threat to the democracy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greeks outside Athens resent Athenian domination.• Greek world splits into rival camps.• Enemies of Athens form the Peloponnesian League.• The Peloponnesian War breaks out between Athens and Sparta.• Fighting engulfs all Greece and lasts for 27 years.• With help from the Persians, Sparta defeats Athens.• The war ends Athenian domination of the Greek world.

ROME

A CITY OF "FIRSTS"

ANCIENT SUPERCITY

The first **apartment buildings** (40,000 of them) were each up to 5 stories.

Apartments outnumbered single-family homes **20:1**.

Rome employed

street cleaners, traffic wardens, firemen and even funeral directors, who buried Romans outside city walls.

Trajan's market, the first **shopping mall**, was 4 stories tall and had 150 shops and offices.

Monte Testaccio, the world's first landfill site, was more than 115 feet tall and held 53 million pieces of trash.

Running water

was available for wealthy homes; owners paid an ancient utility tax based on pipe size and usage.

The **hypocaust**, the first central heating system, funneled warm gas and air below floors.

The city had a **postal service** and even a **daily newspaper**.

The world's first **public welfare** system could dispense free grain to up to 300,000 families each year.

Rome had **1 million** residents by 1 A.D. It would be **1,800 years** before another city (London) surpassed that number.

Engineers **perfected a form of concrete** similar to today's cement, which they used to build ...

... the **Pantheon**, the largest concrete-domed building for more than 18 centuries.

... **Circus Maximus**, the biggest sports arena ever, which held 5 times the capacity of Yankee Stadium.

Rome had the **best water supply** system in the ancient world.

There were **1,300** public drinking fountains—and **144** public toilets.

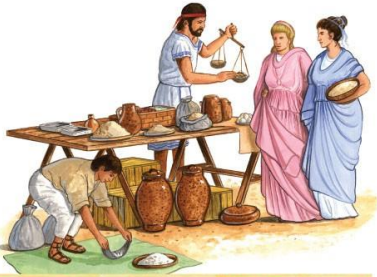
Rome had **850** private baths and **11** public ones, the largest of which covered **32** acres.

11 aqueducts brought more than **200 million** gallons of water into the city—every day.

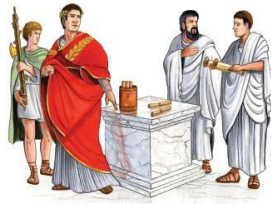
All this water eventually flowed into the **Cloaca Maxima**, the world's first sewage system, which is still used today.

And there was still enough water left over to fill the **Colosseum** and other venues for epic naval

ANCIENT ROME



PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS



EMPEROR AND SENATORS

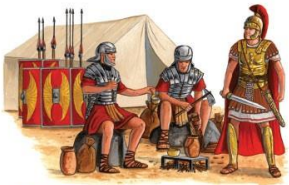


CHARIOT RACE

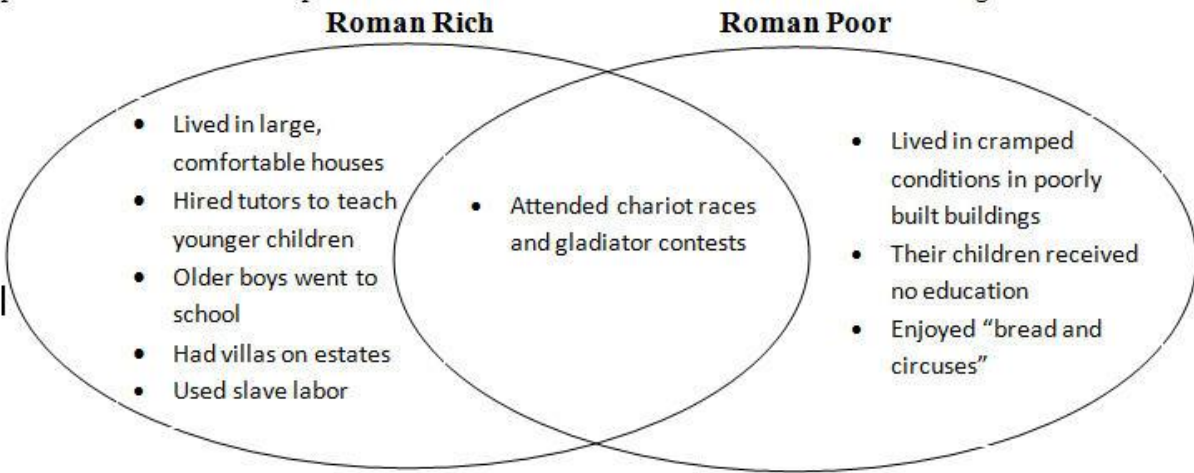


GLADIATOR GAMES

COLOSSEUM






LEGIONARIES





The Fall of Rome

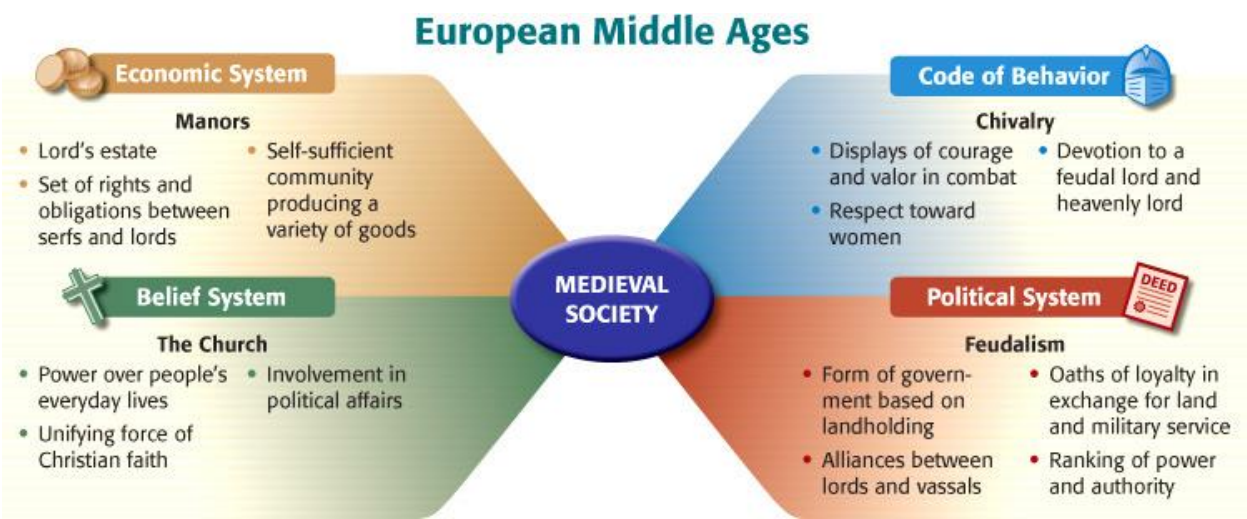
Military Causes	Economic Causes	Political Causes	Social Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Visigoths and other Germanic peoples invade the Empire. •Roman army lacks training and discipline. •Romans forced to hire foreign soldiers to defend borders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Heavy taxes necessary to support the gov't. •Farmers leave land. •Middle class disappears •Romans use too much slave labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Government becomes too strict. •People stop supporting government. •Many corrupt officials. •Divided empire becomes weak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Population declines because of disease and war. •People become lazy and selfish.

The Fall of Rome
The Fall of Rome

	JUDAISM	CHRISTIANITY	ISLAM
Symbol			
Location	Middle East	Middle East	Saudi Arabia <i>(A country in the Middle East)</i>
Structure	Synagogue	Church or Cathedral	Mosque
Figure	Abraham	Jesus	Muhammad
Holy Book	Tanakh <i>Torah</i> <i>Prophets</i> <i>Writings</i>	Bible	Koran <i>(Also spelled Qur'an)</i>
Beliefs	One God (Yahweh) Waiting for the Messiah Follow the Laws of the Tanakh	One God (Yahweh) Jesus, his son, died and rose again for the sins of man	One God (Allah) Good is weighed against the Bad 5 Pillars

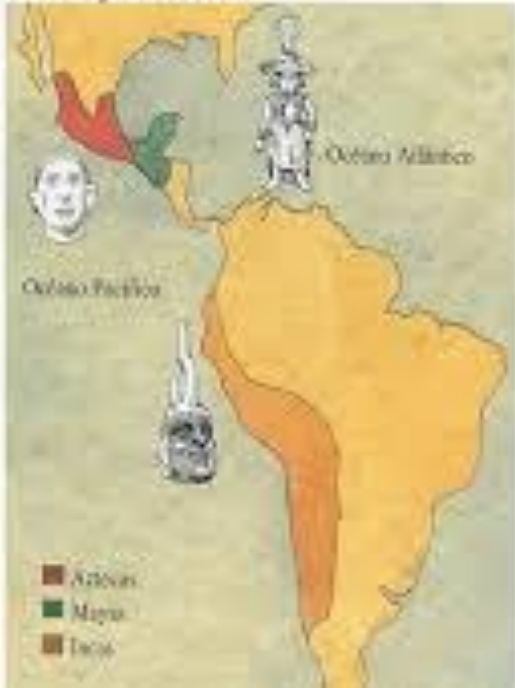
	HINDUISM	BUDDHISM
Symbol		
Location	India <i>(This religion is very much part of their caste system.)</i>	India <i>(Spread to China through the Silk Road)</i>
Structure	Hindu Temple or Home Shrine	Buddhist Temple
Figure	Brahman is The Great Power <i>Thousands of gods/goddesses</i>	Siddhartha Gautama (The Buddha)
Holy Book	Vedas Upanishads	Four Noble Truths Eightfold Path
Beliefs	Reincarnation Karma Dharma	Reincarnation Nirvana

Feudalism and the Manor Economy		
Feudalism	The World of Knights and Nobles	The Manor
Feudalism was a political system in which powerful lords divided their land among lesser lords. In exchange, the lesser lords pledged service and loyalty to the greater lord.	Warfare was a way of life, as nobles battled for power. Noblewomen supervised estates. Knights practiced chivalry, protecting the weak.	The lord's estate included one or more villages, the surrounding lands, and the peasants who lived there. The manor was the heart of the medieval economy.



Maya, Aztec, Inca

- **Maya** lived in southern Mexico and Guatemala. Advanced in science, astronomy, and math.
- **Aztecs** lived in central Mexico and built stonework, pyramids and temples.
- **Incas** lived in the Andes Mountains in South America and connected their empire through an extensive road system

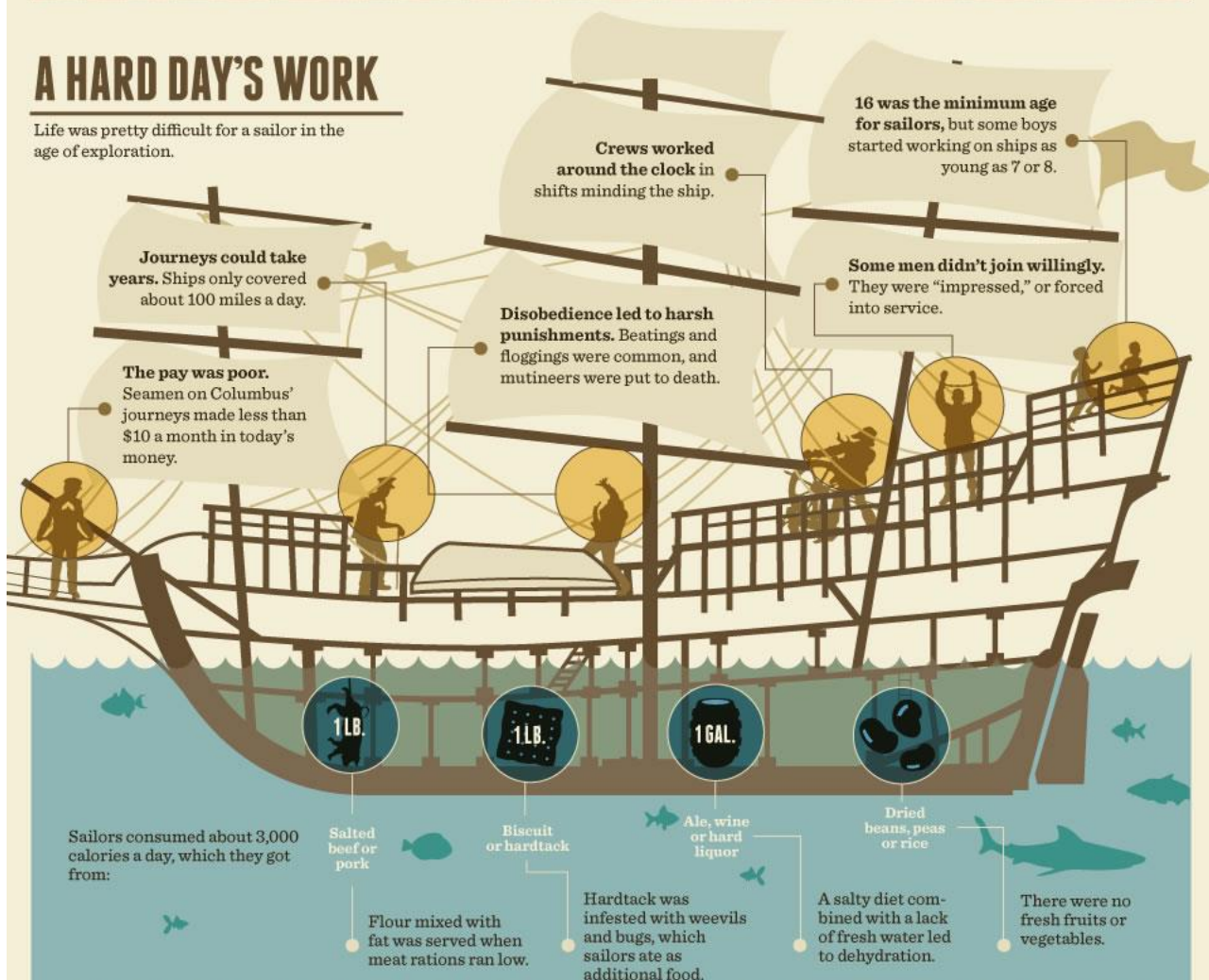


THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

LIFE ON THE OPEN SEAS

A HARD DAY'S WORK

Life was pretty difficult for a sailor in the age of exploration.



SCURVY, SEASICKNESS AND SLIME



Vitamin deficiencies gave men **scurvy**—and rotted teeth and gums, open sores and even mental breakdowns.

It was common to lose 50 percent of a crew to scurvy, known as the "scourge of the seas."

Explorer **James Cook** was a pioneer in scurvy prevention. He fed his men sauerkraut and dried vegetable soup.



IF THE DIET DIDN'T KILL YOU,

Sailors had just one set of clothes that were rarely washed.

They thought dirt and grease provided protection from wind and rain.

Lice, rodents and foul drinking water spread typhoid fever.

THERE WERE PLENTY OF OTHER THINGS THAT COULD.

Ships could be dangerously cold—fires were only allowed in calmer weather.



The lack of fresh air below deck caused **carbon monoxide poisoning**. Men slept on deck in hammocks—an invention they borrowed from Mesoamerican cultures.

IGNOMINIOUS ENDS

Captains didn't have it much better than their crews.



PYRAMIDS

WHERE

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF PYRAMIDS AROUND THE WORLD, including more than 100 in Egypt, twice that in Sudan and dozens in the Middle East and China.

THE AMERICAS

have more pyramids than the rest of the world combined.

Number of Pyramids

● 1-50 ● 51-100 ● 101-200 ○ 200+

EVOLUTION

EARLY EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS

featured mastaba, or steps, placed on top of each other.



THE OLDEST IS AT

SAQQARA, EGYPT, and was built in the 27th century B.C.

THE PHARAOH SNEFERU CREATED THE PYRAMID WE RECOGNIZE TODAY.

HE BUILT 3 PYRAMIDS DURING HIS 45-YEAR REIGN.

His first two attempts failed, but he finally got it right with the Red Pyramid, CONSIDERED THE FIRST "TRUE" PYRAMID.



IT WAS SNEFERU'S SON KHUFU WHO BUILT THE GREAT PYRAMID AT GIZA—the tallest manmade structure on Earth for almost 4,000 years.



LATIN AMERICAN PYRAMIDS ARE SIMILAR TO EARLY EGYPTIAN STEP PYRAMIDS, but they were built with no knowledge of each other.



THE PYRAMIDS IN SUDAN, built around 700 BC., are tall but much more narrow than those in Egypt.



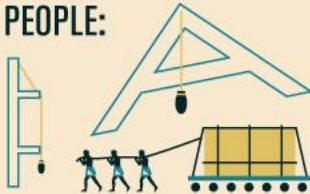
HOW

THESE PYRAMIDS HAVE ONE THING IN COMMON—they all were built without advanced tools or even the wheel.



IT TOOK A LOT OF PEOPLE:

20,000 MEN built the Great Pyramid of Giza, most of them SKILLED LABORERS—not slaves.



AND A LONG TIME:

The Great Pyramid at CHOLULA, MEXICO, took more than 600 YEARS TO COMPLETE.



The Great Pyramid has more than 2.3 MILLION LIMESTONE AND GRANITE BLOCKS.

Each one weighs between 2 AND 15 TONS.



Latin American pyramids have a massive INNER CORE OF RUBBLE.

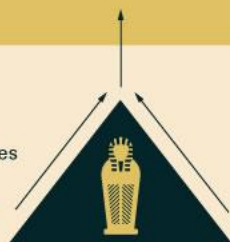
The Pyramid of the Sun at Teotihuacan had 317 MILLION GALLONS WORTH.

WHY

PYRAMIDS HAD MANY USES:



Egyptian pyramids had smooth angled sides DESIGNED TO HELP THE PHARAOH'S SOUL ASCEND TO HEAVEN



THE STORY OF

MONEY



BEFORE THERE WAS MONEY

PEOPLE USED BARTERED GOODS AS PAYMENT:

ANIMAL HIDES AND TEETH

LIVESTOCK WAS THE MOST VALUABLE COMMODITY.

THE WORD CATTLE

comes from the Latin words "caput" and "capital," meaning property.



SHELLS

Snail shells, **CALLED COWRIE**, were so common in Chinese trade that the original character for money was based on them.



TOOLS



SALT



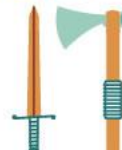
BEADS



CROPS



WEAPONS

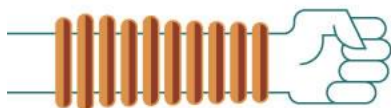


TOBACCO



WEST AFRICAN TRIBES

TRADED MANILAS, bracelets and armbands made of copper and bronze.



THE INCA BUILT A GREAT EMPIRE WITHOUT USING MONEY. Goods were provided by the state, and people worshiped gold and silver as part of their religion.



THE AZTECS AND MAYA USED COCOA BEANS or cotton cloths called quachtli.



THE FIRST MONEY

7TH CENTURY B.C.:

THE FIRST STANDARDIZED COINS

were created in what is now western Turkey.

They were made of **ELECTRUM**, a naturally occurring amalgam of gold and silver.



IN ROME,

COINS WERE MINTED

near the temple of the goddess Juno Moneta, which gave us the words "mint" and "money."



Offa, an Anglo-Saxon king, **INTRODUCED THE FIRST ENGLISH COIN KNOWN AS THE PENNY** around 790 A.D.



A copper shortage forced China to introduce the **WORLD'S FIRST CIRCULATING PAPER MONEY** in the 9th century—700 years before Europe did.



In the 1500s, the Sankt Joachimsthal mine in what is now the Czech Republic introduced **LARGE SILVER COINS CALLED THALER.**



The Spanish version of the thaler became the **FIRST WORLDWIDE CURRENCY.**



The English called it the **DOLLAR**, and the U.S. dollar was based on it.

MODERN MONEY

The first U.S. government-backed paper bills were introduced

DURING THE CIVIL WAR.



THE TERM "GREENBACK" comes from the intricate designs on these

The largest bill in history was the 1946 Hungarian **100 MILLION PENGÓ.**

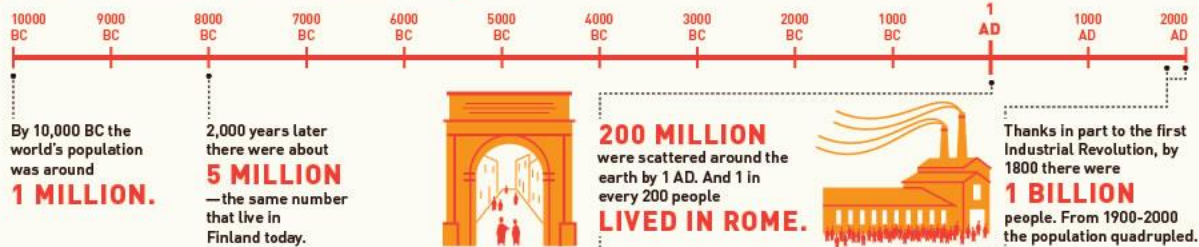
The name was spelled out since so many zeroes couldn't fit on the bill.



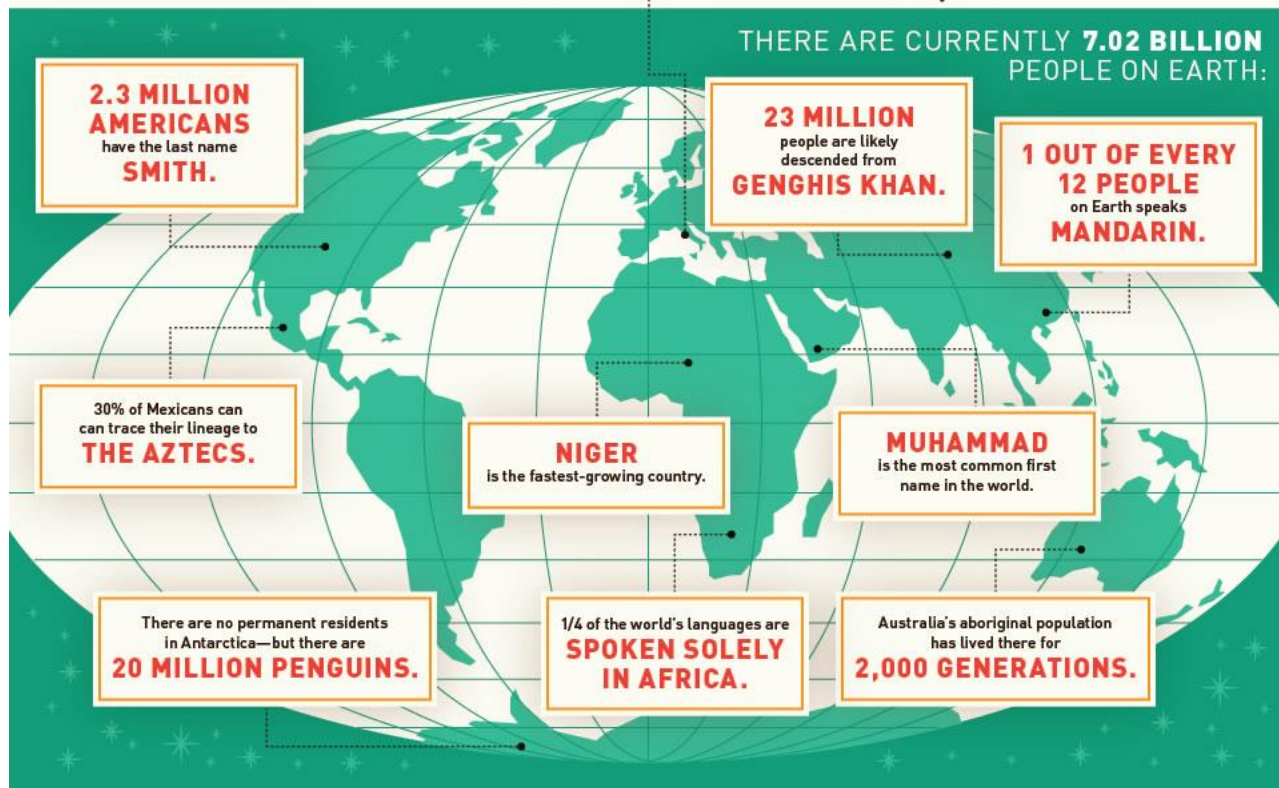
MANKIND

BY THE NUMBERS

THE ROAD TO 7 BILLION

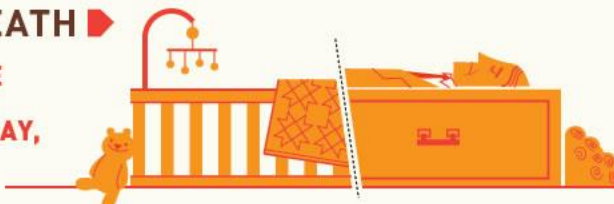


THERE ARE CURRENTLY **7.02 BILLION** PEOPLE ON EARTH:



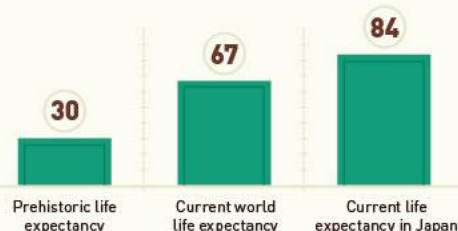
BIRTH AND DEATH

80 MILLION PEOPLE are born each year, **THAT'S 200,000 A DAY, OR 140 A MINUTE.**



MORE THAN 150,000 DIE EVERY DAY—102 A MINUTE.

BY 2050 THERE WILL BE **9 BILLION** OF US, MOSTLY BECAUSE WE'RE LIVING LONGER.



HOW WE LIVE 50.5% URBAN vs. 49.5% RURAL

ROME WAS THE FIRST city to have 1 million people. Today, more than 300 do, including 33 cities in Africa alone.



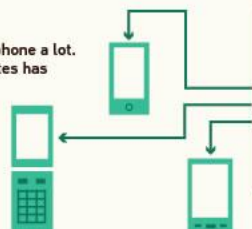
METRO TOKYO IS HOME TO 36.9 MILLION PEOPLE. It's the largest urban center in the world.

In the 1890s the most common job in the United States was farming; **TODAY IT'S SALES.**



1950: 56% adult literacy
2012: 84% (including 98% of adults in Central Asia).

Some of us are on the phone a lot. The United Arab Emirates has **2.3 PHONES** for every person.



The first true computer was built in 1946. Today, **1/3 OF THE WORLD** has Internet access.



1,708: Number of cars Henry Ford sold in 1903.
8.1 MILLION: Number sold in America in 2011.



PERUVIANS spend the most time on the road, covering **23,955 MILES** a year per person.



RICE is the staple food for 1/3 of the world; China produces **136 MILLION TONS** of it annually.



Venezuelans drink **146 PINTS OF BEER** per person, while the Swiss swig **8.5 GALLONS OF WINE.**



Brazil grows **2.6 MILLION TONS OF COFFEE** each year, and the United States drinks more than half that amount.