

The background features a gradient from light green at the top to dark blue at the bottom. On the left side, there is a large, semi-circular scale with numerical markings from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Several circular and semi-circular patterns, some with arrows, are scattered across the background, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

THE ROOTS OF CIVILIZATION

SCAVENGER HUNT SEARCH

RESPONSES

TROUBLES THAT PLAGUED CIVILIZATION AND URURINMGINA CHARACTERISTICS

Troubles

- Burdensome controls
- Hunger
- Theft
- Murder

Virtues

- The want to Correct social injustice,
- Like:
- John F Kennedy
- Nelson Mandela

THE IDEAS THAT FORMED THE BASIS OF CIVILIZATION IN THE WEST

Societies practicing:

- social stratification
- Sophisticated religious ideas,
- concepts of law
- Perhaps most important, the invention of writing, which preserved their cultures in the
- tablets and scrolls that serve to reveal their world to us as we explore ancient cultures.

WHERE DID WESTERN CIVILIZATION BEGIN?

- the Fertile Crescent of what we now know as the Middle East.

WHAT IS WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND WHY DID IT WORK IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

Western Civilization

- This term does not define one location, but instead refers to a series of cultures that slowly evolved and spread to impact societies all over the world.

The Middle East

- This region enjoyed the striking advantage of:
- having plants for agriculture and animals for domestication native to the region.
- the development of writing

2 DEFINING ELEMENTS AND THE ROLE OF TRADE

2 Elements

- The presence of cities
- and the use of writing
- are the defining elements in what social scientists call “civilization,”

Role of Trade

- Western civilization never developed in isolation.
- Throughout its recorded history, the peoples of the Mediterranean basin traded with other societies,
- the resulting cultural diffusion strengthened all of the cultures involved.
- For example, crops from the ancient Middle East spread westward as far as Britain as early as about 4000 B.C.
- The trade routes from the Middle East went to India and China, and west and south to Africa and Europe have lasted longer than the effects of conquerors and empire builders.

HOW MUCH OF HUMANITY IS REPRESENTED IN RECORDED HISTORY? AND LOCATION AND DEFINITION OF HOMO SAPIENS SAPIENS?

- represents less than one percent of the time that humans have lived on the earth.
- Human beings first evolved in sub-Saharan Africa hundreds of thousands of years ago.
- *Homo sapiens sapiens* (“thinking, thinking man”)

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE WERE THE FIRST HUMAN BEINGS AND WHAT EVIDENCE DID ARCHEOLOGISTS BASE THIS ON?

- The first humans used tools made from materials at hand, including wood and bone, but the most useful tools were those made of stone.
- Our ancient ancestors were nomadic peoples who lived in small kin groups of about twenty to thirty people, and who ate animals that they hunted and plants that they gathered.
- Fossil teeth indicate that their diet consisted mostly of plants, and clans had to roam long distances to avoid exhausting the resources of one particular area.
- Evidence from the late Paleolithic Age 600,000–10,000 B.C. , tells us that groups of humans returned seasonally to the same regions instead of wandering endlessly to new areas.
- People in southern France and northern Spain painted extraordinary pictures on walls deep inside caves.

EARLY MONUMENT LEFT IN ENGLAND AND ITS USE:

- Stonehenge in western England
- Most scholars believe that the stones were carefully aligned to show the movements of the sun and moon.
- If this is so, the astonishing structure shows both a long tradition of studying the heavens and humans' impressive curiosity.
- Whatever the purpose of these stone structures that dot Europe, they all suggest highly organized societies that were able to marshal the labor needed for such complex building projects.

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION DID EARLY EUROPEANS DISPLAY AND HOW DID THEY PASS ON THEIR KNOWLEDGE?

- agriculture,
- a curiosity about nature
- a highly developed political structure

- However they lacked writing.
- Therefore they passed on their knowledge orally

- Although wisdom transmitted solely through memory can be impressive, it is also fragile, and thus engineering skills and astronomical knowledge of the earliest Europeans were lost.

WHAT ROLE DID AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL DOMESTICATION PLAY IN DEVELOPING WESTERN CIVILIZATION

- people living in what we call the Middle East learned how to plant and cultivate the grains that they and their ancestors had gathered for millennia.
- once people learned how to plant crops instead of simply gathering what grew naturally, human society changed dramatically.
- Just as people discovered how to control crops, they also began to domesticate animals instead of hunting them. Dogs had been domesticated as hunting partners, but around 8500 B.C., people first domesticated sheep as a source of food. Throughout the Middle East, some people lived off their herds as they traveled about looking for pasturage. Others lived as agriculturalists, keeping their herds near stationary villages.
- Agriculture and animal domestication—permitted larger populations than hunting and gathering cultures, and gradually agricultural societies prevailed.
- Why were people in this region able to embrace agriculture so successfully? The main answer is luck—the Middle East was equipped with the necessary resources.

HOW DID AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS LEAD TO POPULATION GROWTH?

- Because domesticated animals provide so many benefits to humans—from food to labor—The distribution of animals fit for domestication helped determine which societies would flourish.
- Most of these animals were confined to Europe and Asia, and seven—including goats, sheep, and cattle—were native specifically to the Middle East.
- With the rise of agriculture, some small kin groups stopped wandering, and instead slowly settled in permanent villages to cultivate the surrounding land.
- As early as 8000 B.C., Jericho boasted about 2,000 people who lived in round huts scattered over about twelve acres.
- Human social forms broadened from small kin groups to include relative strangers.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SLAVERY

- Farming, animal husbandry, and fixed settlement led to the accumulation of goods, including domesticated animals. Consequently, a new social differentiation arose in agricultural villages as some people acquired more belongings than others. – *Social stratification*
- The social stratification that arose in the earliest cities included slavery as part of what people began to understand as the natural order of things.
- There were various ways to become a slave in ancient Middle Eastern society.
 - economic catastrophe caused parents to sell their children or even themselves to repay their debts,
children born to slaves were automatically enslaved.
- In ancient societies, slavery could be fairly fluid—unlike the slavery of the early modern world, it was not a racial issue.
- Slaves could save money to purchase their freedom, and children born of a freewoman and a slave were free.
- Ancient slavery, was based on an individual's bad luck or unfortunate birth.

ACCUMULATION OF GOODS AND WARFARE

- The accumulation of goods also changed the nature of Warfare By:
- While hunter gatherer fought over territory at times, the skirmishes tended to be short-lived and small-scale because the individuals involved were too valuable to waste through this sort of conflict.
- The agricultural revolution pushed warfare to a larger scale.
- With the population increase that the revolution fueled, there were more people to engage in conflict and more rewards for the winners, who could gain more goods and enslave the losers.
- Excavations have shown that the early settlement of Jericho was surrounded by a great stone wall about three yards thick—one of the earliest human-made defensive structures.
- Indeed, people must have feared their neighbors in order to invest the labor needed to build such a wall with only stone hand tools.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVILIZATION

EAST VS. WEST

EAST VS WEST

Eastern Civilizations

- The term **Eastern world** refers very broadly to the various cultures or social structures and philosophical systems, depending on the context, most often including at least part of Asia or geographically the countries and cultures east of Europe, north of Oceania. The term is usually not used by people in this region itself, since this Eastern world is a varied, complex and dynamic region, hard to generalize, and although these countries and regions have many common threads running through them, historically they never needed to define themselves collectively against another entity, real or superficial

Western Civilizations

- is a term used very broadly to refer to a heritage of social norms, ethical values, traditional customs, belief systems, political systems, and specific artifacts and technologies that have some origin or association with Europe.
- This term does not define one location, but instead refers to a series of cultures that slowly evolved and spread to impact societies all over the world.

WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY??

- In Greek, *philo* means love – or devotion – and *sophia* means wisdom. Philosophers are people devoted to wisdom.
- What is the meaning of life? What should I do with my work? Where are we going as a society? What is love? Most of us have these questions in our minds at some point (often in the middle of the night)
- Philosophers are people unafraid of the large questions. They have, over the centuries, asked the very largest. They realise that these questions can always be broken down into more manageable chunks and that the only really pretentious thing is to think one is above regularly raising naive-sounding enquiries.
- Philosophy is committed to self-knowledge – and its central precept – articulated by the earliest, greatest philosopher, Socrates – is just two words long: ***Know yourself.***
- Philosophers seek to be wise by getting more precise about the activities and attitudes that really can help our lives to go better.
- Philosophy is - The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence.

WHEN YOU ARE ENGAGED IN DOING RESEARCH FOR YOUR CIVILIZATION OF CHOICE, I WANT YOU TO KEEP IN MIND THE FOLLOWING QUESTION :

HOW DO YOU THINK THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE CULTURES CREATED DIFFERENCES OR SIMILARITIES IN PHILOSOPHY?? (EASTERN VS WESTERN PHILOSOPHY)

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