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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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) |
| 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 |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  | * Refrigeration * Overgarments with face uncovered * Early Persian artworks included ceramic and small bronze objects * Fridge: cone? Made of clay/cool sand “like mud” |