8000 BC – 500 BC

* Development of agriculture
  + Mesopotamia/Fertile crescent (3500 BC – 1600 BC)
    - As they moved away from hunting and gathering, they were able to relax and have fun. They played board games, instruments, and boxing. The move to agriculture created the existence of cities, labor division, trade, and academics.
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  + Egypt (3000 BC – 2000 BC)
    - They used natural river irrigation
    - Built: canals, dams
    - The floods distributed nutrients for the crops
    - Used animals for ploughing
    - Harvested crops
    - Kept the gardens on high ground in case of flood
    - Bee keeping for honey (great value)
    - Domesticated animals
    - Grain, vegetable, fruit, and animal were used in markey
  + Indus River Valley (2500 BC – 1500 BC)
    - Domesticated animals
    - Crops
      * Cotton
      * Sesame
      * Peas
      * Barley
  + Chinese River Valley Civilizations (1600 BC -1122 BC)
    - Focused on agriculture
    - Used weapons for farming tools
* Development of River Valley Civilizations
  + Mesopotamia/Fertile crescent (3500 BC – 1600 BC)
    - Known as the “land between two rivers”, the Fertile Crescent was divided into a northern and southern half. Located in modern day Iraq, the northern part was known as Mesopotamia and the southern part was known as Babylonia. The fertile crescent contributed to society with their creation of:
      * Cuneiform: earliest form of writing
      * First form of organized religion
      * The wheel
      * Brick technology
      * Creators of 60 minutes in and hour and 60 seconds in a minute
      * 12 month lunar calendar
      * Arch
      * Ramp
      * Ziggurat (Holy Mountian)
        + Religious activities
        + learning
    - They also created the first written law code, known as Hammurabi’s code. The famous philosophy included the “an eye for an eye” justice system. It contained 282 laws with draconian punishment.
    - They developed by trading. The trade help expand their money and resources. It also led to the separation of social class. The rich were religious leaders, government leaders, and traders. The poor were the farmers and craftsmen.
  + Egypt (3000 BC – 2000 BC)
    - Egypt is known as the gift of the Nile. Egypt would not exist without the Nile River.
    - The Egyptians invented:
      * Hieroglyphics
      * Pyramids
      * Geometry
      * Medicine and surgery advancement
    - They also created Papyrus, which is created from reeds along the Nile.
  + Indus River Valley (2500 BC – 1500 BC)
    - Also known as Harappan
    - Located in southern Asia in present day Pakistan
    - They created
      * Developed cities with advanced plumbing systems and mud brick platforms that guard people from floods
      * Trading
  + Chinese River Valley Civilizations (1600 BC -1122 BC)
    - Yellow river valley civilization
      * River known as Huang He
      * Yellow silt
      * Kings and military leaders
      * Isolated thought they were the only people in the world
      * Gender roles males had more power
      * Advanced literature