

Chapter 2: Early Societies in Southwest Asia and the Indo-European Migrations

After reading Chapter 2, you will be able to:

Identify both the geographical origin of and the characteristics of a complex society

Explain the influence of migration on cultural characteristics

Compare early law codes and explain their influence on our beliefs of law and order

On provided map, locate the following places:

Indian subcontinent	Arabia
Anatolia	Steppes of Eurasia (Ukraine)
Southwest Asia	South Asia
Mesopotamia	Ur
Phoenicia	Sumer
Judea	Babylon
Tigris, Euphrates, Nile Rivers	Jerusalem

As you read Chapter 2, take notes on the following terms:

Civilization—Complex Society	City-states
Mesopotamia	Ziggurat
Tigris and Euphrates Rivers	Divine mandate to Kings
Sumer, Sumerian	Kingdom, regional kingdoms
Ur (see Ram in a Thicket)	Sargon of Akkad (2370-2315 BCE)
Fertile crescent	Hammurabi of Babylon (1792-1750 BCE)
Nutrient-rich silt	Sources from the Past: Hammurabi's
Irrigation	Law's on Family Relationships
Economic specialization	Babylonian Empire

Hittites

Semitic

The Code of Hammurabi

Lex talionis

stele

Assyrians

Nebuchadnezzar Of Babylon (R. 605-562)

Chaldean (New Babylonian) Empire

Bronze, Iron

Wheel, boats (3500 BCE)

Shipbuilding and trade

Cross-cultural interaction and exchange

Social Class: ruling, religions, free commoners, slaves

Patriarchal society: landowners, 'rule of the father' over wives, children; double standard of morality; women as court advisers, temple priestesses, economic activity

Introduction of the veil (at least c. 1500 BCE)

Development of Writing: cuneiform: "wedge-shaped"; replaced by Greek alphabetic script

Sources from the Past: Israelites' Relations with Neighboring Peoples

Epic of Gilgamesh

polytheism

Moses and Monotheism

The Torah ("doctrine or teaching")

Foreign conquests of Israel: Assyrians 722 BCE; Babylonians 586 BCE

Maritime trade

Development of alphabet symbols: spread of literacy

Domestication of horses and use of Sumerian weaponry

Indo-European migrations 3000-1000 BCE (see map: ch2: [map2_4](#)) (Common roots of many languages: implies influence of a single Indo-European people—probable original homeland: modern-day Ukraine and Russia, 4500-2500 BCE)

Hittites: influence on trade: horses, chariots with spoked wheels; iron; migrations to western China, Greece, Italy

Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Abraham

Monotheism

Phoenicians