8 Major Features of Ancient Civilizations - Explore Civilization

| Feature: | Ancient Japan | Celts | Indus Valley | Inca | Persian |
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| Cities | (Person was absent) | * Stretched from Hungary to Pyrenees Mountains
 | * Two main capitals: Harpal and Majorana
* Pakistan and Wester part of India
 | * Kori Cancha ...
* Ollantaytambo
 | * Included: Iran, Egypt, turkey, Pakistan
* Suza capital city
* Capital of Iran is beautiful
* Copper, lead, gold, lapis lazuli, and silver
 |
| Organized Government |  | * Tuath members
* Had tribes
 | * Monarchy used the descendants of kings
* Most respected: priest
 | The Inca civilization had a monarchy and a theocratic government where the supreme authority was the "Inca". The Inca state was divided into 4 of its own, each in charge of a "Tucay Ricoy" who acted as the governor of said territory. | * Cyrus the Great; Darius the Great: ordinance of good regulations
* Divided into provinces
* Satrapy: in charge of one civil matter
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| Complex Religion |  | * Druids: religious leaders of Celtic communities
* Converted to Christianity
* Believed in the afterlife
* Had temples and shrines
 | * Few temples
* Hinduism birthplace
 | Religion of the Inca civilisation in South America's Andean regions. It was a mingling of complicated rites, practises, animistic beliefs, various forms of belief in items with magical abilities, and nature worship that culminated in sun worship presided over by Inca priests. | * Like Inca: one main god
* Polytheistic but moved different people within believed in different gods
* Ahura Mazda
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| Job Specialization |  | * Smiths were essential because they worked with iron
 | * Agriculture was a huge part of their society
* Indus river gave them good soil
* Would sell surplus of food to the market
 | The Incas had specialised occupations. Warriors, herders, fishers, craftsmen, weavers, sorcerers, and selected women were most of the jobs that freed you from farming. | * Emperor government
* Scribes
* Six different jobs
* Farming was the most important job in Persia
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| Social Classes |  | * Rulers: warriors, religious leaders, craftworkers, traders, farmers
* Low class: bohthcs
* Slave: overwhelming debt
 | * Many were servants to wealthy people
* Could have dozens of servants working for them at a time
* Born into your social class
* Highest: priest and kings
* Nobles: warriors and rulers
* Low: peasants and serfs
 | Society Sapa Inca - The Sapa Inca was the emperor or king. He was at the pinnacle of the Inca social order and was revered as a god in many ways.Villac Umu - The high priest was socially equal to the Sapa Inca.Royal Family - Sapa Inca's direct relatives were next in line. | * You could not change your social class
* Military were also nobles
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| Arts and Architecture |  | * Sculptures of gods, naked warriors, and forest animals
* Duab: clay mixture
 | * First to standardize weights and measurements
 | Fieldstones or semi-worked stone blocks and soil put in mortar were used to construct Inca structures; adobe walls were also frequent, usually laid over stone foundations. The material used in Inca buildings varied according to geography; for example, near the coast, massive rectangular adobe bricks were utilised, whilst in the Andes, native stones were used. | * Windmills used as well
* Used irrigation system (dug into Earth instead of stones)
* Achaemenid Empire: 550BCE
* Parthian Empire: 247BCE
* Sassanian Empire 224BCE
* These used to rule Persia
* Hellenistic Seleucid 312BCE
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| Public Works |  | * Trade system: for long distances
* Road builders
 | * Citadel: fortress
* Sewage systems
* Wells
* Transportation: horses
* Irrigation system
 | The Inca Road is one of the world's most spectacular engineering accomplishments. By the 16th century, it had helped transform a small kingdom into the Western hemisphere's largest empire. | * Had postal system and “highways”
* Capital: City of Persepolis founded by Darius
* Things had to be a certain height, or it would be an offense (could not be higher that a certain thing)
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| Writing |  | * Did not develop a writing system
* Inscriptions on stones
 | * Pictographic script (much like Egyptian hieroglyphs)
 | The Incas did not leave any written records behind, but they did leave vivid knotted threads. Each of these gadgets was known as a khipu (pronounced key-poo). | * Script: Cuneiform
* Arabic writing was the inspiration of Persians
* Widely used Arabic in Persia
* Persian rulers tolerated different language and laws
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| Other information |  | * Warlike people
* Religion was particularly important
 | * Early phase: 360BCE
* Middle:1300BCE
* Late: 1900BCE
 | It was the Americas' largest pre-Columbian civilization. Its population ranged between 6 and 14 million people. Their contributions to culture, religion, and architecture are remembered. The Incas built roads in the area that are still in use today. | * First declaration of human rights
* Pleated skirts
* Draped robes
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|  |  |  |  | * Refrigeration
* Overgarments with face uncovered
* Early Persian artworks included ceramic and small bronze objects
* Fridge: cone? Made of clay/cool sand “like mud”
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