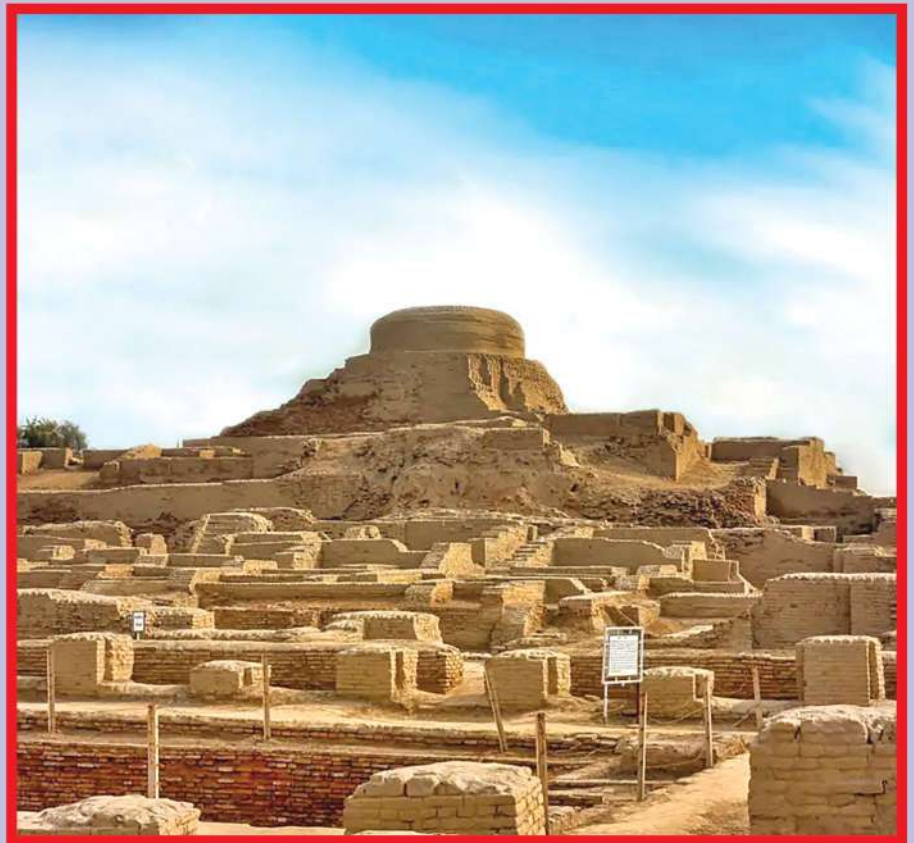


HISTORY

Based on Single National Curriculum 2022

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Punjab Curriculum and Textbook Board, Lahore

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(In the Name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful.)

HISTORY



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Experimental Edition

CHAPTER-1

Ancient Civilizations (Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Indus, and Chinese)

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After completing this chapter, students will be able to:

Mesopotamian Civilization

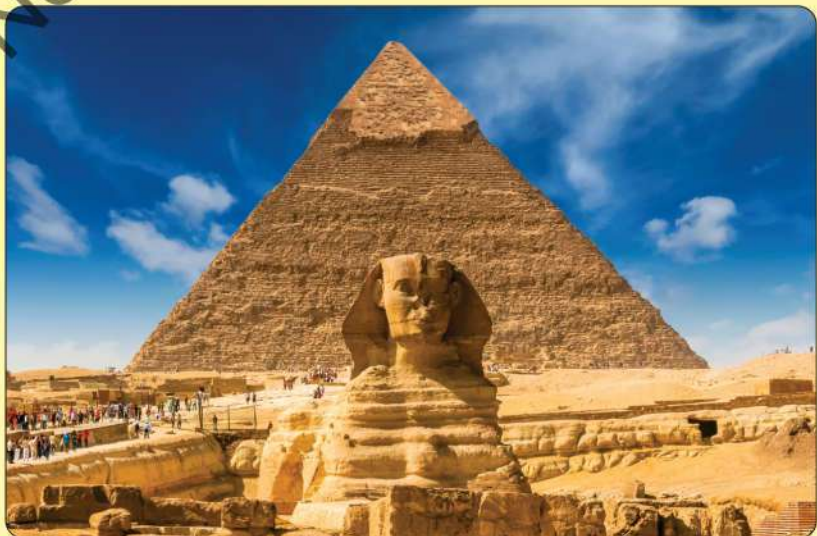
- Explore the importance of primary and secondary sources in knowing about the past.
- Describe Sumerians and explain how they were different from Mesopotamians.
- Describe the Code of Hammurabi and why it was created.
- Describe the basic characteristics of Mesopotamian architecture.
- Find major trade and occupations of the people of Mesopotamia.



Egyptian Civilization

- Describe the importance of the role of the River Nile in the development of Ancient Egyptian Civilization.
- Explain the daily life of people of the Egyptian Civilization, in terms of social structure, religion, scripts, etc.
- Identify the most influential person in the Government of the Pharaohs.

Describe the purpose of three different chambers inside the pyramid.



Students' Learning Outcomes:



Indus Civilization

- ▶ Describe the early settlements in Mehrgarh.
- ▶ Explain the importance of Indus in the establishment of huge settlements (Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa) of Indus Valley Civilization.
- ▶ Identify some significant characteristics of Indus Valley Civilization, e.g., daily life, agriculture, trade, religion, script, economy, etc.
- ▶ Give reasons for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization.



Chinese Civilization

- ▶ Describe the basic characteristics of Chinese architecture.
- ▶ Find major trade and occupations of the people of Chinese.
- ▶ Identify some significant characteristics of Chinese Civilization, e.g., daily life, agriculture, trade, religion, script, economy, etc.



Primary and Secondary Sources

i. Primary Source

A primary source is an original document or other material that has not been changed in any way. Usually it was produced by someone with direct personal knowledge of the events that are described. It is used as an original source of information about the topic. Primary sources are distinguished from secondary sources. Secondary sources are documents based on primary sources.

Primary sources give you direct access to the subject that you're researching or learning about. The type of primary source used depends on the topic of the research.

Examples of primary sources include:

- diaries, correspondences, and logbooks
- creative works, such as art, film or literature
- original documents, such as a birth certificate
- biographies and autobiographies
- interviews, speeches and oral histories
- government data
- statistics
- research reports
- newspaper reports, editorial/opinion pieces



Primary Source

What are primary sources used for?

Primary sources are the foundations of original research. They help to:

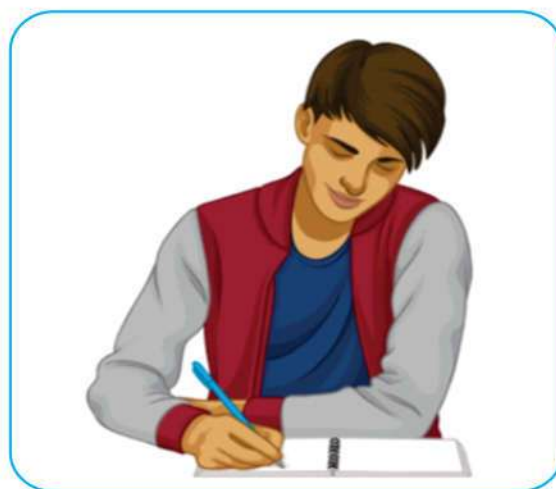
- make new discoveries
- provide evidence for your argument
- give credible information about the topic

ii. Secondary Source

Secondary sources provide second-hand information and often offer explanations for primary sources. These analyze, interpret and restate information from primary sources. These are generally considered to be persuasive. These use commentary, evaluation and opinions to persuade the reader of the writer's argument.

Examples of secondary sources include:

- journal articles commenting or analyzing research



Secondary Source

- textbooks
- dictionaries and encyclopedias
- books which interpret and analyze information, such as academic books
- dissertations (essays)
- reviews, essays and criticisms on creative works, such as art, literature and music

What are secondary sources used for?

Secondary sources help to provide background information or an overview of a topic. These show how other researchers have approached, interpreted and analyzed the topic. These help to:

- learn background information about the topic
- support your arguments and ideas
- contrast your arguments or ideas
- find information you can't access directly



Skill: Activity

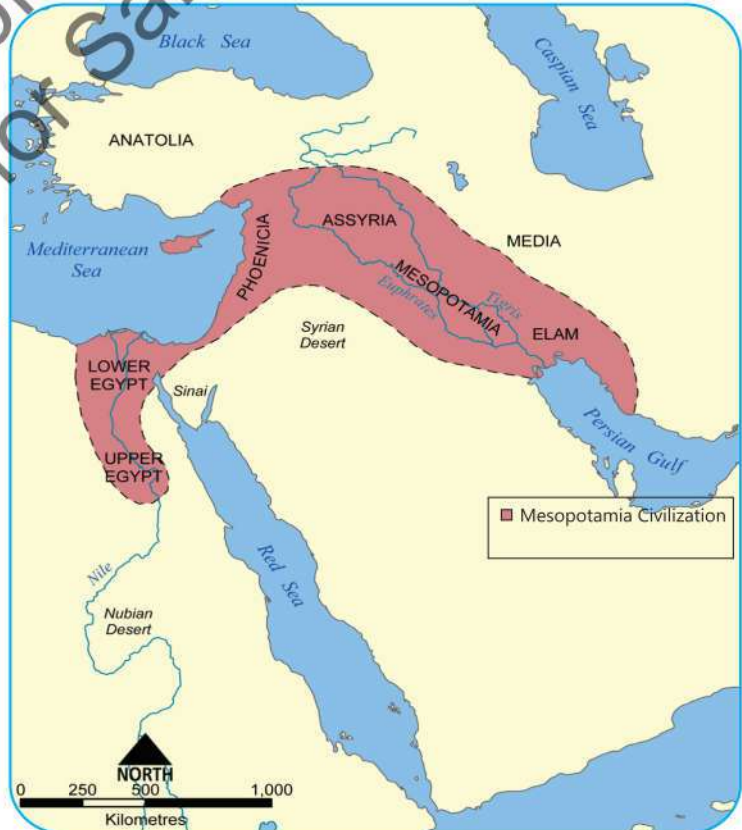
- Analyze primary and secondary sources to learn about the past.

Mesopotamian Civilization

Mesopotamia is an area in south western Asia where the first human civilization emerged. Mesopotamian civilization started in about 4500 BCE.

The people who lived in Mesopotamia were nomads which means that they had no particular home; they moved from place to place. Soon this changed as people began to settle in particular locations.

Mesopotamia soon saw the rise of cities, regions and empires. The facts provide a summary of the history of Mesopotamia from its earliest settlements. There were main empires of the period: the Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Empires.



The word "Mesopotamia" is formed from the ancient words "meso," meaning between or in the middle. Mesopotamia is a place situated in the middle of Euphrates and the Tigris rivers which is now a part of Iraq.

The civilization is majorly known for its prosperity, city life and its rich and huge literature, mathematics and astronomy.

The people of Mesopotamia found that the soil was good for growing crops, but there was little rain; they built irrigation systems to carry water from the rivers to their fields.

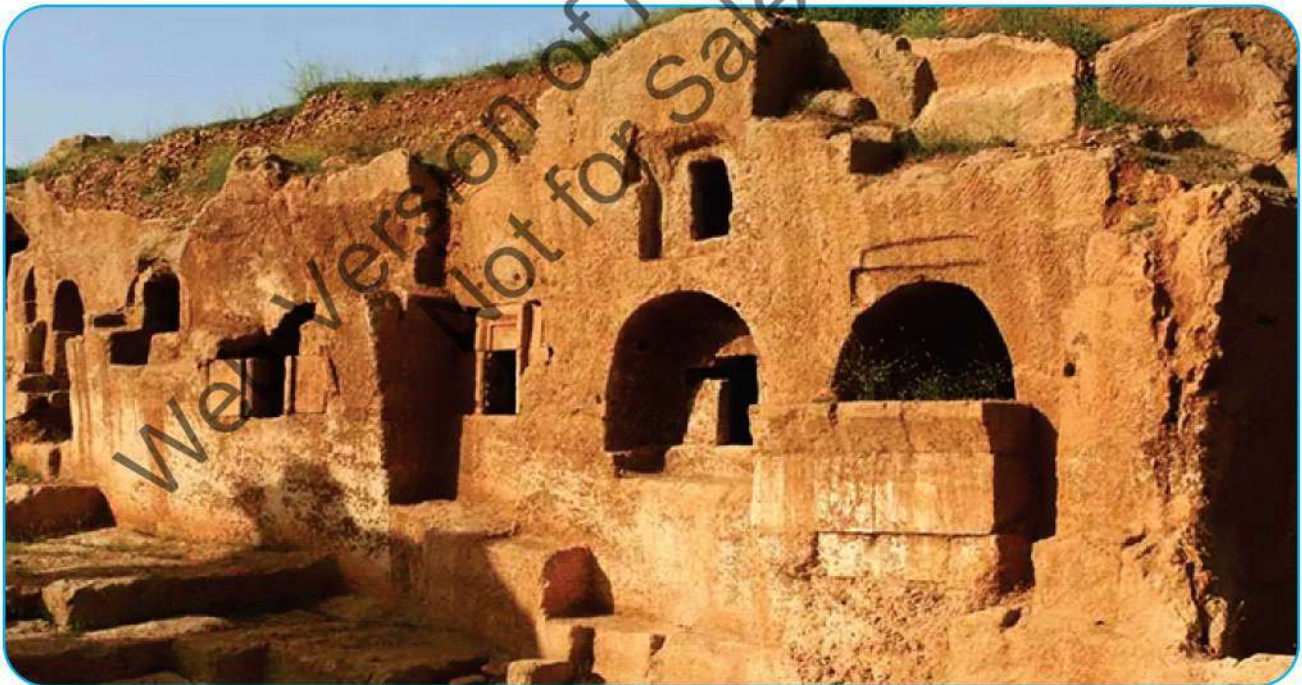


Skill: Activities

- Use an organogram to demonstrate the different aspects of Mesopotamians.
- Find the location of Mesopotamian Civilization in the modern world using a world map.

Daily Life, Education and Games

- Daily life of Mesopotamians revolved around the family. Except for kings, most people lived in flat houses made of sun-dried mud bricks. There were usually two storey houses. Children stayed mainly on the first floor. There was a courtyard, a garden and small animals such as chickens. The upper floor was for sleeping, eating and sitting. But if the weather was nice they would eat on the roof.



Ancient building ruins from the Mesopotamia

- School was very limited and expensive, so most people never learned to read or write. Typically, only boys from very rich families or daughters of kings could go to school. The goal of school was to train students to become priests or scribes.

- Paper did not yet exist, so students wrote on clay tablets in a special script called cuneiform.
- Kids in Mesopotamia played a lot of games with their friends or at home with siblings. They played games like spinning tops, jump ropes, hoops and board games. They even played "house" using miniature pieces of furniture and dolls. Families enjoyed quality time together by playing musical instruments. They used string instruments such as harps and flutes.
- Nobles were involved in administration.



- Storytelling was another very popular pastime. The most famous story is called 'The Epic of Gilgamesh'. It was about a superhero called Gilgamesh. It was probably based on a real-life king.



Gilgamesh

Do You Know?

- The Epic of Gilgamesh is an epic poem from ancient Mesopotamia, regarded as the earliest surviving notable literature and religious text.

Religion

- Mesopotamian religion refers to the religious beliefs and practices followed by the various peoples living in Ancient Mesopotamia. It dominated the region for a period of 3500 years until the 1st century BCE (about two thousand years ago).
- Mesopotamian religion was polytheistic (worship of more than one god).
- Each city had its own god. At the center of the city was a large temple or ziggurat built to that god. This was the place where the priests lived and made sacrifices. Some of the ziggurats were huge and reached great heights. They looked like step pyramids with a flat top.



god of Babylon

Difference between Sumerians and Mesopotamians

- i. Sumer was a region in southern Mesopotamia where the ancient Sumerian Civilization flourished. Mesopotamia was the region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Mesopotamians were the names of people and their culture, which were lived in Mesopotamia region.



Sumerian People



Mesopotamian People

- ii. Sumerians made many inventions like first form of writing, a number system, the first wheeled vehicles, sun-dried bricks, and irrigation system for farming. They are known for their innovations in language, governance, architecture and many more. The role of Mesopotamian in the development of Mesopotamia is very limited.
- iii. Sumerians were the names of people and their culture who lived in Sumer region.



Skill: Activities

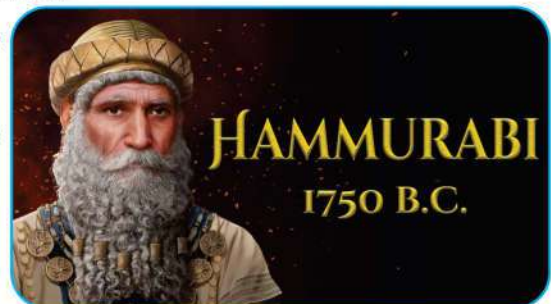
- Investigate reasons how Mesopotamia became the cradle of civilization.
- Investigate the significant advancements of Mesopotamians that are still used in the modern world.

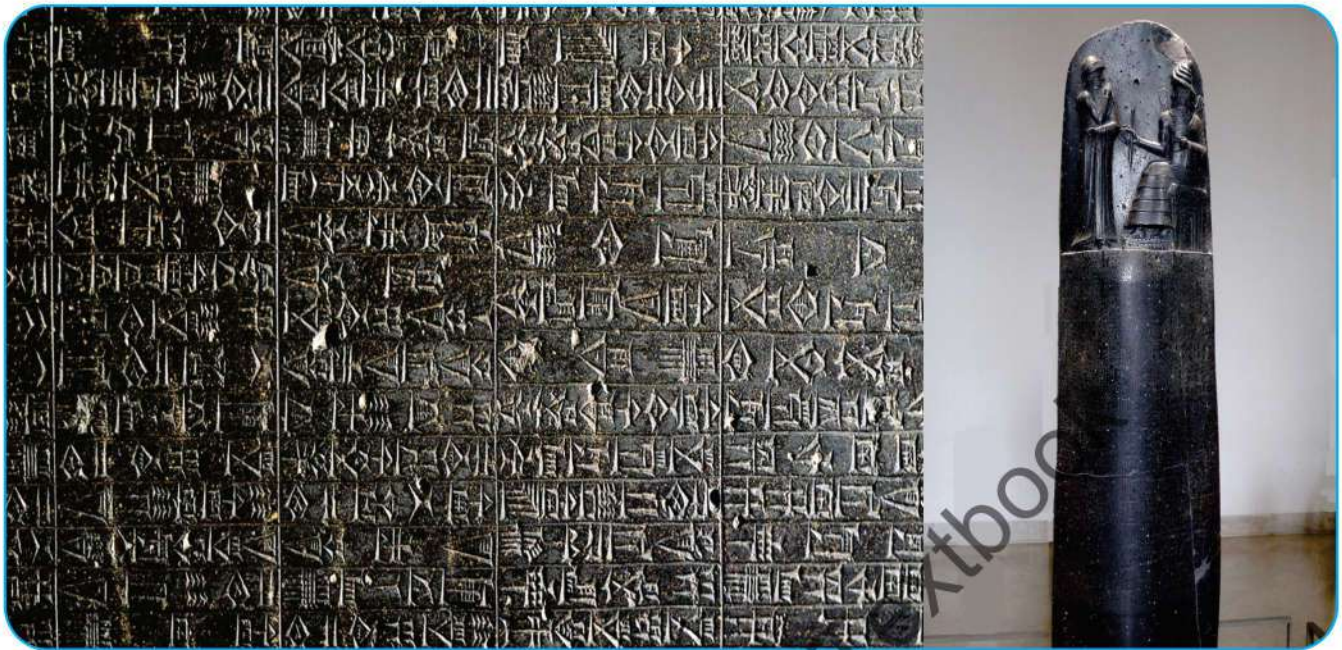


The Code of Hammurabi

Hammurabi was one of the best-known kings of the Babylonian Empire. Under Hammurabi, Babylon gained more control over Mesopotamia.

- One of his most important achievements was the 'Code of Hammurabi'.
- This code is the first written record of laws in human history.
- People were reminded of the need to obey the laws.





Code of Hammurabi

- These laws were on public display for everyone to see on stone pillars.
- The code was created and written so that people may respect each other.
- They behaved in a decent manner.



Skill: Activities

- Explore how Hammurabi used his code of rules for the common people.
- Explore if there were some other civilizations that were present at the time of the Mesopotamian Civilization.
- Enquire how Mesopotamia was far advanced than other civilizations.

Characteristics of Mesopotamian Architecture

Artisans were important people in ancient Mesopotamia as the objects they created were useful for everyday living.

Ancient Mesopotamian houses were built of mud brick or of reeds.

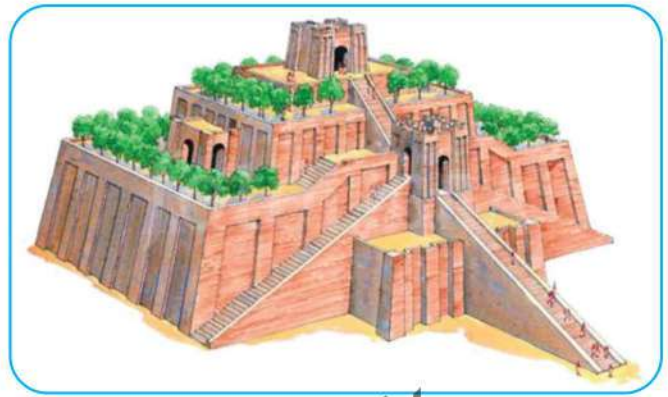
Most People lived in reed houses near the rivers and in wetland areas.

In drier areas, people built homes of sun-dried mud bricks.

Mud brick homes had one or two rooms with flat roofs.

The material used to build homes in Mesopotamia were similar to the ones we use today.

The main materials used were mud brick, mud plaster to cover the walls, and wood to build doors and frame windows.



Mesopotamian Architecture

Major Trade and Occupations of Mesopotamia Civilization

Trade

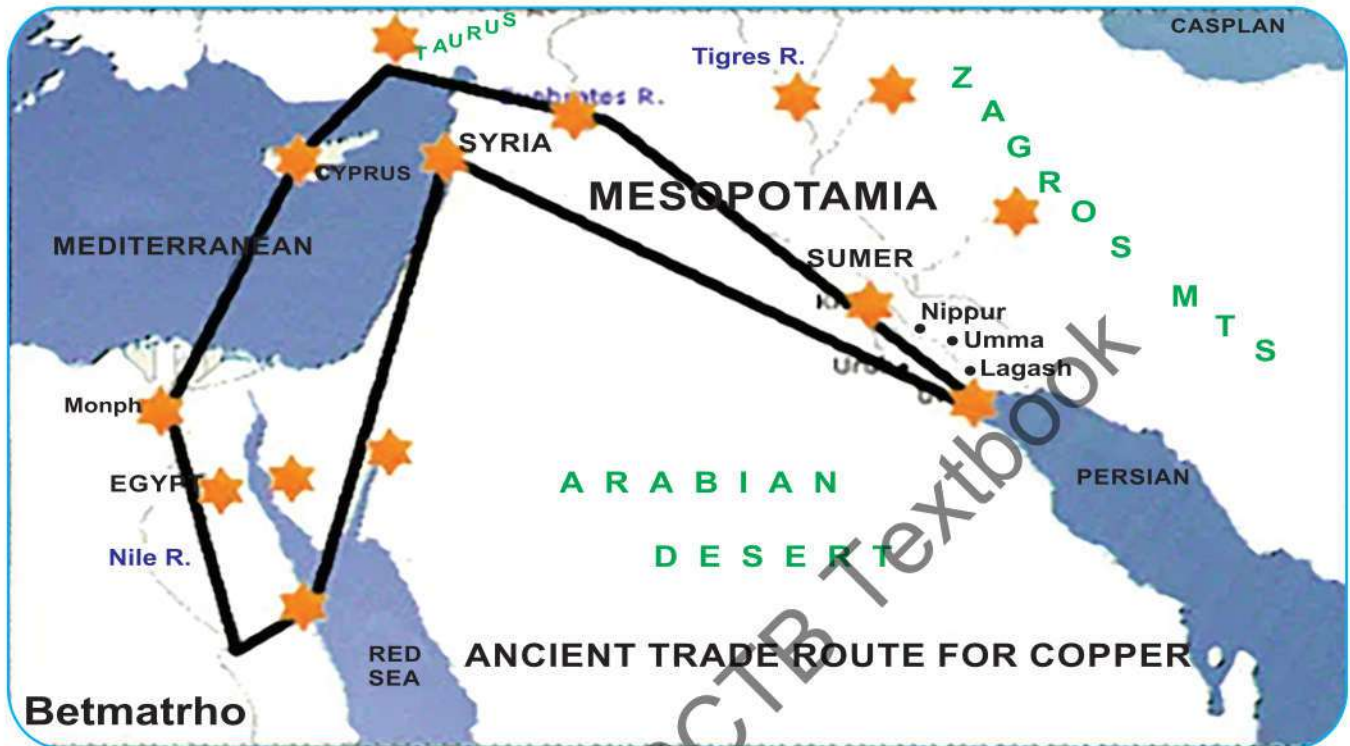
Trade had always been important in Mesopotamian Civilization.

Large scale trade was pioneered in Mesopotamia. Both luxury goods and raw material circulated within Mesopotamia and were brought in from outside as far away as India, Africa and Greece, etc.

The people of Mesopotamia traded in exports and imports of goods.

Their important exports were grain, cooking oil, pottery, leather goods, jewelry, etc.

They imported Egyptian gold, Indian ivory and pearls, Arabic copper and Persian tin, etc.



Skill: Activity

- Enquire how the trade of Mesopotamian people was different from the trade of today.

Occupations

Important occupations of Mesopotamian were:

- Farming
- Craft artists
- Weavers
- Tradesmen
- Fishermen
- Transporters
- Soldiers
- Stone carvers
- Leather workers
- Brick makers
- Potters
- Carpenters



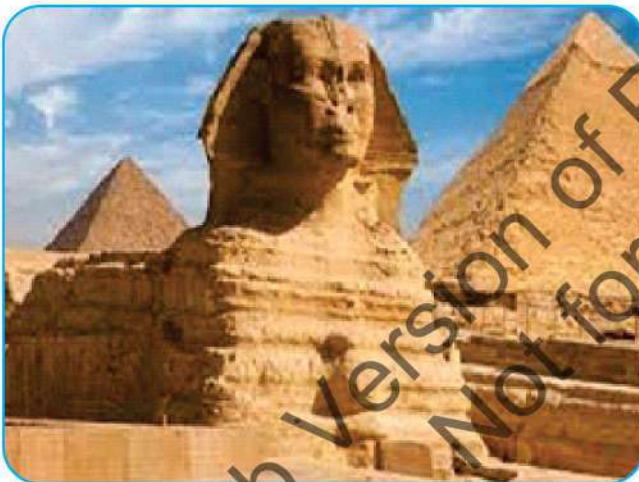


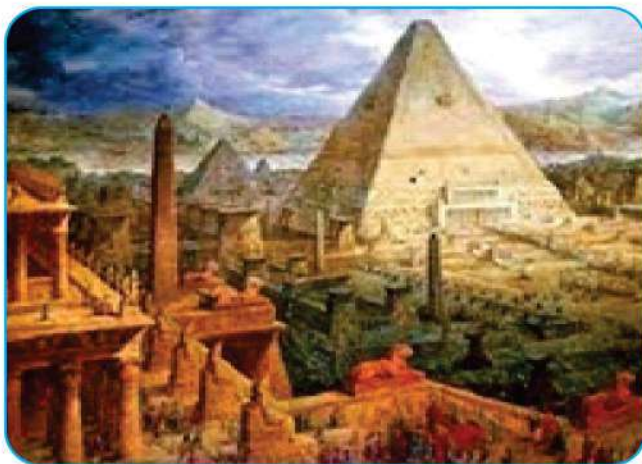
Skill: Activities

- Analyze reasons for creating laws, and consequences of not following them.
- Enquire how common people can participate in law-making.
- Explore the importance of scientific and technological advancement for the development of a nation taking the historical example from the inventions made by Mesopotamians.

Egyptian Civilization (River Nile Civilization)

- Egyptian Civilization also called River Nile Civilization developed in around 4000 BCE.
- The civilization of ancient Egypt began in the Nile River Valley of Africa.
- It is one of the most famous civilizations in history.
- The Egyptians kept written records using a writing system known as 'hieroglyphics'. Government and religion were attached in ancient Egypt.
- The ancient Egyptians built huge pyramids, temples, palaces and tombs, etc.





Different Aspects of Egyptian Civilization

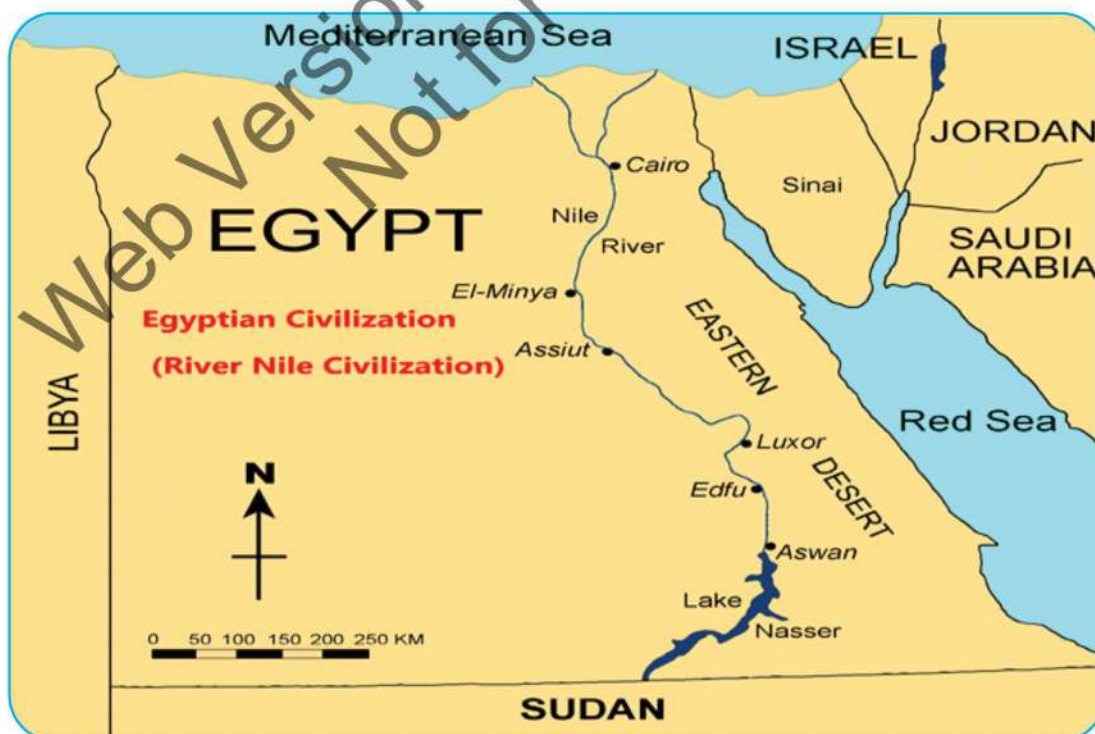


Skill: Activities

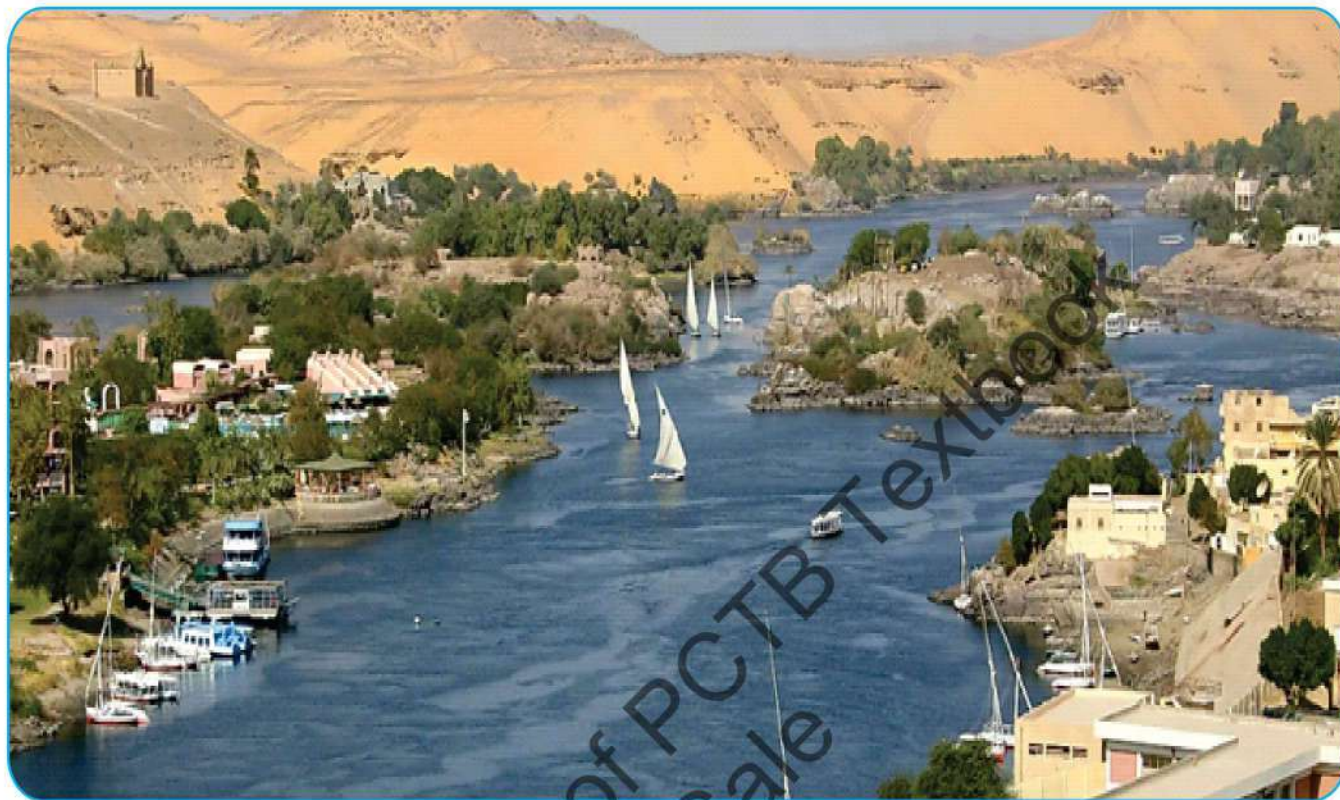
- Use an organogram to demonstrate the different aspects of the Egyptian people.
- Find the location of Egyptian Civilization in the modern world using a world map.
- Discover other civilizations that existed during the period of the Egyptian Civilization.

Role of the River Nile

The River Nile played a vital role in the establishment of the ancient Egyptian civilization. The most important thing the Nile provided to the Ancient Egyptians was fertile land. Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world, about 6650 km (4130 miles) long.



This River flows through many different African countries including Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Congo, Kenya, and Burundi. There are two major tributaries that feed the Nile, the White Nile and the Blue Nile.



Nile River

Most of Egypt is desert, but along the Nile River the soil is rich and good for growing crops.

The three most important crops were wheat, flax, and papyrus.

Wheat was the main staple food of the Egyptians. They used it to make bread. They also sold a lot of their wheat throughout the Middle East helping the Egyptians to become rich.

Papyrus was a plant that grew along the shores of the Nile. The Ancient Egyptians found many uses of this plant including paper, baskets, rope, and sandals.

Flax was used to make linen cloth. This was the main type of cloth used by the Egyptians.

The River Nile was also used for transportation throughout the Empire. Boats constantly travelled up and down the Nile carrying people and goods.

The Nile River also provided a lot of building material for the Ancient Egyptians. They used mud from the riverbanks to make sun-dried bricks. These bricks were used in building homes, walls, and other buildings.

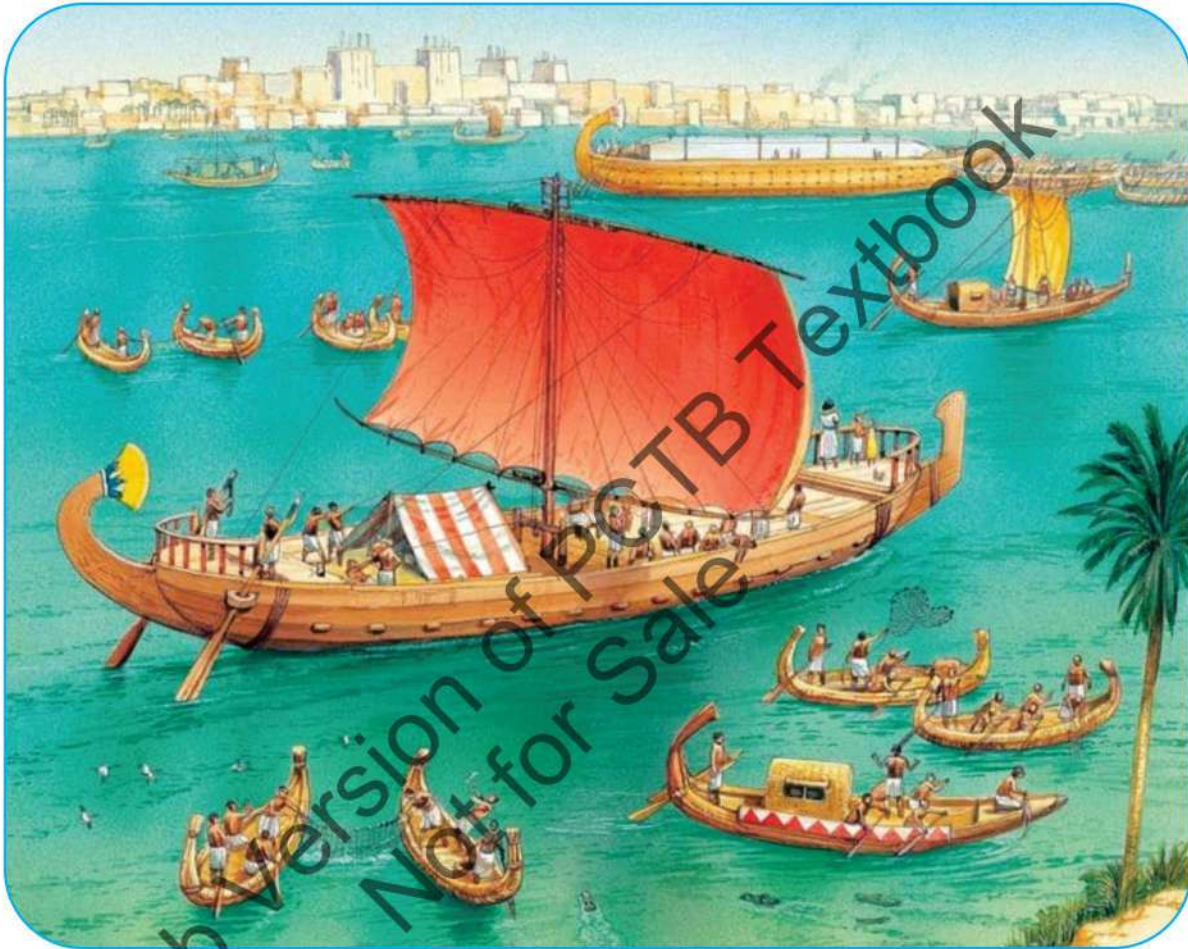


Papyrus Plant



Skill: Activities

- Enquire about the most interesting features of the Egyptian Civilization.
- Compare the differences between Egyptian and Mesopotamian Civilizations.
- Justify with examples that common people in Egyptian Civilization had no civil rights.



Transportation in Nile River

Social Structure, Religion, and Scripts of the Egyptian Civilization

Social Structure

The ancient Egyptians had a very specific and well-organized social structure. There were six classes of society:

1	Pharaoh or king
2	Government officials (vizier etc.)
3	Nobles and priests

4 Scribes and soldiers

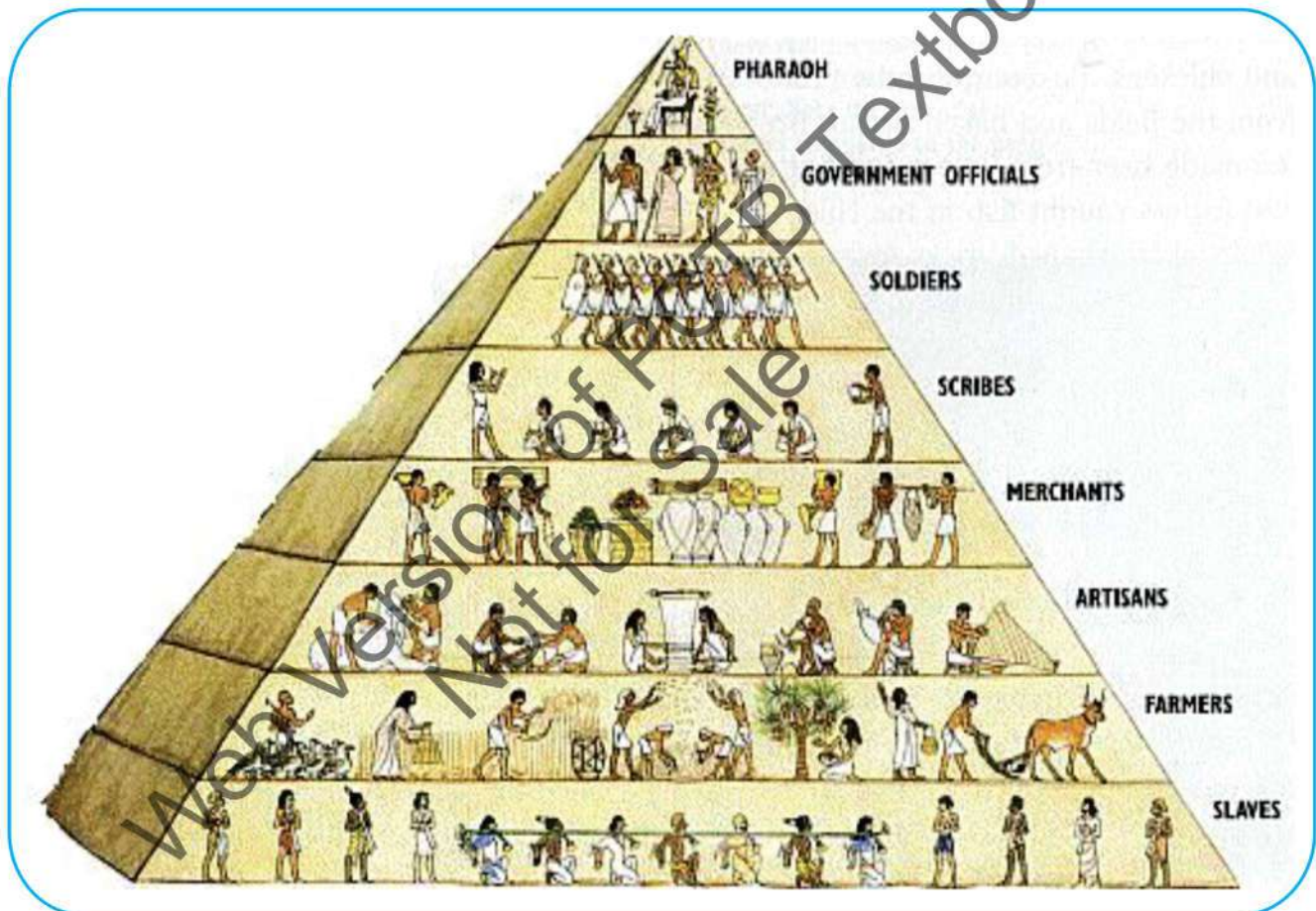
5 Artisans, craftsmen and merchants

6 Peasants and slaves

Scribes were important people in Ancient Egypt as they were the only people who knew how to read and write. They belonged from wealthy families and took years of training to learn the complex Egyptian drawings.

Priests and Priestesses were responsible for the temples and held religious ceremonies.

Most of the people were farmers. There were a wide variety for craftsmen.



Egyptian Social Classes

The common people used to take bread. They also had fruits, vegetables, lamb, and goats for food.

- People had clay ovens to cook and usually used dishes made of clay.
- The average family lived in a village of sun made mud houses.
- The houses were fairly small with few windows or furniture.

Houses had flat roofs that the people would sleep on in the summer when it was too hot inside.

They included carpenters, weavers, jewelers, leather workers, and potters.

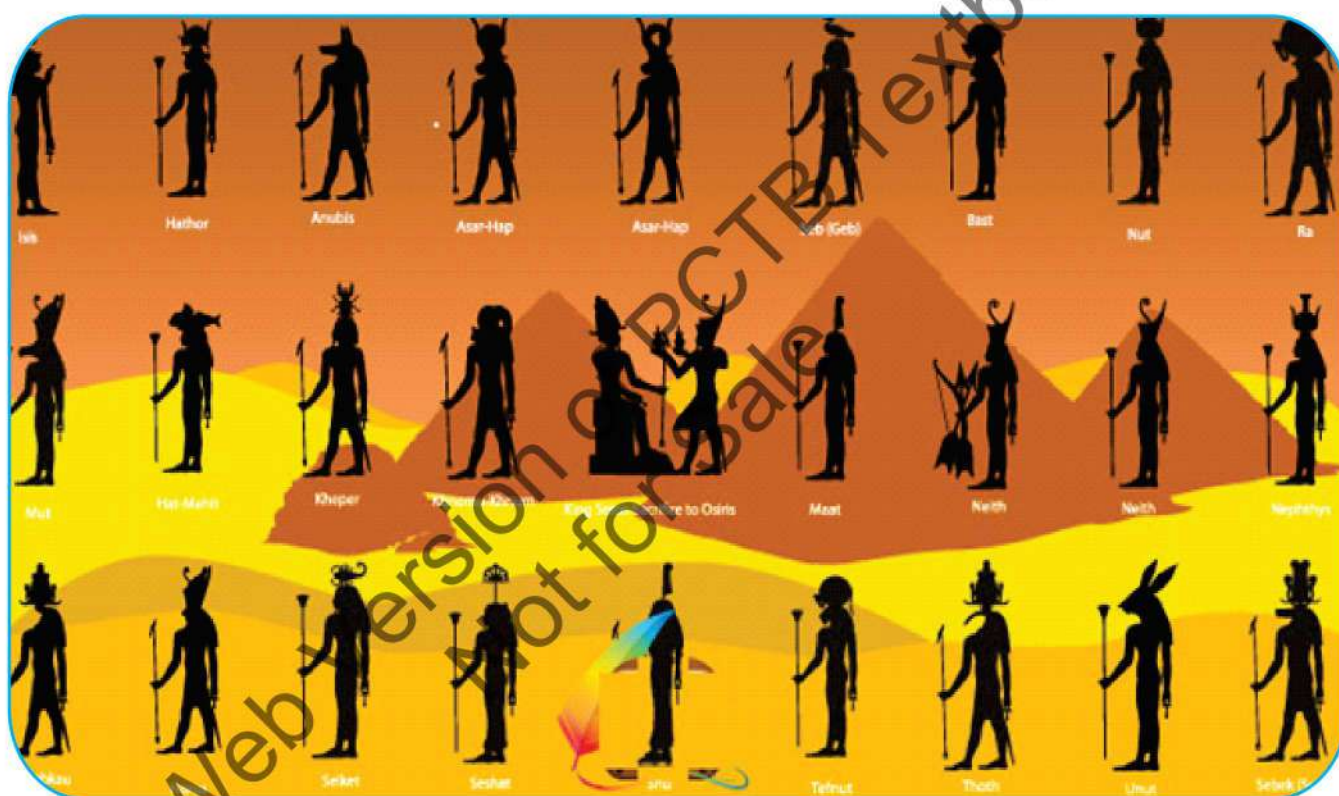
Religion

The people of ancient Egypt developed their religion based on gods and goddesses and the powers that they had. Some people supported gods to follow their profession.

In local villages, an important part of their beliefs and practices was to follow one god only.

The people in villages worshiped at shrines. Their gods were often represented by animals such as lions, cats, rams and crocodiles, etc.

The ancient Egyptian religion contained more than 1500 gods.



gods of Ancient Egypt

The Pharaoh was believed to be part man and part god. When the Pharaoh died, Egyptians believed he became a god.

Other beliefs and practices that the ancient Egyptians believed in was the life after death. They had many different rituals which included mummification. They preserved the bodies of their Pharaohs as long as possible after death to allow their spirit to have a place to reside.

The body was wrapped in cloth containing jewels and amulets.

In the tomb of the deceased, they also placed food.



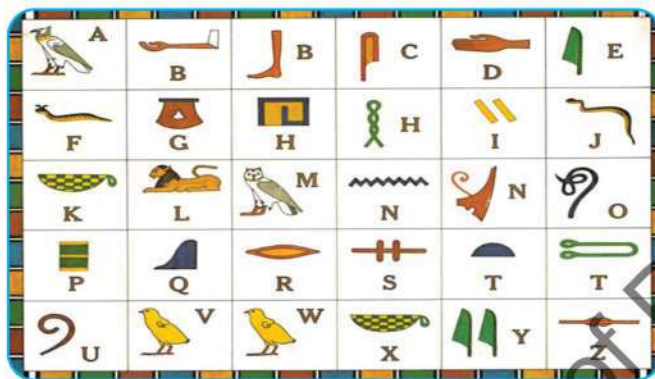
Skill: Activities

- Read relevant books, search from the Internet, and gather information about the Egyptian's concept of life after death.
- Differentiate between the burial of common people from Pharaoh.

Scripts

The creation of a written language was one of the Egyptians' finest achievements. The first Egyptian writing was in a picture form called hieroglyphics.

The pictures, which stood for sounds of words, were cut or painted on the walls of tombs and temples, and were delicately coloured in red, yellow, green, black, and blue. Hieroglyphics were in use by 3100 BCE.



Different Styles of Egyptian Writing 'Hieroglyphics'

The ancient Egyptians used the distinctive script known today as hieroglyphs for almost 4,000 years.

Hieroglyphs were written on papyrus, carved in stone on tomb and temple walls.

It used to decorate many objects of cultic and daily life use.

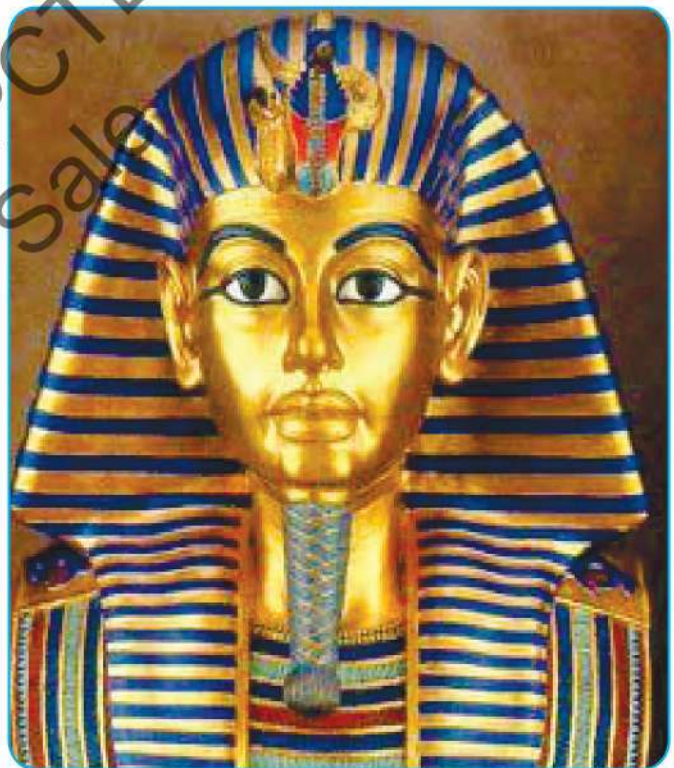
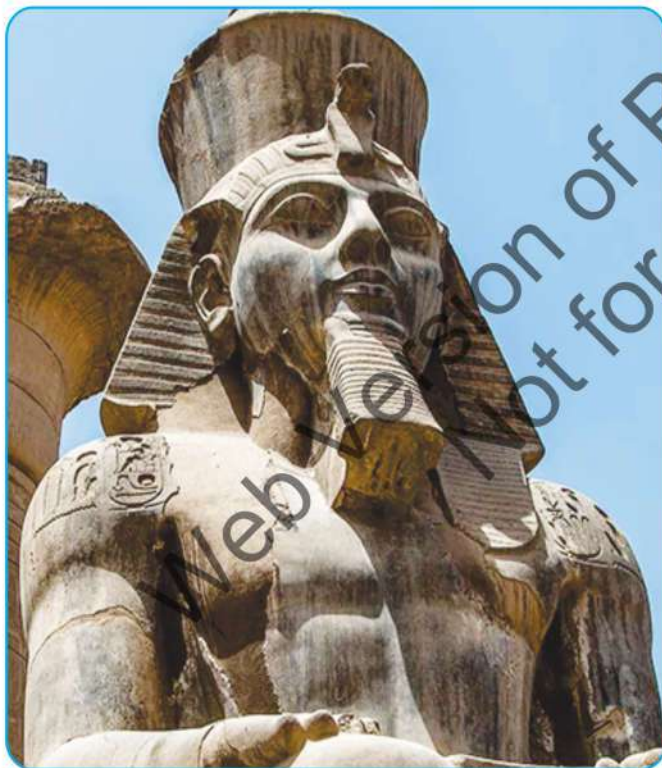
The Most Influential Person in the Government of the Pharaohs

In Ancient Egyptian Civilization, the Pharaoh was at the top of the social hierarchy. Next to him were the viziers, the executive heads of the bureaucracy.

Under them were the high priests, followed by royal overseers (administrators) who ensured that the different district governors carried out the Pharaoh's orders.

Government was ruled first and foremost by the Pharaoh.

The pharaoh owned all of the dynasty's land and made all its laws. His chief responsibility was maintaining harmony in his empire and acting as intermediary between his subjects and the goddess.



Some Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs

The Pharaoh was the supreme leader not only of the government, but also of the religion.

The Pharaoh could not run the government all by himself. He had a hierarchy of rulers and leaders below him who ran different aspects of the Government.

The vizier was the highest official in ancient Egypt to serve the Pharaoh (king). Vizier was important leader of the Government under the Pharaoh.

Purpose of three different chambers inside the Pyramid

A pyramid is a structure whose outer surfaces are triangular. It converges to a single step at the top. It makes the shape roughly a pyramid in the geometric sense. The base of a pyramid can be trilateral or any polygon shape. As such, a pyramid has at least three outer triangular surfaces.

Pyramids were built for religious purposes. The Egyptians were one of the first civilizations to believe in an afterlife. They believed that when the physical body expired, he/she enjoyed eternal life.

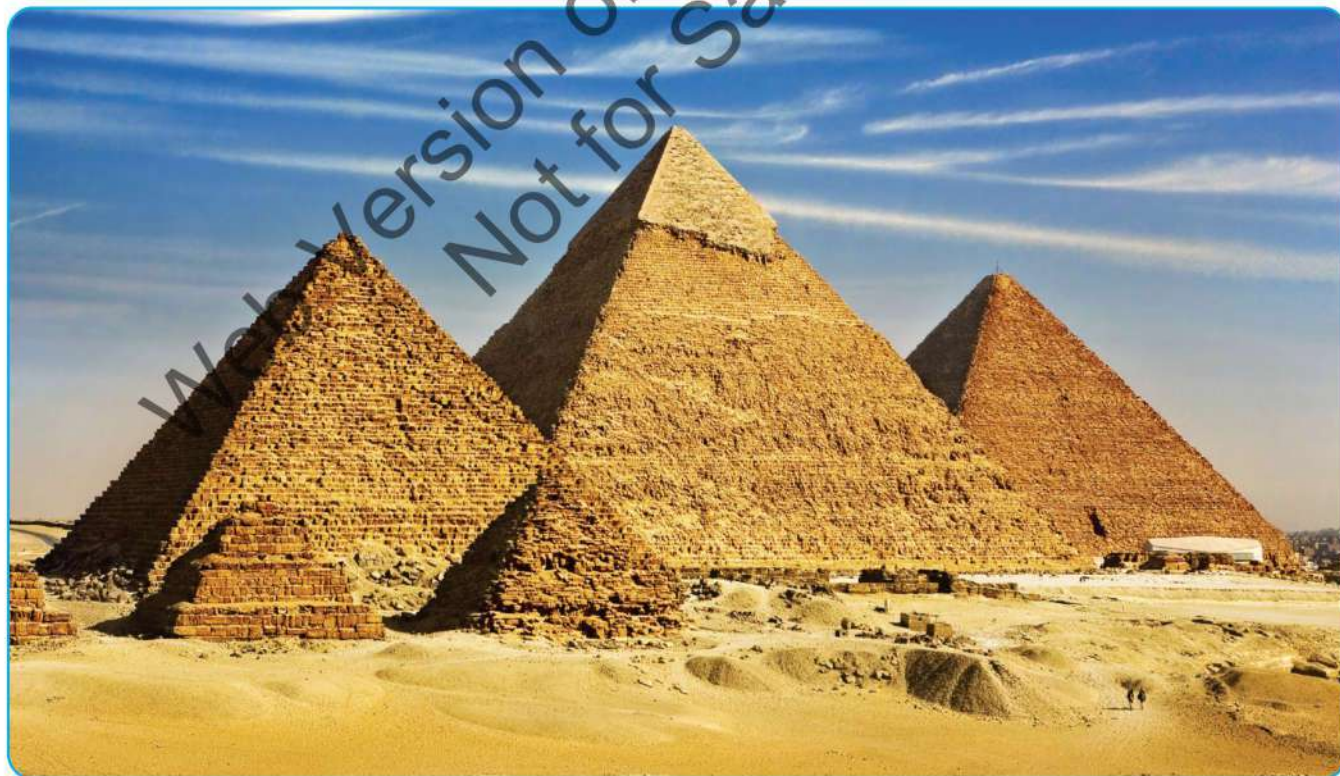
Inside the Great Pyramid are three major Chambers (rooms): the King's Chamber, the Queen's Chamber, and the Grand Gallery.

Small tunnels and air shafts lead to the chambers from the outside.

The King's Chamber is at the highest point in the pyramid of all the chambers. It contains a large granite sarcophagus. The Grand Gallery has a large passageway.



Vizier



Pyramids



Skill: Activities

- Enquire why the Egyptians built pyramids full of gold.
- Enquire why the great pyramids were designed in a triangular conical shape.

Early Settlements in Mehrgarh (Balochistan)

Mehrgarh was an ancient settlement in South Asia. Its remains are located in Balochistan, Pakistan on the Kacchi plain near the Bolan Pass. It is the west of the Indus River valley. This site is between the present-day cities of Quetta, Kalat and Sibi. It covered the period from 7000 BCE to 2500 BCE. Mehrgarh is one of the earliest known sites that show evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.



Mehrgarh



Mehrgarh Civilization Ruins

Little is known about the religious beliefs and practices of the Mehrgarh Civilization. Many things like pottery, mud-brick ruins, as well as human and animal bones are found.

Do You Know?

- Mehrgarh was discovered in 1974 by an archaeological team headed by the French archaeologist Jean-Francois Jarrige and his wife, Catherine Jarrige.

Importance of Settlements in Indus Valley Civilization

Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa

Indus Valley Civilization lasted from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE. The large cities of this civilization were Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. At its peak, the Indus Valley Civilization may have had a population of over five million people. Some facts about settlement are given below:

1. Archaeologists discovered the remains of the Indus Valley Civilization and began excavations during the 1920s.
2. Main cities of Indus Valley Civilization are Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in Pakistan.
3. Most people lived in small villages and were farmers, craftsmen, hunters, fishermen, builders and scribes, etc.



Indus Valley Civilization Map

4. The River Indus and its tributaries created a huge flood plain. The land was very fertile, and this allowed early people to grow several types of crops.
5. Crops grown by the people included cotton, wheat, peas, mustard, grapes, dates, melons, sesame and pulses, etc. The people who lived in the Indus Valley were the first to grow paddy, cotton and weave cloth.
6. The people stored their grain in granaries.
7. The people used a standardized system of weights and measures. Even the bricks, they used were manufactured to a standard ratio.
8. The two cities were very advanced, with streets built on a grid pattern and with an efficient system of wells, drains and sewers. The cities show clear evidence of town planning with broad streets and efficient access to water, drainage and sewers in even the smallest houses.
9. Kiln-baked bricks of regular size were used for construction. Cities were divided into

buildings separate from the part of the city where people lived and worked.

10. Animals such as goats, cows, sheep and buffaloes were domesticated and other animals were probably hunted. Dogs, cats, monkeys and peacocks may have been kept as pets.



Ruins of Indus Valley Civilization

11. Indus Valley people traded with ancient Mesopotamia. They exported cotton cloth, exotic animals, copper and ivory. Imports included metal products, ores and shells.
12. Pottery industry was very popular among the Harappans.
13. Although no evidence has been found of kings or priests, it is clear that the cities must have been well governed.
14. Only a limited number of weapons have been discovered. It seems the people of this civilization led peaceful and prosperous lives.



Priest-King



Skill: Activities

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Read relevant books, visit local museums, search from the Internet, to gather information about life in Indus Valley Civilization.
- Find the location of the Indus Valley Civilization in the modern world using a world map.
- Enquire about the functions of the seals used in the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Explore the structure of cities of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Enquire about the function of the Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro.
- Compare the trade of Indus Valley people with the trade done today.
- Compare the lifestyle of the Indus Valley people with the people in Pakistan.

Characteristics of Indus Valley Civilization

1-Daily Life

Indus Valley people spent a lot of time outside. Most people had small homes which were also used as workshops.

The Indus people needed river water to drink, wash and to irrigate their fields.

Farmers lived together in villages which grew over time into large ancient cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.

Archeologists believe that the people of the Indus Valley used camels and elephants to get around, and had wheeled carts pulled by oxen for transporting goods.

Children were engaged in assisting their parents in farming and animal care. Some time in the day, they might play with carts or pet animals.



Wheeled Cart

2- Agriculture

The economy of Indus Valley Civilization was based on agriculture. Farming was important to the Indus Valley Civilization. People ran water channels from rivers to the fields.

The Indus people were among the first to grow cotton and use it to make cloth. They also might have been the first people to raise chickens.

Indus Valley farmers planted winter crops, such as wheat, barley, peas, lentils, linseed and mustard. In summer, they grew millet, sesame and cotton, etc.



Agriculture

3- Trade

The Indus people were specialized groups of potters, copper and bronze workers.

The merchants of the Indus Valley carried their trade far beyond their frontiers of the empire and established contacts with people of other civilizations. Gold, silver, copper, lead-ore and jade were imported.

Evidence is found of trade contacts between the Indus people and Mesopotamians, Sumerians, Egyptians and other people. People used large number of weights of different sizes.



Trade



Lapis Lazuli

Unearthed ornaments and the accessories made out of seashells, pearls, and beads were also traded.

The people even made Terracotta Pots and painted them to trade. Coloured gemstones such as turquoise and lapis lazuli were also sold by them.

4- Religion

It is thought that there was no proper religion in the initial phase.

Archaeologists have discovered symbols and artwork that depicts a great father and mother figure that may have been their principal gods.



Seals to support the evidence of the Indus Valley gods

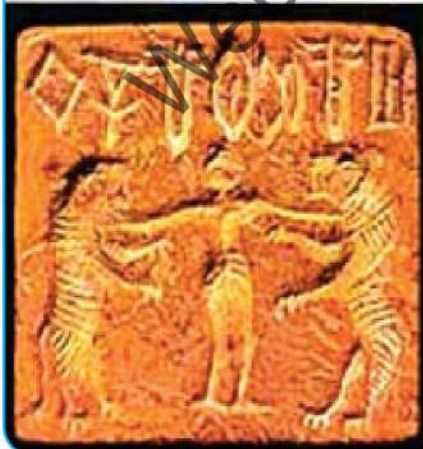
There are many seals to support the evidence of the Indus Valley gods.

Some seals show animals which resemble gods. Other seals depict a tree which the Indus people believed to be the tree of life.

The Sun was regarded as one of the greatest gods.

5- Script

The Indus Script combined both word signs and symbols with phonetic value.



Scripts of the Indus Valley Civilization

This type of writing system is known as "logo-syllabic", where some symbols express ideas or words while others represent sounds.

This script is regarded as pictographic since its signs represent birds, fish and a variety of human forms.

Decline of Indus Valley Civilization

We do not know why this civilization came to an end, but a number of possibilities have been suggested:

- 1- One of the main reasons is climate change. The people were dependent on the heavy rains or monsoons to water their crops. Over time, the monsoons seem to have gradually moved East and patterns of settlement seem to show that people followed them.
- 2- Another possibility is that an earthquake caused one of the major river in the area to divert its course and eventually dried, again depriving the people of a vital water source.
- 3- It is also possible that invaders forced the people to move on.



Skill: Activities

- Investigate the difference between the houses of the Indus Valley Civilization and the houses built in the modern world.
- Discover the famous landmark of Indus Valley Civilization.
- Analyze reasons for the demise of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Evaluate the most significant contribution that Indus Valley has made to the modern world.
- Infer why so many toys have been discovered in the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Justify that Indus Valley people did not learn the warfare nor developed their trade, and therefore, were easily defeated by Aryans.

Chinese Civilization

Ancient Chinese Civilization was one of the oldest and longest lasting civilizations in the history of the world. Today, China is the most populous country in the world.

The history of Ancient China can be traced back over 4,000 years. Ancient China starts in 2070 BCE and ends in 221 BCE, Imperial China starts in 221 BCE and ends in 1912 CE, and Modern China takes us from 1912 CE to the present day.

Many rivers played a role in Ancient China which flourished agriculture. Yellow River Valley was the birth place of ancient Chinese Civilization.



Shang Dynasty Map



The Great Wall of China

Ancient Chinese Civilization flourished on the eastern part of the Continent of Asia.

In early ancient China, many people worked at farming, but it was not an easy life.

Arts and crafts have a long history in China. Thousands of years ago, the Chinese were some of the first people to use silk, jade, bronze, wood, and paper to make art. The artistic writing called 'Calligraphy' was invented in China. Silk was discovered in 2700 BCE in China.

Many different emperors ruled Ancient China. The Shang and Zhou were famous Dynasties of Ancient China. People invented many different things that are in use today like the compass and fireworks. They had extravagant temples and even built the Great wall of China over 2000 years ago. Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered construction of the Great Wall of China around 221 BCE. It is said that as many as 400,000 people died during the wall's construction, many of these workers were buried within the wall itself.



Emperor Qin Shi Huang



Skill: Activities

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Chinese Civilization.
- Read relevant books, visit local museums, search from the Internet, to gather information about life in Chinese Civilization.

Basic Characteristics of Chinese Architecture

Architecture means art and science of designing and erecting buildings. Ancient Chinese architecture was categorized into three styles

i. Imperial Architecture

There were certain distinct features which were solely reserved for buildings that were built for Chinese Emperors. These features were yellow roof tiles and dragons.



Imperial Architecture

Yellow colour has always been the imperial colour. However, Temple of Heaven is an exception. Its rooftop is of blue colour which symbolizes the sky. The second feature is the Chinese dragons which symbolizes the Chinese nationality, and it was only used on imperial architecture.

ii. Commoner's Architecture

The homes of commoners, bureaucrats, farmers had a different pattern. The center of the building was a shrine for deities and ancestors which would also be used during festivities. On the two sides of the shrine were bedrooms for elders. The two wings of the building including the living room, the dining room and the kitchen were for the junior members.

iii. Religious Architecture

Buddhist architecture followed the imperial style. A Buddhist monastery had a front hall with the statue of Bodhisattva. This was followed by a great hall having statues of the Buddhas. Accommodations for monks and nuns were at the two sides.



Buddha

Major Trade and Occupations of the People of Ancient Chinese

Ancient Chinese traded goods such as silk, spices, tea, ivory, cotton, wool, and precious metals. Groups of camels, called caravans, travelled west across the rest of Asia, carrying Chinese silk and other goods, including spices, tea, pottery, etc. The Silk Road took its name from China's most successful export-silk. The Chinese exported fine silk cloth to Asia and Europe.



Production of Silk



Silk Dress

There were four major professions in Ancient China. Those professions were scholars, farmers, artisans, and merchants. The majority of the people in Ancient China were peasant farmers. Although they were respected for the food they provided for the rest of the Chinese, they lived tough and difficult lives. The typical farmer lived in a small village of around 100 families.



Skill: Activities

- Compare the trade of Chinese people with the trade done today.
- Compare the lifestyle of the Chinese people with the people of Egyptian.
- Investigate the difference between the houses of the Chinese Civilization and the houses built in the modern world.
- Discover the famous landmark of Chinese Civilization.

Characteristics of Chinese Civilization

1- Daily Life

The home, just like today, was the center of the family's life. Women took care of the home while men worked outside the house. Women, men, and children of the peasant classes all worked in the fields. Chinese homes differed, like anything else, depending on one's social class and how much money one had. In an ideal Chinese home, three generations (grandparents, parents, and children) of the same family lived under one roof. The head of the household was the grandfather or eldest male.



Daily Life of Ancient Chinese Civilization

2- Economy

Ancient China had a rich economy that was based on agriculture, trade and the exchange of money. The great majority of the people of Ancient China lived in farming villages. They were carrying out a host of tasks to grow their crops, sowing, ploughing, weeding, harvesting and storing. For centuries, the basic unit of currency in China was the bronze or copper coin. Ancient China was also a pioneer in the concept of taxation.



Ancient Chinese Coins

3- Agriculture

The majority of the people in Ancient China were farmers. The typical farmer lived in a small village of around 100 families. They worked on small family farms. Although they had plows and sometimes used animals like oxen to do the work, most of the work was done by hand. Rice and millet were the two main crops grown in Ancient China.

Farmers had to work for the Government for about one month each year. They served in the military or worked on construction projects like building canals, palaces, and city walls. Farmers also



Ancient Chinese Agriculture

had to pay a tax by giving the Government a percentage of their crops.

4- Trade Goods

Silk was first produced in China as early as 3,000 BCE. Different goods like silk, tea, salt, sugar, and spices, etc. were included in Chinese trade.

5- Religion of Ancient Chinese

Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism were the three main religions of Ancient China. They have individually and collectively influenced ancient and modern Chinese society.



Use of Silk Road for Trade Goods

6- Script of Ancient Chinese

The script on the bones is the first type of writing the Chinese used. The script is pictographic, meaning pictures are used to represent concepts and words. Ancient Chinese writing on oracle bones is called Jiaguwen. Dazhuan is the name of the script on Bronze. It may be the same as the Jiaguwen.



Script of Ancient Chinese



Skill: Activities

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Chinese Civilization.
- Find the location of the Chinese Civilization in the modern world using a world map.

Important Points

1. Mesopotamian Civilization started in about 4500 BCE.
2. Egypt is the gift of the River Nile which is about 6650 km long.
3. Code of Hammurabi was written so that people may respect each other.
4. Mehrgarh is an archaeological site situated on the Kacchi Plain of Balochistan in Pakistan.
5. The large cities of Indus Civilization were Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.
6. The history of Ancient China can be traced back over 4,000 years.
7. Silk was discovered in 2700 BCE in China.
8. The majority of the people in Ancient China were farmers.
9. Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered construction of the Great Wall of China around 221 BCE.

Exercise

Q.1

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- i. Mesopotamian Civilization started in about:
(a) 4500 BCE (b) 5000 BCE
(c) 5500 BCE (d) 6000 BCE
- ii. The River Nile flowed in:
(a) Mesopotamia (b) Iran
(c) Egypt (d) Syria
- iii. Silk was discovered in China in:
(a) 2300 BCE (b) 2700 BCE
(c) 3100 BCE (d) 3500 BCE

iv. The large cities of Indus Civilization were Mohenjo-Daro and:

- (a) Taxila (b) Attock
- (c) Hyderabad (d) Harappa

v. Classes of society in Ancient Egypt were:

- (a) Four (b) Five
- (c) Six (d) Seven



Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

- i. What is meant by primary and secondary sources of information?
- ii. Where is an archaeological site of Mehrgarh?
- iii. Who ordered to construct the Great Wall of China?
- iv. What type of writing system was used in Indus Valley Civilization?
- v. What was Code of Hammurabi?



Q.3 Write the answer of the following in detail:

- i. What do you know about archaeological site of Mehrgarh? Describe.
- ii. Highlight the major trade, architecture and occupations of Mesopotamians.
- iii. The River Nile has great importance in the development of Ancient Egyptian Civilization? Discuss.
- iv. Describe the social structure, religion, and scripts, etc. of Egyptian Civilization.
- v. Explain the importance of Indus in the establishment of huge settlements (Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa) of Indus Valley Civilization.
- vi. Describe the characteristics of Indus Valley Civilization, e.g., daily life, agriculture, trade, religion, script, economy, etc.
- vii. Describe the basic characteristics of Chinese architecture, major trade and occupations of the people.
- viii. Compare the Mesopotamia Civilization with Indus Valley Civilization.



Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

- i. Use a timeline to locate the period of Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian Civilization, Indus Valley Civilization and Chinese Civilization.
- ii. Use some sources of information to gather data and information about the Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian Civilization, Indus Valley Civilization and Chinese Civilization.
- iii. Use a world map to help students locate the civilizations.
- iv. Support students in making a model of Egyptian Pyramids.
- v. Generate a discussion to help students differentiate the Egyptian from the Mesopotamian Civilization.
- vi. Use some sources of information to gather data and information on life in Chinese Civilization, and share with class for further discussion.



Critical Thinking

Critical thinking is a mode of thinking about any subject, content, or problem. Thinker improves the quality of his or her thinking by skillfully analyzing, assessing, and reconstructing it. Critical thinking is self-directed, self-disciplined, self-monitored, and self-corrective.

Critical thinking happens when children draw on their existing knowledge and experience, as well as on their problem-solving skills, to do things like: Compare and contrast, explain why things happen, evaluate ideas and form opinions and understand the perspectives of others.



Critical Thinking Questions



- i. Which empire existed before the Babylonian Empire in Mesopotamia?
- ii. Who was the real Tutankhamun (Pharaoh) in Ancient Egypt?
- iii. When were dead bodies first mummified?
- iv. Was Cleopatra an Egyptian?
- v. What were two main cultures in Indus Valley?

- vi. What led to the end of Indus Valley Civilization?
- vii. How did Ancient China impact the world today?



Project

Children in the Indus Valley played with toys made of Terracotta pottery. List the toys found in the Indus Valley Civilization. Make these toys out of clay or dough and share with your classmates.

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