

Major Civilisations of the World

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MAJOR CIVILISATIONS OF THE WORLD

MESOPOTAMIA, 4000-3500 BC

- Modern-day Iraq and parts of Iran, Syria, Kuwait, and Turkey, between Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- Nnown as Fertile Crescent/Cradle of civilization
- Diverse collection of cultures bound by their script, gods, and views on women
- Highly esteemed education system (law, medicine, and astrology, reflecting rich cultural and religious landscape)
- Both men and women were involved in diverse occupations
- Cities built around ziggurats, step-pyramid temples, honoured their patron deity
- Cities, made of sun-dried brick, were the world's first

ANCIENT EGYPT, 3100 BC

- Set along fertile Nile River
- Most known for pyramids, tombs, and mausoleums practice of mummification to prepare corpses for afterlife
- Left legacy of monumental writing and mathematics systems
- Civilization ended in 332 BC with Alexander the Great's conquest

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION, 3300 BC

- Located in modern-day India, Afghanistan, and Pakistan
- Relatively peaceful compared to other ancient civilizations, with little evidence of widespread warfare
- Organised city planning, complete with uniform baked-brick homes, a grid structure, and drainage, sewage, and water supply systems
- Declined around 1800 BC, actual reasons behind demise still debated (theories propose Aryan invasion or climatic & natural factors for decline)

ANCIENT CHINA, 2000 BC

- Protected by the Himalayan Mountains, Pacific Ocean, and Gobi Desert, and situated between Yellow and Yangtze rivers
- Flourished in isolation from invaders and other foreigners for centuries
- Generally divided into four dynasties—Xia, Shang, Zhou, and Qin ancient China was ruled by a succession of emperors
- Credited with developing the decimal system, abacus, and sundial, as well as the printing press
- Mobilised populations to build massive infrastructure projects (like Egyptians)



