

# Ancient Egypt Under Foreign Rule

At the end of the New Kingdom, nobles and priests began to compete for power. The Egyptian empire weakened and began to lose territory.

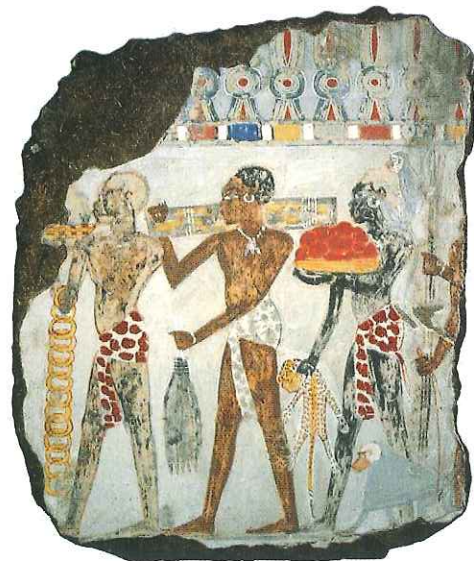
- Egypt was invaded by neighboring Libyans. The Libyans were among the first foreigners to rule Egypt.
- Off and on for more than a thousand years, Egypt was ruled by foreigners: Libya, Kush, Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome.
- Many of the foreign rulers continued to govern Egypt in an Egyptian manner. Most took the title of pharaoh, the name for an Egyptian king.

**A** Kush invaded Egypt from the south and gradually conquered Egyptian territory to the Mediterranean Sea. Kushites ruled Egypt until they were defeated by Assyrians.

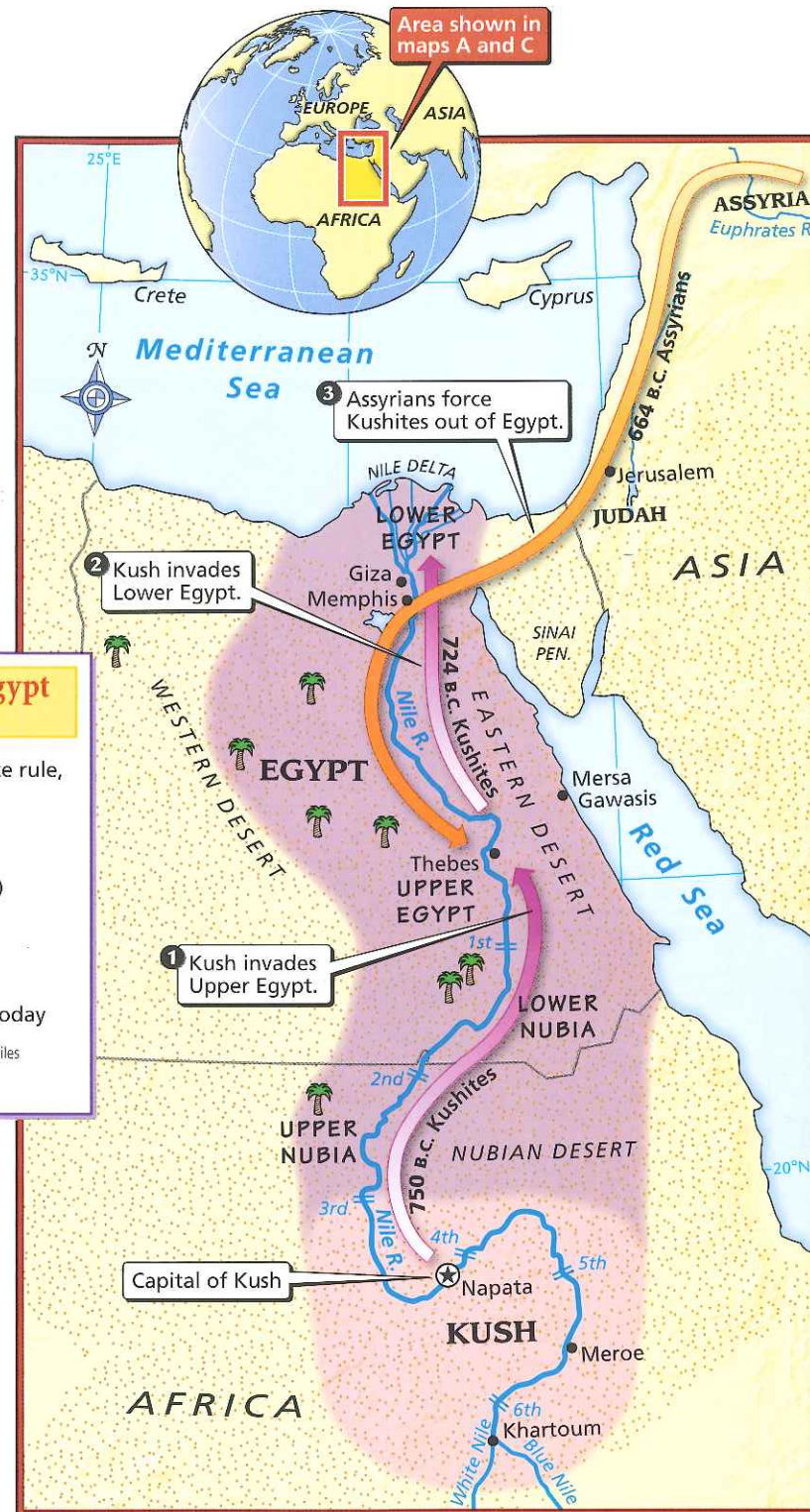
**Kush Conquers Egypt 750–664 B.C.**

- Egypt under Kushite rule, 750–664 B.C.
- Kush homelands
- Desert
- Cataract (waterfall)
- Oasis
- ★ Capital
- Culture region
- Egypt's boundary today

0 100 200 miles  
0 100 200 kilometers



**B** Kush and Egypt traded with each other for centuries. This painting from an Egyptian tomb shows copper, ivory, animal skins, and other goods from Kush.



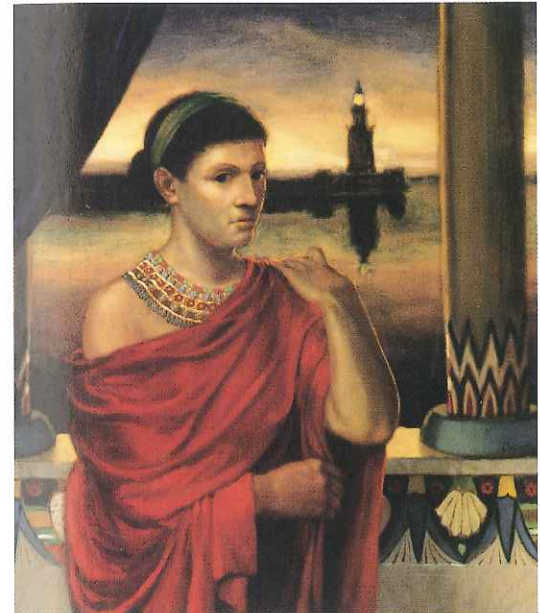
**Greeks Rule Egypt 332–30 B.C.**

■ Egypt under Greek rule, 332–30 B.C.

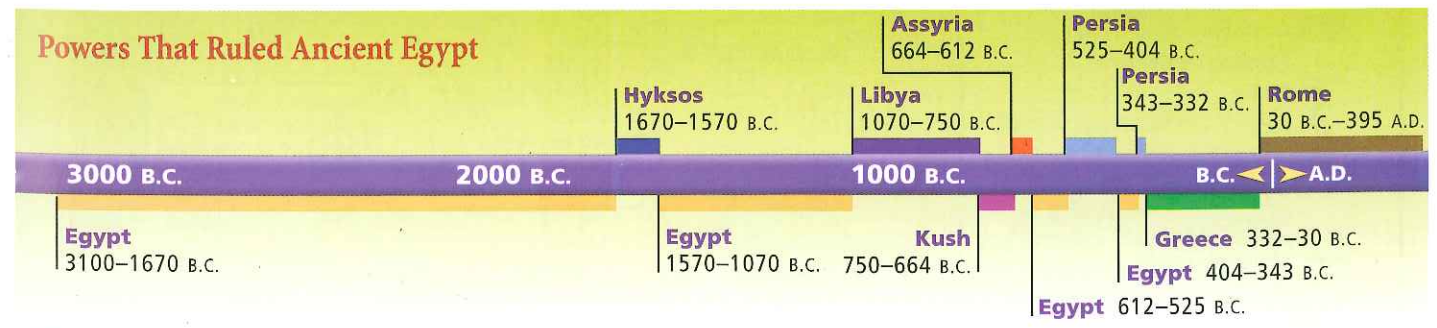
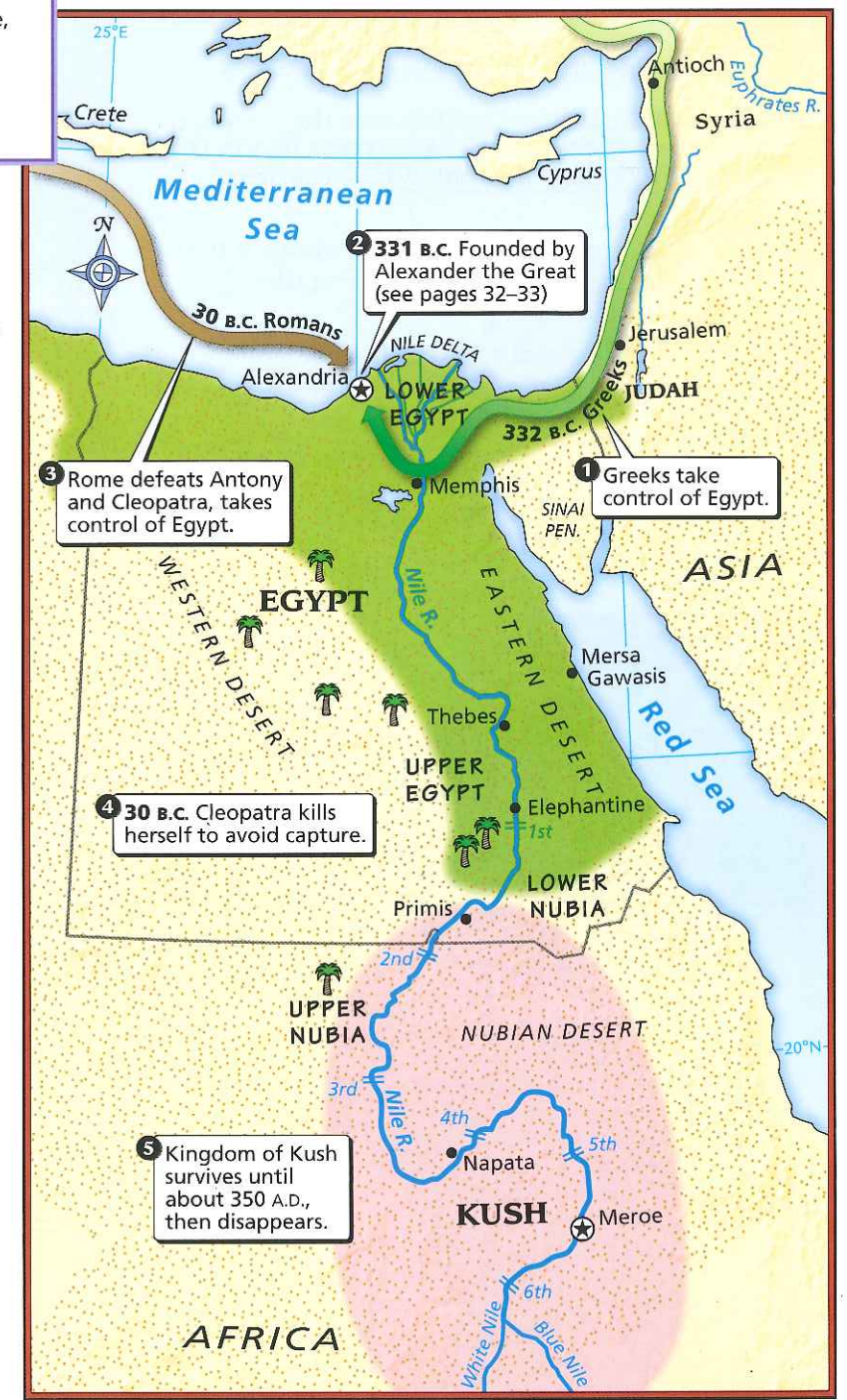
■ Kingdom of Kush

See map A for complete legend.

**C** Alexander the Great conquered Egypt in 332 B.C. For the next 300 years, Greek pharaohs ruled Egypt and spread Greek culture.



**D** Cleopatra was the last of the Greek pharaohs. She married Mark Antony, a Roman leader, and they joined forces in a war with Rome. They lost and Rome took control of Egypt.



**E** Compare the amount of time that Egyptians ruled Egypt with the amount of time that foreign powers ruled. Which foreign power ruled Egypt the longest?

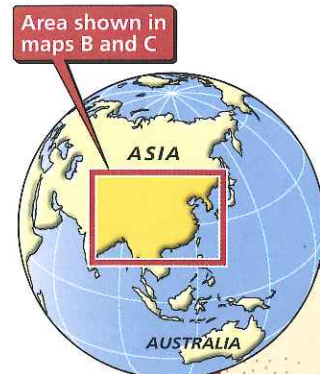
# Civilization in Ancient China

China has one of the oldest continuous civilizations in the world. Chinese civilization developed from two early cultures living in two river valleys.

- The earliest Chinese culture was the Yangshao. It developed 7,000 years ago in the Huang He Valley, in what is now northern China.
- The Longshan culture developed about 2,000 years later and eventually replaced the Yangshao.
- China's first **dynasty** or family of rulers emerged from the Longshan culture. It is known as the Shang dynasty.
- The Shang dynasty ruled a portion of what is now China for more than 600 years.



**A** Rice was first grown in the Yangtze Valley around 5000 B.C. It became the main crop of southern China.

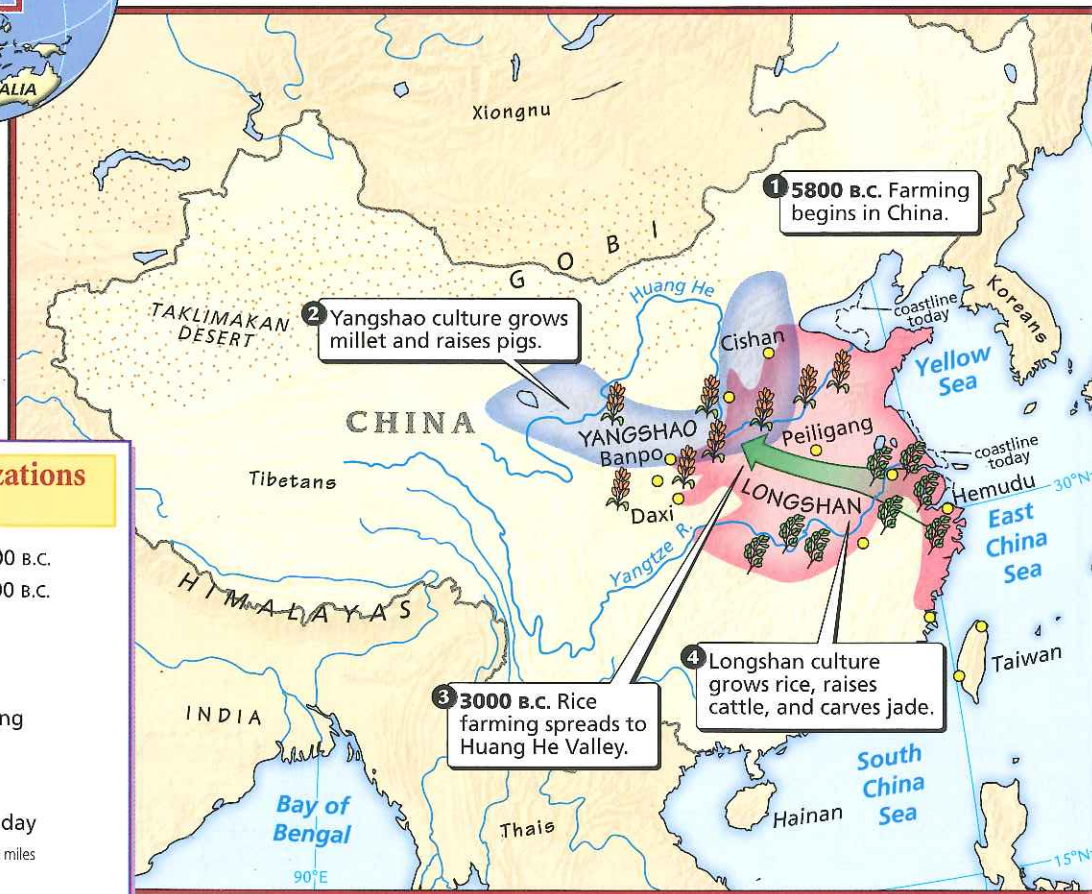


**B** The development and spread of early farming cultures advanced Chinese civilization. Compare what was grown in northern China with what was grown farther south.

**Early Chinese Civilizations**  
5000–1700 B.C.

- Yangshao, 5000–3000 B.C.
- Longshan, 3000–1700 B.C.
- Farming settlement
- Millet
- Rice
- Spread of rice farming
- Thais Culture group
- Desert
- China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles  
0 200 400 600 kilometers



**Shang Dynasty**  
1766–1122 B.C.

- Ruled by Shang dynasty
- Final Shang capital
- YONG State under Shang control
- Thais Culture group
- Desert
- China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles  
0 200 400 600 kilometers

**C** The Shang dynasty unified most of the areas settled by earlier Chinese cultures. While most people still lived in small farming communities, the nobles, warriors, priests, and craftspeople lived in larger towns with palaces and temples.

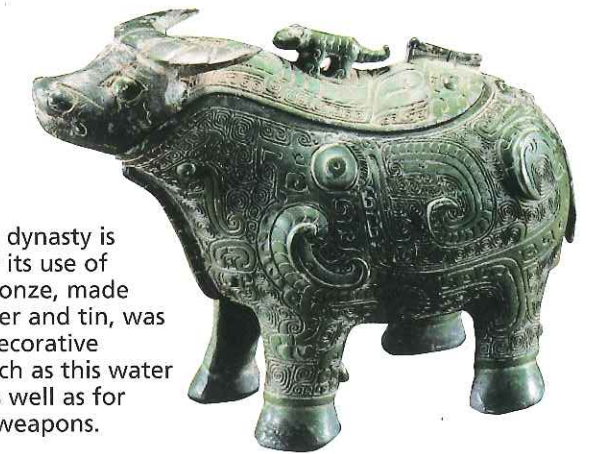


### Development of Writing: Chinese Characters

1600 B.C.–Today

Object	Pictograph 1600 B.C.	Ancient Character 200 B.C.	Present Character 200 A.D.
Ear			
Moon			
Rain			

**D** Writing developed during the Shang dynasty. Chinese characters represented ideas, not sounds. Everyone used the same characters so people could communicate through writing even if they spoke different languages.



**E** The Shang dynasty is known for its use of bronze. Bronze, made from copper and tin, was used for decorative objects, such as this water buffalo, as well as for tools and weapons.

**Can we keep it in the family?**  
When the rule of a kingdom or an empire is passed down from one family member to another, usually from a father to a son, it is sometimes called a **dynasty**. Ancient China was ruled by a series of dynasties, as was ancient Egypt.

# Dynasties of Ancient China

After the Shang dynasty was overthrown, three other dynasties helped expand, unify, and develop ancient China.

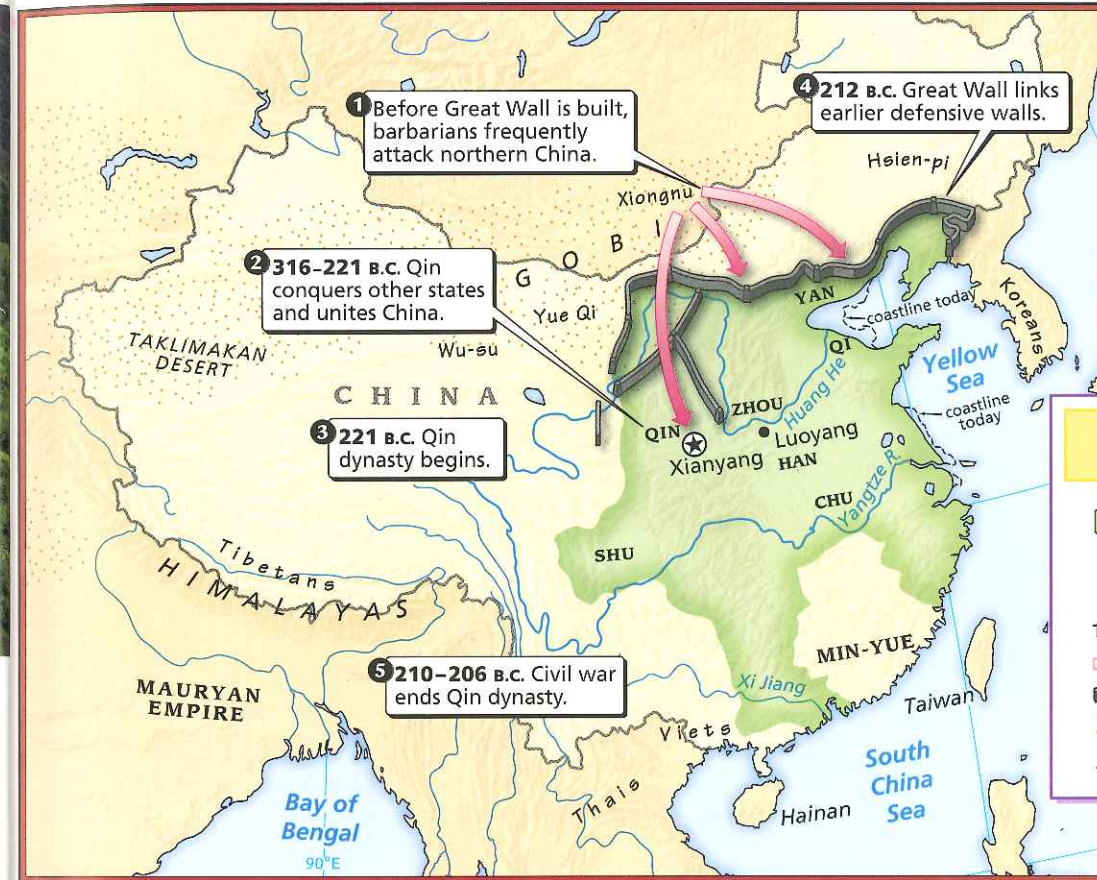
- The Zhou dynasty ruled for 900 years. However, the Zhou had difficulty controlling their territory.
- The Qin established China's first unified empire. The name **China** comes from **Qin**, which is also spelled **Chin**.
- The Qin were overthrown, and the Han dynasty rose to power. The first Han emperor reduced taxes and changed harsh laws.

### What did Confucius say?

The ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius (born about 551 B.C.) developed a guide to living a moral life. However, Confucianism is not a religion. The teachings of Confucius apply to everyday life as well as to political rule.



**B** The Great Wall of China was built and rebuilt by several dynasties. This massive building project was begun by the Qin dynasty to keep out barbarian invaders. The Great Wall still stands and is over 4,000 miles long.

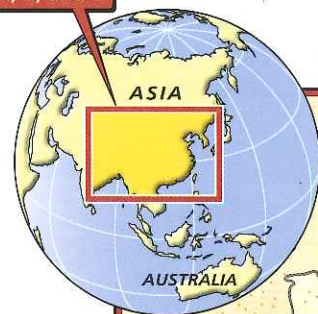


**C** The Qin defeated other states and started China's first strong central government. But high taxes and harsh laws led to a revolt. After only 15 years, the dynasty was overthrown.

**Qin Dynasty**  
316-206 B.C.

- Ruled by Qin dynasty 221-206 B.C.
- ★ Capital, 221-206 B.C.
- QIN Chinese state
- Thais Culture group
- Barbarian attack
- Great Wall
- Desert
- China's boundary today

Area shown in maps A, C, and D



**A** The Zhou dynasty ruled only a small part of China, and other states fought for more power. Eventually the Zhou lost control and their dynasty collapsed.

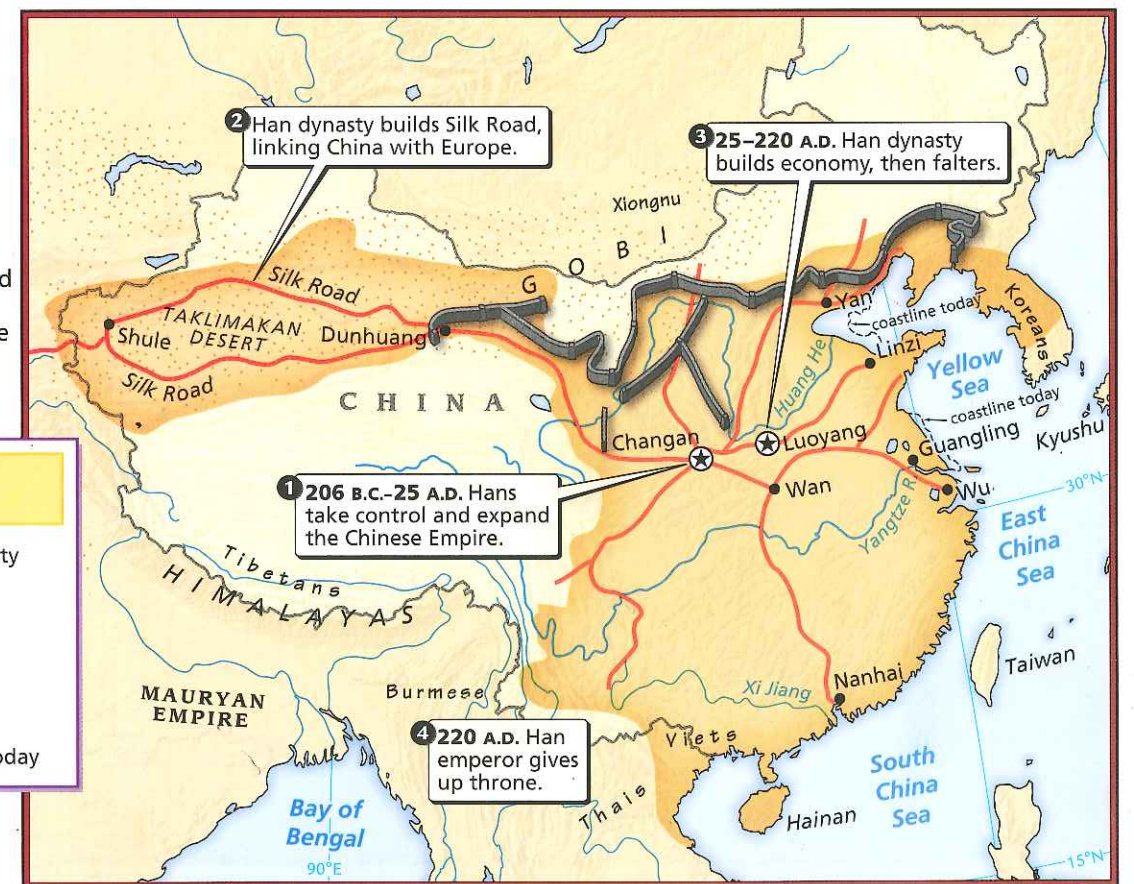


**Zhou Dynasty**  
1122-256 B.C.

- Ruled by Zhou dynasty
- ★ Capital
- QIN Chinese state
- Thais Culture group
- Barbarian attack
- Desert
- China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles  
0 200 400 600 kilometers

**D** The Han dynasty controlled a larger Chinese empire and opened China to trade with foreigners. Compare the sizes of the Qin and Han territories.



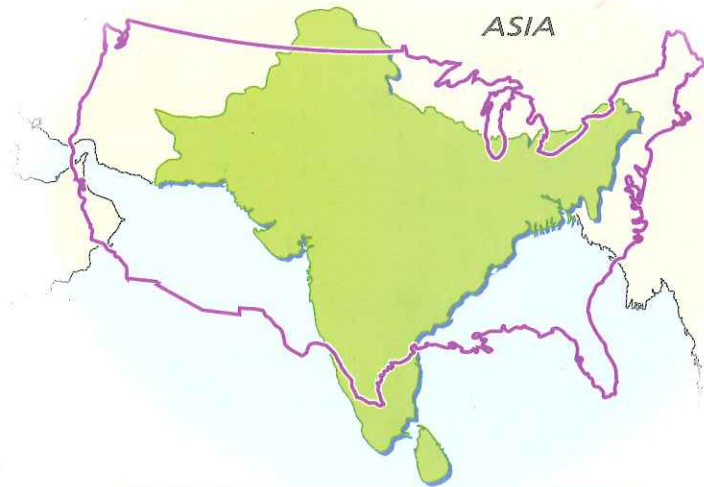
**Han Dynasty**  
206 B.C.-220 A.D.

- Ruled by Han dynasty
- ★ Capital
- Thais Culture group
- Trade route
- Great Wall
- Desert
- China's boundary today

# Ancient India and the Spread of Hinduism

One of the first civilizations and one of the world's oldest religions developed in ancient India.

- People began to settle in the Indus River Valley in south Asia about 6,000 years ago. Farming and herding communities developed.
- An advanced civilization with carefully planned cities developed in the valley. The Indus Valley Civilization thrived for 900 years.
- A large group of nomads, the Aryans, migrated to India. Their religious beliefs helped form a new religion called **Hinduism**.

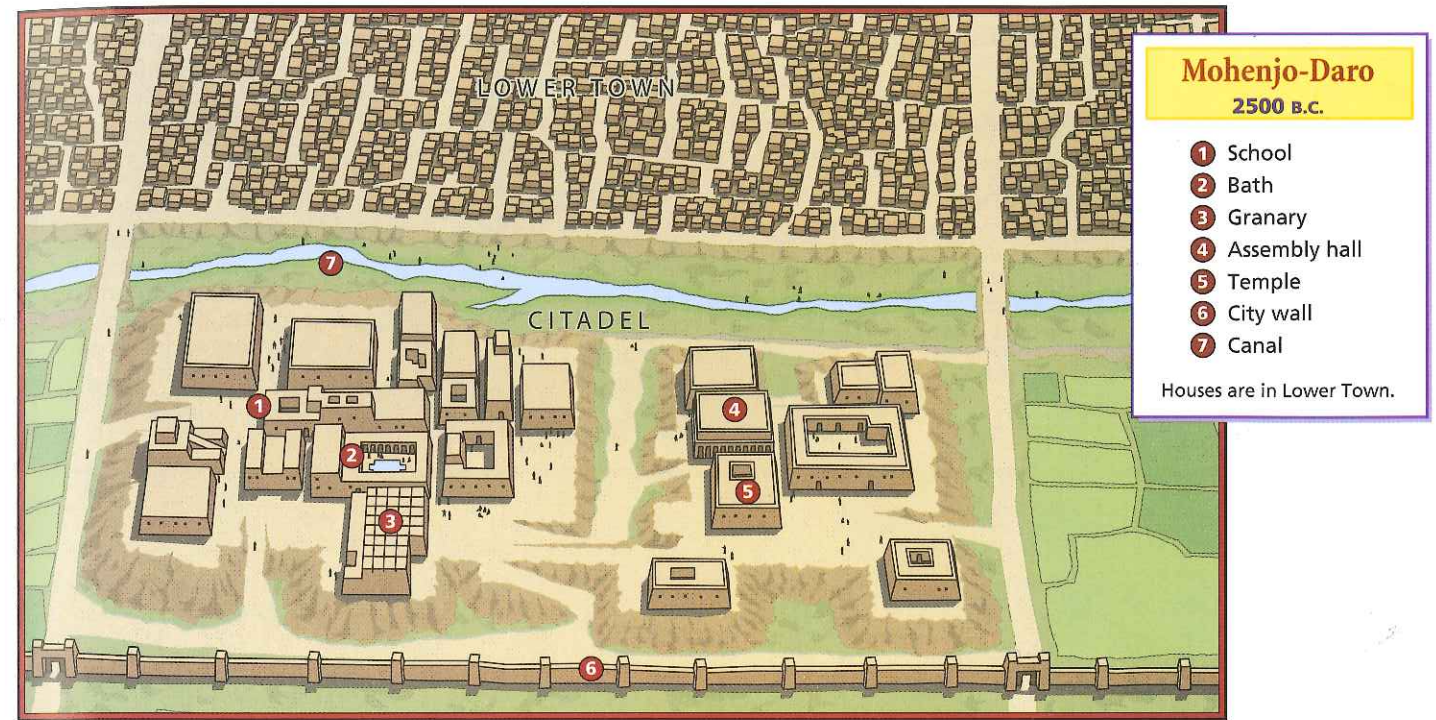
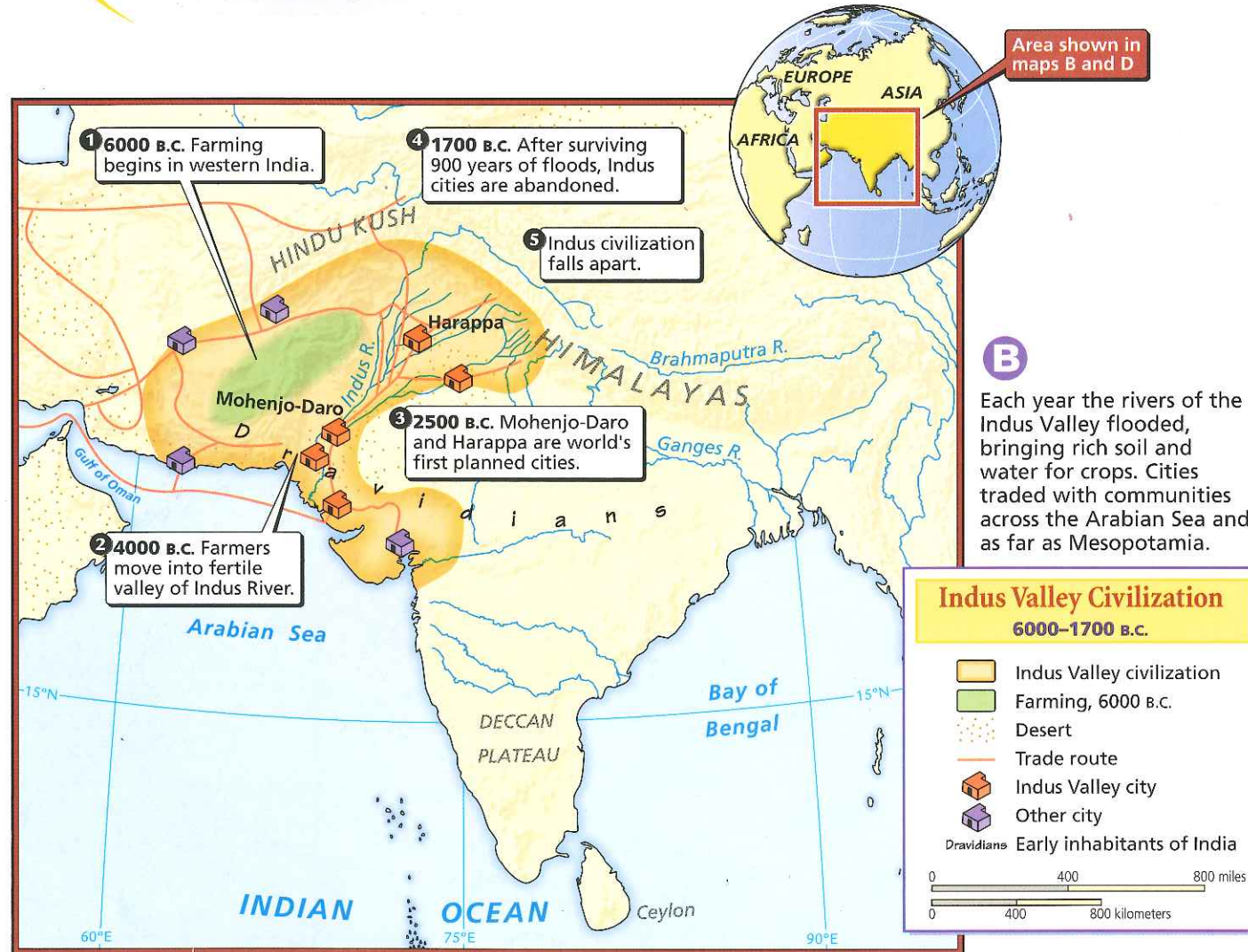


### What do Hindus believe?

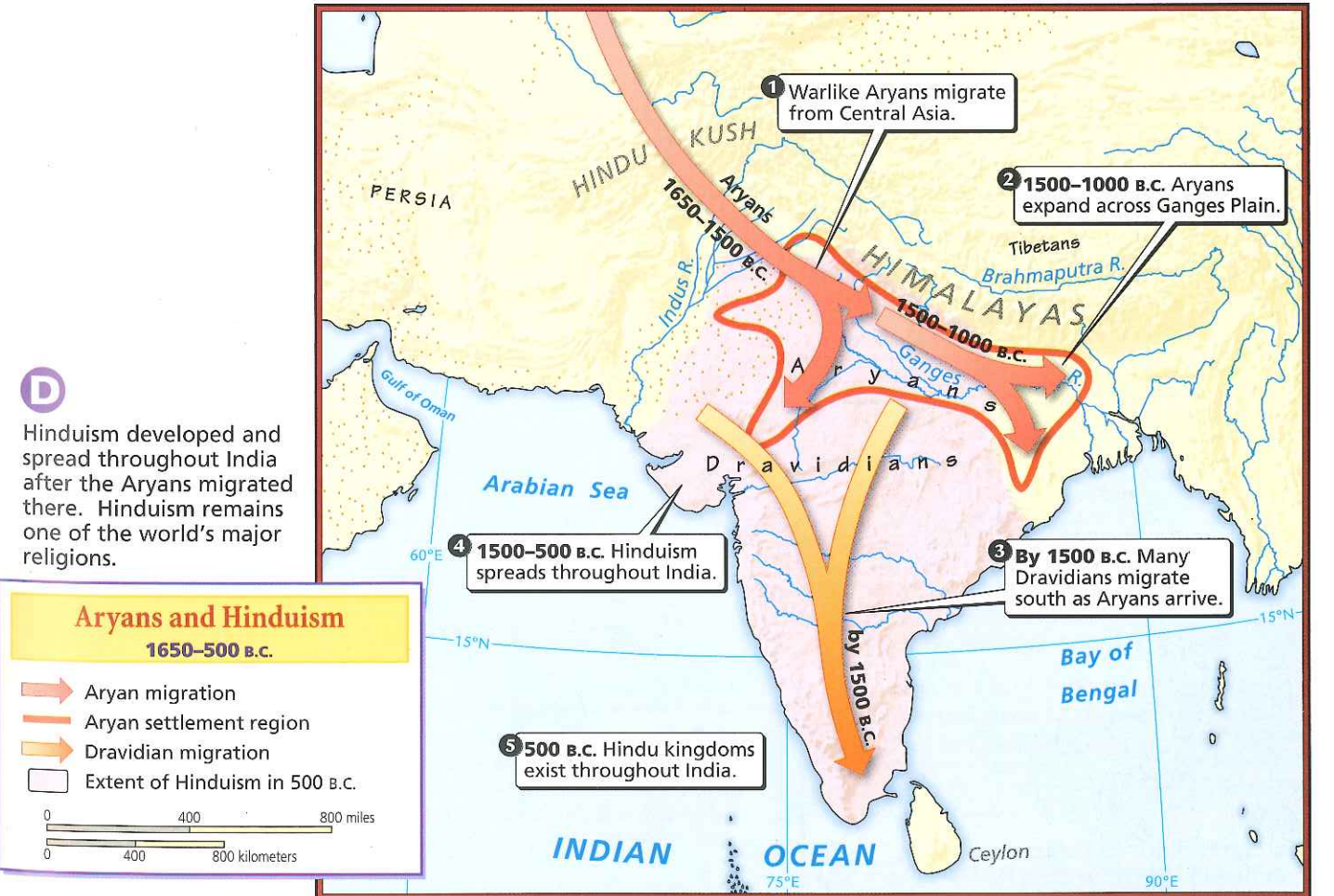
Hindus believe that all living things have many lives. If you do good things in this life, you will come back as someone wiser and better in your next life. If you do bad things in this life, you could come back as a rat or even a gnat!

### How Big Is the Indian Subcontinent?

**A** India is part of a subcontinent that includes the modern countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bhutan. (See their boundaries on page 129.)



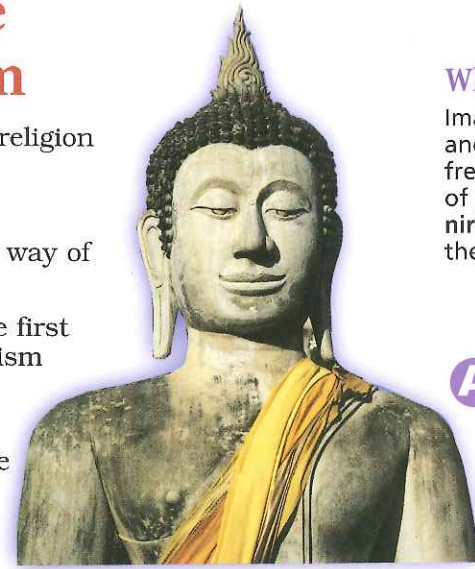
**C** Mohenjo-Daro had straight streets and large public buildings and meeting places. Its two-story houses were built of baked bricks, and many included rooms for bathing.



# Ancient India and the Spread of Buddhism

In addition to Hinduism, another major world religion developed in ancient India—**Buddhism**.

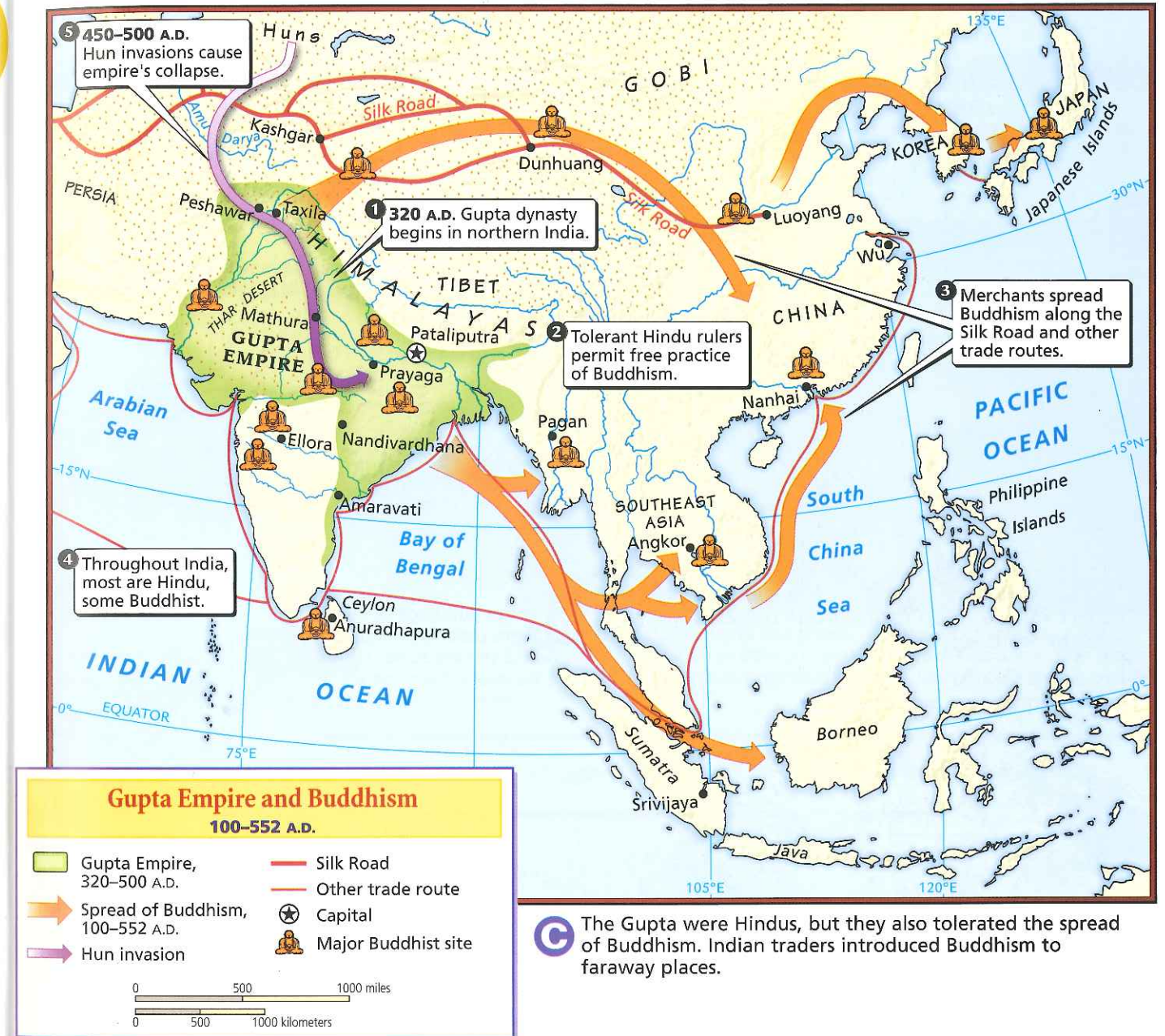
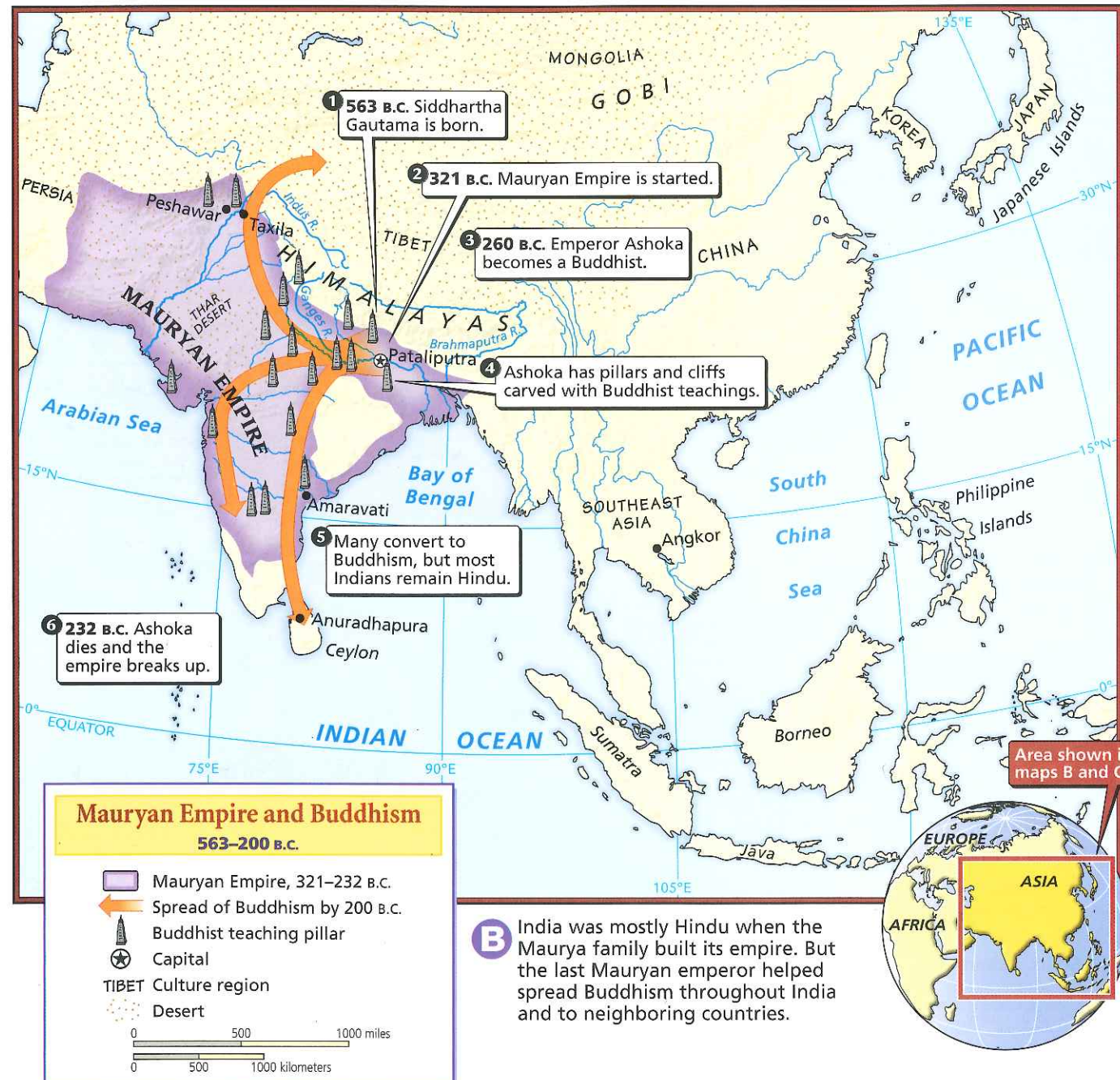
- Buddhism was based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. He preached a new way of life to end suffering.
- The Mauryas united India and created the first Indian empire. During their reign, Buddhism spread throughout India.
- Later the Gupta Empire emerged. They started a golden age in India when culture and science thrived.



## What's nirvana?

Imagine having great wisdom and compassion and being free from suffering. This state of peacefulness is called nirvana. Reaching nirvana is the goal of Buddhism.

**A** The name Buddha means "the Enlightened One." Siddhartha Gautama was called Buddha because of his wise teachings on how to live a good life.



**Top 10 Cities, 100 A.D.**

Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	Rome (Italy)	450,000
2	Luoyang (China)	420,000
3	Seleucia (Iraq)	250,000
4	Alexandria (Egypt)	250,000
5	Antioch (Turkey)	150,000
6	Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)	130,000
7	Peshawar (Pakistan)	120,000
8	Carthage (Tunisia)	100,000
9	Wu (China)	90,000
10	Smyrna (Turkey)	90,000

**D** Which of these cities can you find on map C? Which were centers of Buddhism?

# UNIT 3 Ancient Greece and Rome

3000 B.C. to 500 A.D.

1200–800 B.C.  
Early Greek civilizations are destroyed.

509–508 B.C.  
Rome becomes a republic. Democracy begins in Athens.

399 B.C.  
Socrates dies.

336–323 B.C.  
Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire.

27 B.C.  
Rome becomes an empire.

117 A.D.  
Roman Empire reaches its greatest extent.

476 A.D.  
Western Roman Empire falls.

3000 B.C.

3000 B.C.  
Minoan civilization emerges in Crete.

1500 B.C.

1600 B.C.  
Mycenaean civilization develops in Greece.

1000 B.C.

500 B.C.

431 B.C.  
Athens and Sparta go to war.

B.C. < > A.D.

146 B.C.  
Romans conquer Greeks.

500

392 A.D.  
Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire.

## Civilizations of Ancient Greece

The Minoans and the Mycenaeans developed civilizations in the region of present-day Greece. Their achievements became the foundation of Greek culture.

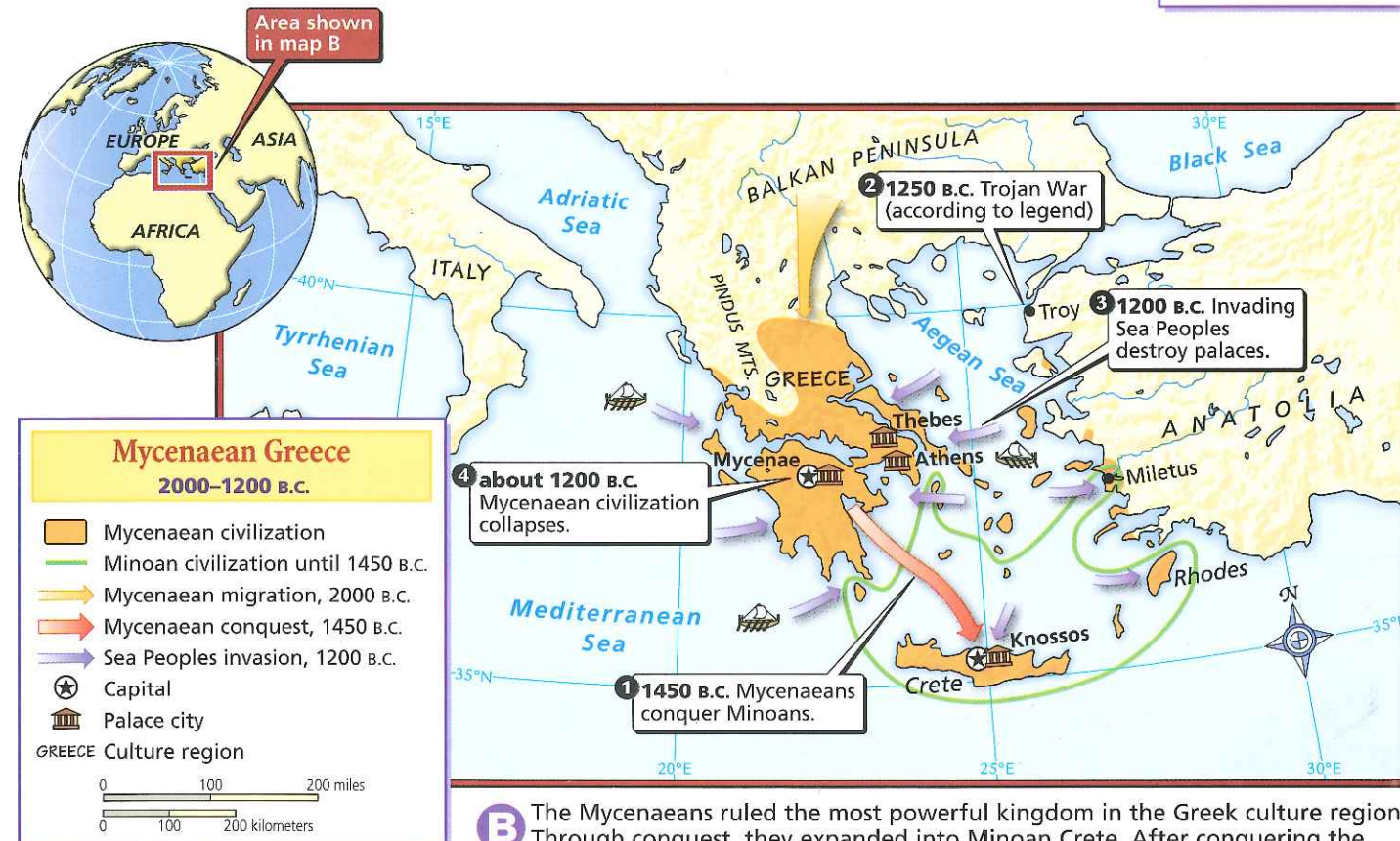
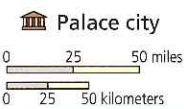
- The Minoans were known as great artisans. Legends of their cleverness became part of Greek myths.
- The Mycenaeans were fierce warriors. Through conquest, they spread their culture around the Aegean Sea.
- The Minoans and the Mycenaeans were expert sailors. Both civilizations became wealthy from sea trade.
- Invasions destroyed the civilizations surrounding the Aegean Sea.

Find Crete on maps B and D.

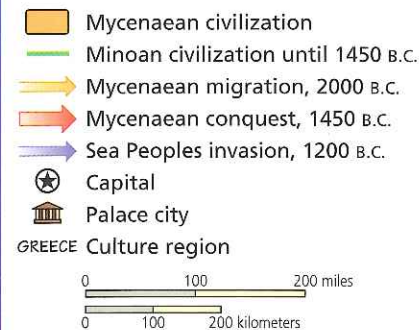


A Large buildings called palaces were used for religious rituals and storing food. The cities that developed around these places were known as palace cities.

### Minoan Crete 3000–1450 B.C.



### Mycenaean Greece 2000–1200 B.C.



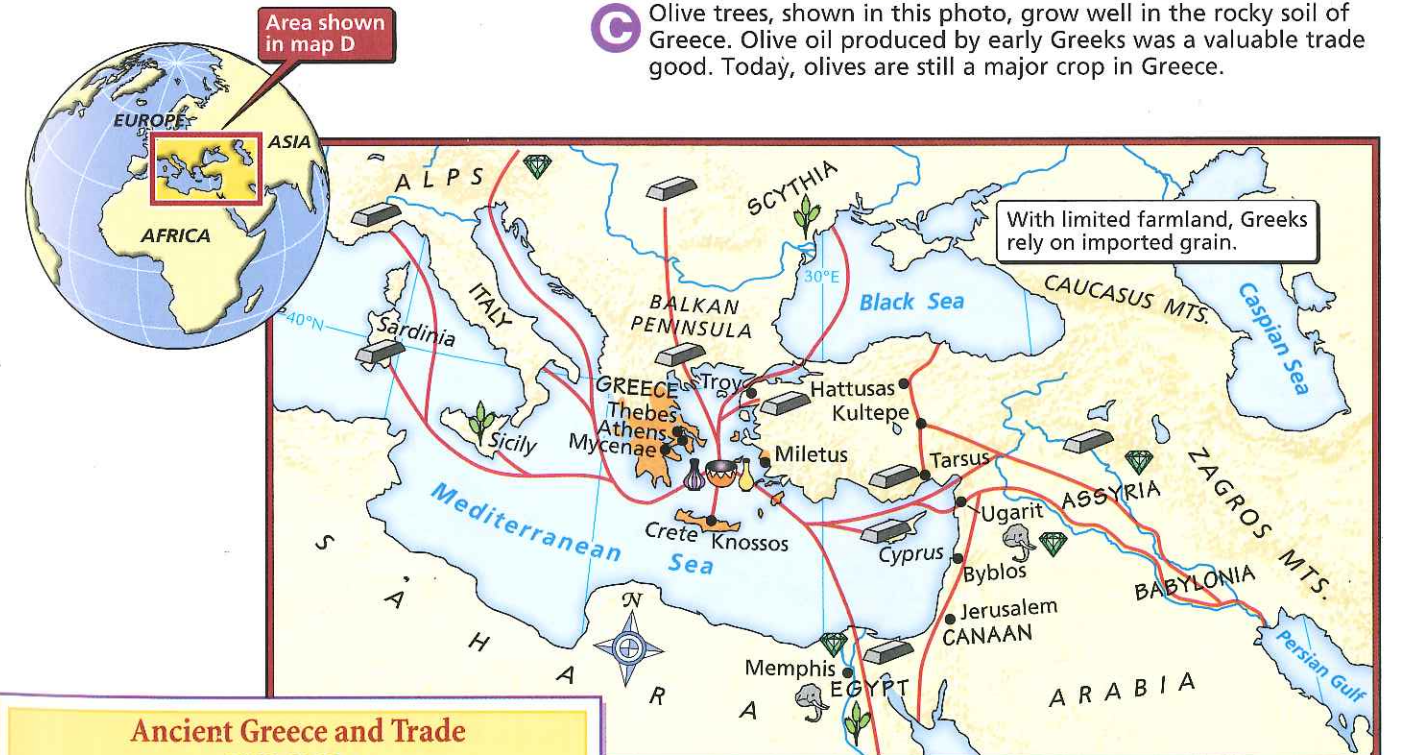
B The Mycenaeans ruled the most powerful kingdom in the Greek culture region. Through conquest, they expanded into Minoan Crete. After conquering the Minoans, the Mycenaeans adopted Minoan culture.

### How did you get that?

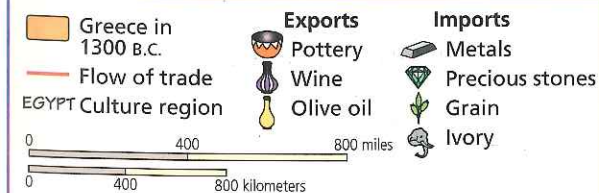
Through trade, people can exchange goods they have for goods they need or want. At first, people exchanged goods directly. After money was invented, people usually sold goods and used money to buy what they needed.



C Olive trees, shown in this photo, grow well in the rocky soil of Greece. Olive oil produced by early Greeks was a valuable trade good. Today, olives are still a major crop in Greece.



### Ancient Greece and Trade 2000–1200 B.C.



D Sea trade connected the Greeks with other cultures throughout the Mediterranean world. From which regions did the Greeks import grain?

With limited farmland, Greeks rely on imported grain.