

## Unit - 01

# MAJOR CIVILIZATIONS OF THE WORLD

The world civilization means those resources and art skills by which the human beings fulfil his all needs of life. The word 'Sabhyati' originated from the word ' Sabha' which literally means the knowledge of the human behaviour and the rules of the discipline by which a man live a collective life in the society. civilization is the utility based social discipline which separates human from animal.

civilization is related to external forms of human life or the material progress. Whatsoever the man creates by his intellectual skill, in the field of knowledge, ethics conduct or traditions is his culture. Both civilization and culture are inter related. if civilization is physical body then culture is the soul. civilization without culture is sterile and culture without civilization has no existence. The earliest civilization grew up about 5000 B.C, that is 7000 years ago in some parts of the world. The most important is that the major civilization grew up in the river valleys, because the circumstances were in favour of the development of civilization. These civilizations had some common characteristics, though every one out of these was having its own character and it contributed specially in the human progress.

### History of Early Man :

The story of the origin of the universe and evolution is very interesting. 1.85 billion of years old earth has been changing for millions of years. The evolution of creatures on earth gradually happened as aquatics, crawlers, flyers and at last mammals. Man evolved from the mammals, was like an ape without tail wandering naked and eating roots and fruits. They used to live in forests and caves. The period of the evolution of early man was five lakh B.C. to 5000 B.C.

This period is being called as Ice age. This long period of the evolution of man is called prehistoric period. The role of hands, speech and thoughts had played an important role in the evolution of early man to the human being. On the basis of available sources, this period of progress of man is divided into stone age and metal age. The story of human progress is called history. Before learning to write the man lived here for lacs of years. For this period no record was maintained by man is called pre history. We also call it prehistoric period.

Where the prehistoric men were living, in the excavations of those places old tools, pottery, places of living and the bones of man and animals are found. By combining together the scholars had prepared an account, which informs us that what events were held and how the human were living in prehistoric age. During their evolution period they learned to use the things available in the nature and by hunting they learned to live together. Making tools from the stones, to use the animal skins to cover themselves and to make shelters to live, lacs of years it took in learning these. Man learned to speak, ignite the fire even if he lived on hunting, fisheries and the food gathering which was available in the nature. This period of the evolution of early man is called stone age.

Almost 10,000 years ago from now man developed speedily, he started making several advanced tools, this period was called " Mesolithic age" Now man become producer of food in place of food gatherer. Due to crop cultivation certain major changes came in the life of man. These changes led to the new age. This age is called " Neolithic Age"

After years of the human evolution the “homosapiens” or wise men appeared on this earth. During human evolution the man looked like an ape but gradually he learned to walk straight, his brain size increased and he became a wise man who could think and understand. Since the appearance of homosapiens to today, during these 30000 years, the changes are being still going on that is the change in his culture. Culture means the style of living, behaviour, better way of earning livelihood, searching new knowledge and expressing thoughts is art and literature.

### **Archaeologists :**

Our ancestors lived in the longer past, to throw light on their daily life and their occupations, the digging and excavation of mounds and ruins was given a scientific shape by the people are called archaeologist the knowledge of archaeology is the contribution of archaeologists, it has introduced us with the human progress of laces of years.

### **Assessment of Time Period of the Archaeological Materials :**

The archaeologists use various methods to determine the time period of the objects they search out. Such as coins or inscriptions or records are found on which the name of a king is inscribed along with them other objects have also given the time period. Science helped us in deciding that how old any thing is. In all the things contain a type of radio active carbon which is called carbon - 14 when the human, animal and plants are alive, they intake the amount of carbon-14, in the same amount they lost it due to Radioactivity. When any living organism decays, it does not intake the new carbon-14 but lose it at the particular rate. The scientists by measuring the carbon-14 quantity contained in the object can tell us the age of any object, broadly. This is called carbon-14 method of determining the date.

## **Stone Age :**

### **Human Tools of Stone Age :**

The process of cultural development began with the skill of making rough stone tools by our ancestors. These tools were mostly similar to the naturally found stones, which took the shape of tools through the natural process. The upper flake fall down due to several natural reason. By seeing this that the stone flake naturally fall down, they might inspired by this process to make the stone tools for several purposes. Three types of tools of stone age are found. Kuthar (Hand Axe), Blade (Gandasa) and scrapper (Shalkar) etc.

The hand axe was to be gripped in the fist used to cut the things. It was also used for crushing the material. It was made by sharpening at one side of the stone. The blades were used probably to cut the meat. These prepared with a heavy stone, one side of that would be sharp and pointed. The scrapper tools were small and thin, but their edges were very sharp. The stone age tools are found in many places of Europe, Africa and Asia, later several tools were made of bones and ivory. Other than these the spears and bow and arrow were also the weapons made to fight with the enemy and to target the distant object. The hunter could stealthily without alerting the animals, throw spear or arrow from distance. Bow was the most usefull weapon at that time.

### **Beginning of community life :**

The main occupation of post stone age human was hunting and collecting fruits. In this age man learned to cooperate with other in searching food articles. He came to know this fact if he will not live in harmony with fellow humans, he could not survive so it become necessary for him to live with others for his protection. The size of the group was to depend on the amount of fruits and number of hunting animals available in that area. The tribes had to change the place according to change of seasons with the animals.

The stone age humans could not develop the feeling of ownership or private property concept. It is believed that the men and women were considered equal status. Social inequalities did not exist.

### Stone Age Art :

The humans of this period first made the paintings by drawing the lines in the walls of the cave. He progressed well in the painting, carving and sculpture. Some multicolour paintings are found on the walls and the ceilings of the caves look like painting galleries. In these paintings and carvings these are interesting hunting scenes of running wild bulls, horses, bears, oryx and mammoths (elephants of that period) in folk. The images of men and animals carved on the



### Stone age man making tools

bones and ivories are also found. Whatever may be the object of this art, but by these exercises, human sense for beauty may be considered. He decorated his personal belongings and did carving on his own tools. He also decorated his body by the necklaces, earrings and bracelet made of ivory, bones, stones and shells. In the rocky hills the residential caves are found in India, where the rock paintings are found. It is difficult to decide the dates of most of these, though the paintings of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh are considered of stone age.

### Neolithic Age :

#### Transitional Stage :

The man did such a progress in the mesolithic age, which separates the stone age from neolithic age

in this age, the regions which were covered with ice were now became green forest. The big animals left the place, but the dog had become the pet animal. Dog helped the man in hunting. The characteristic of mesolithic age was, use of small tools called microliths. The mesolithic man also used sledge of without wheels to move on ice.

### Beginning of Agriculture :

The change from food gathering to food production was not a sudden incident. This change came slowly by the experiments of mesolithic humans. Prior to it was known that the food again can be cultivated, because he saw the plants and trees growing naturally every year. The human search out a reliable method to get the food grains. At first the agricultural works were began in Thailand, Arab and Iran desert's boundaries, where in valleys there was no shortage of water, which were called the 'Fertile provinces'. It is clear that in neolithic age the animal rearing and agriculture were being done by the humans.

### Growth of the Settlements :

When the man adopted the discovery of agriculture completely, since then the Neolithic Age began. Such a change had come in this period that this period is called Neolithic Revolution. When the man started doing agriculture, he immediately came to know that, only sowing seeds is not sufficient, it is necessary to look after the growing plants also. Due to this the systematic life began. The people made the houses with sand and wooden bamboos and thatched grass and began to live in them. These settlements were normally near their fields. Later these settlements developed and become villages and few out of these became the towns. Due to the systematic life the organised social life was developed.

### Growth of Mixed Agriculture :

The Neolithic humans started doing animal rearing along with agriculture, which is called mixed

agriculture. The animals were used for getting milk and meat. They were not used for carrying goods or ploughing. Due to development in the agriculture several change came. The food that could not be used immediately now it was stored. After the harvesting, all the food grain can't be used, it had to be kept till the next crop, sparing the seeds which were needed for the next year. In the neolithic settlements the pots are found in which the food grain was stored. Similarly now the animals were also not killed without proper thinking. The cows were considered useful for milk products and for increasing number of animals, so the cows were not killed. Surplus grains was used during natural calamities and for increasing populations.

The sufficient storage of food grain in agricultural economics gave way to increase in population. Village became big and same had become towns.

#### **Polished Stone tools :**

Comparatively more usefulness and the skilled in making tools differentiate from Paleolithic tools. An important tool of Neolithic period was a polished stone Axe. It was made with a fine and granular stone, it's one edge was carved and smooth so that the other edge may become more sharpen for cutting. with the helps of this man become efficient in cutting the wood and to give it a shape of his likings, that's why the carpentry developed. In the Neolithic period man started making needles and barbed graneds sling tools from the bone and horns.

#### **Invention of Pottery :**

There was a need of utensils for cooking and eating food, which can be put on the fire with liquid and grains. Initially the baskets made of grass stems and twings were made to put the fruits and dry articles. Those were layered with clay for keeping liquids in it. Gradually man learned to bake the clay pots in fire. The neolithic men were known to make the round fiber ropes. He could also make coiled shaped utensiles.

They by mixing sand and clay, shell powder and dry cut grass, were making a long rope. They know to make the coiled ropes and to stick them one another and used to give them the desired shape and baked them. So that the utensiles become harder and water restraint. The invention of pottery is the main characterisc of all neolithic civilizations.

#### **Beginning of the Art of Spinning and weaving :**

The man started wearing clothes made of cotton, jute and woolen instead of animal skins and leaves. Nearly 3000 B.C. the cotton was grown in the Indus Valley. Around the same time woolen was used in Iraq. But for making clothes, it was but natural to invent the methods of spinning and weaving and to use both the methods simultaneously. The invention of a spindle and looms are definitely the great success of human mind.

#### **Important in community life :**

The man could spare more time when he started systematic farming. He could make stone tools and pottery in the spare time. The men who were not required to produce food for them, they remained busy with other works. So the division of labour took place. The social inequalities did not exist in Neolithic period. The agricultural land was considered the property of whole community. The community used to provide pieces of land the families for agriculture purpose or may be the whole community was doing the agriculture. Gradually the different families become the owner of the pieces of land. So the land was now not owned by the community. Similarly as land, the houses, utensils and ornaments also become the property of the vorious families.

#### **Religious belief :**

If the group of families accepted the shape of any animal or plant. Then that used to become the symbal of that group as an identity "family symbol". similarly by the way of burying the dead bodies also informs about their religious beliefs. The dead bodies



were buried in the grave yard, along with certain things as eatables, weapons and pottery. probably they believed that the soul of the buried bodies under the earth helps in growing the crops. People of that time believed the, sun, Moon, stars and other powers of the nature have some divine powers. So the men of this age started to keep them happy by worshipping them. Some small idols of women of this period are found, which are called “Mother Goddess”

### **The Discovery of Wheel :**

Around this period man discovered the wheel, as a result the technical revolution was happened. It is believed that at first man used wheel to make pottery later the wheel might have been used for pull up the cart, because the man already familiar with the sledge cart without wheel. By the use of wheeled cart it had become to carry the goods from one place to another. Soon the animal were being used to pull the cart. Prior to it the wheel was also used in spinning.

### **The Metal Age :**

The discovery of metals and their use has much importance in the history of human race . Due to this the transition towards civilization took place. In form of metals such a material become available to man, which was more durable than stone and could be used in making various tools, instruments and weapons. The metal first invented was copper. The period in which the stone and the copper were used simultaneously is called “Chalcolithic Age” By mixing Zinc and Tin the mixed metal bronze was also prepared. Bronze proved more useful than copper. That was more hard than copper. Due to the importance of Bronze in the development of civilizations this period is also called the “Bronze Age” After this the iron was discovered. By the discovery and use of this the most important change noticed was, the spread of civilization. As a result of the spread of civilizations the trade between various parts of the world was begun. The means of

transportation were also improved. The barter system was replaced by currency system in trade.

### **The Ancient civilization of Egypt :**

Egypt is situated in the north west of Africa continent, an irrigated country by the river Nile. The river Nile is called life line of Egypt. The entire region on both the sides of the river Nile was the reason of the emergence and development of the Egyptian civilization. The rainfall in Egypt was nominal. During rainy season river Nile used to fill up both the banks of the river fully filled with its flood water and also collects the fertile soil with it and also meets the needs of minerals, grass and greenery with all the other requirements of Egyptian people if the river Nile would not have been in this region then the whole of the region might become the part of Sahara desert. That is why Herodotus said “Egypt is the gift of Nile”.

### **Political life :**

Egypt was divided into forty small states in ancient times. There was a constant struggle among these states. As a result later two states Northern Egypt and southern Egypt came into existence. The credit for uniting both the states goes to king Menes in 3400 B.C. in this way the political unity emerged in Egypt. on the basis of political events the political history of Egypt divided into three periods

1. Age of pyramids or Ancient kingdom ( 3400 B.C. to 2160 BC)
2. Feudal Age or Medieval Kingdom (2160 B.C to 1580 B.C)
3. Age of Empire or New Kingdom ( 1580 B.C. to 650 B.C)

In 6th century B.C. Persia occupied Egypt and in 332 B.C. Alexander ruined the freedom of Egypt

### **Social System :**

### **Social divisions :**

One of the characteristic of Egypt is growth of social inequality. Society was divided into three main

classes and the level of all the people there was not equal. The first was the class of aristocratic people among which the royal dynasty, feudal lords, priests and religious heads were included. Theoretically the land was in the hands of Pharaohs, but practically it was divided among the priests, royal family members and feudal lords.

The slaves used to work in these Jagirs. The religious heads were also having a great prestige in the society. The people were donating much to the temples. The properties of temples was free from government taxes. Due to the huge wealth and political liberties the class of priests became luxurious.

The second category of society was middle class people, among which the clerks, merchants, artisans, intellectuals, craftsmen, and few independent farmers were included. They were having very little rights even than their position in the society was satisfactory and had influence in the administration.

In the third category the farmers, labourer and slaves were included. The number of farmers was more but they were not having their independent existence. Generally they were not the owner of the fields where they used to work. Their position was just as slaves. They had to work day and night and compelled to pay most of their income in form of taxes and apart from this they were forced to engage in forced labour. The condition of labour was more deplorable than the farmers. At the lowest level of society were the slaves or serfs. Generally the war prisoners of the enemy and the people offender of not paying the taxes were made the slaves. The behaviour with slaves was like an animal. Disobedience of their masters led to strict punishments.

### **Family :**

Family was the unit of Egyptian society. The Parents, brothers, sisters, son and daughters etc. were living jointly. In prehistoric period they might have been the maternal families but in historical era it became

paternal. According to law only one wife was allowed but the rich people used to have more than one co-wives. Mutual affection among the family members was considered an essential quality.

### **Position of women :**

According to Maxmüller the women were having much respect in the society of Egypt. The opinion of a girl was taken prior to her marriage. The wife was given equal status in family after marriage in all matters. The eldest daughter was to become the successor of her father's property after his death. The women were also enjoying sufficient social security. She has been shown in the pictures as roaming, trading and participating in public feasts independently. Few queens as Hatshepsut and Cleopatra took control of administration in their hands.

### **Food Habits and life Style :**

There was a great difference between the life of the people of higher and lower classes of the society. Most of the people used to live in the mud-houses. The houses of the aristocratic people were definitely huge and full of all luxuries. A cloth or a leather like sarong was wrapped under the waist. The rich people used to wear expensive dresses. The women used to fix up hair clips and use lipsticks, fragrant oils and powder on their cheeks. Men used to shave.

The people of higher classes were living in huge, airy buildings whose windows and doors were being covered with coloured curtains and the heavy mattresses were laying on the floors. Their rooms were being decorated with beautiful beds, armchairs and gems, pots of gold and silver.

On the contrary, the poor people used to live in littered colonies in the small huts, where neither proper light nor fresh air was available. The Egyptians used to celebrate festivals of six seasons. Wrestling, animal fighting, dice games were prevailing. Dance, music and instrumental music were also the means of

amusement.

### **Religious life :**

The religion was having very significant place in the life of Egyptian people. In their religious life, the polythism, humanisation of the dieties, temple and idol worship, religious rithals of priest, offerings and prayers, sacrifices, magical chant, superstitions, worship of natural powers, plants and trees animal and bird,



**Mumy**

eternity of soul, rebirth and karma and methodical funeralrites etc were having significance. The dieties group of Egyption was so large. Most of among them were natural. Among their main dieties were nainly the sun, moon, Nile, earth, mountain, sky, wind, trees and the vegetation.

### **The sun God - Amun Ra :**

The sun god was worshiped in Egypt by different names and various forms. In nothern Egypt it was known as Ra. In Thebes it was called Amun. In southern part it was called Horus As the time passed its joint name Amun Ra become very populer.

### **Osiris :**

After the sun god osiris was given first place as a represntative of god on earth. Though he was called the son of sun god at some places. His wife Isis was also a prominent goddess.

### **Heaven or the next world :**

In the religion of Egypt, the concept of heaven or the another world was also having importance. They use to believe that the death is not the end of life but it

is an incident. They were having faith that every individual has some special power, which is attached with the human body even after the death. Apart from this they also believed in soul. They were having faith in rebirth and karma theory. Their belief was that the pious souls take birth very early and the devil souls are tortured severely.

### **The Burials of Dead - Pyramid :**

Performing the funeral formally was considered an inportant part of religion. Their belief was that the soul goes to the another world for purification after the death and haing extreme desires to enter back in their dead body after purification. Due to this belief they used to preserve the dead body with the help of various chemicals or spices, which was called Mummy. This mummy was to be put in the huge pyramids and burrials and some articles as per affordability were also being put with the body, as, food items, furniture, ornaments and varieties of things. Many of these items are found in the pyramid of Tutankhamen.

### **Economic Life :**

#### **Agriculture Group :**

The agricultural class was the basis of the economic life of Egyptian society. They were farming mainly, wheat, barley, peas, mustard, Olive, flex, Jute, and grapes and several types of fruits. The plough was operated through oxen. The agricultural job was easy in Egypt. Egyptian farmers could produce many crops without using plough. The basis of irrigation was river nile. There was a big network of ponds and canals for storing the flood water of river nile. The Egyptian government used to help the farmers by providing free information about flood, the prosses of increase in production etc. The discovery of solar calender was for the convenience of the farmers.

#### **Animal Husbandry :**

Animal husbandary was also a means of livelihood along with agriculture. Many people were

earning their livelihood as sheperds. Generally the people used to keep the animals like, cow, ox, mule, horse, Goat, Sheep, donkey, cock, pig and duck.

### **Industries :**

There was less facilities of the development of industries in Egypt because of the non availability of minerals, wood and stones. But by importing from the neighbouring countries, they were fulfilling this scarcity, they were importing Gold from Nubia and iron from Hitties they were skillled in making tools of iron and copper. They were also expert in making Bronze by mixing copper and tin. The process of meltting the metal was known to them. They were expert in making gold jwellary and enamelling on the ornament. By exporting larch, ivory and ebony (Abnoos) from Assyria and nubia, they used to make costly furniture and instrument for pharaohas and feudal lords. From the leather and the pelts of animals they were making variety of clothes, armours etc. and light boats, sandals, mattings and ropes also. The Egyptians were also making clothes from the fiberosplants like cotton and jute. They were well known to the brick making art. They also used to do the works of wood, clay, glass and paper skillfully. They made paper from the bark of papyrus plant. The english word paper derived from papyrus.

### **Trading System :**

The river Nile was the main mode of transportation in Egypt. The internal and external trade was very much developed. Egypt was having very close trade relations with Sudan, Mesopotemia, Arab and India. Egypt used to export food grains, utensils, glass items, paper, furniture etc and importing various metals, wood, colours, spices, sandal and cosmetics. Barter system and the gold and silver were the means of exchange. There was well developed trading system in Egypt. System of wirtten agreement among traders was in force. System of Placing orders and giving reciepts of the commodities recieved was also prevailing as the

present times.

### **Administration :**

#### **Central Administration :**

The Egyptian administrative system was fully theocratic in its nature. The Egyption kings being representatives of sun god 'Ra' considered them a god. They were worshiped after death in the temple constructed in front of their pyramids. Theoritically the pharaoh was the soverign of the state. He was head of the state, commander inchief, chief priest and chief justice. In this way they were absolute monarchs but they had to follow the traditions.

A council named 'Saru' was there as an advisory, but it was not mandatory for the pharaoh to follow its advice. For administrative functions a prime minister and other officials were also appointed.

#### **Provincial System :**

For administrative convenience Egypt was divided in to forty provinces. Province was konown a 'Nom' and the provincial officer was called 'Noman' or 'Nomarch' he was appointed by Pharaoh. The provincial officer was to perform the duties of collecting revenue, maintaining peace and justic. Normallly the main feudal lords were only appointed on this position.

#### **City administration :**

The big cities of the empire were being adminisitered by the officers appointed by the pharaoh, who were directly responisble to the pharoah. The spy system was also there in the empire who was to inform the daily news to the pharaoh.

#### **Merits and Demerits of Administrative System :**

Looking to the ancient times the administrative system of Egypt was surprisingly much developed. But as the absolute Monarchy its success was also depended on the ability of the kings.

The military power of Egyptian state was very weak. Probably it was because they considered their empire safe due to its natural condition. Normally the



civil officer were also the army officer. So it was normal that when a king was weak the provincial Noman were becoming ambitious.

### **Judicial System :**

As the army officers, there was no separate cadre for judicial officers. Generally the civil officers were doing the duties of judges. In some cases an appeal could also be made to pharaohs. In rest of the matters the higher officers used to conduct the judiciary. The punishments were very strict in Egyptian society. crippling exile, physical tortures and sentenced to death for serious crimes were also provisioned.

### **Art :**

#### **Architecture :**

The ideals in the national life of Egyptians were well expressed in their pyramids. The Egyptians built pyramids for the expression of the glory of eternity of their state and its symbol pharaohs. These are in separate rooms inside, where all the things of human use and their comfort. In one chamber the dead body (Mummy) of the pharaoh layred with spices in coffin was put in. Among these pyramids the pyramid of Giza built by khufu is most famous. Pyramids are traingular. The huge pyramid of Gija is built in the 13 acre land and it is 480 feet high and 755 feet long. In which 23 lakh stone blocks of 2.5 tone each has been used. These are joined with such a skillfulness that even a needle may not be inserted. According to Herodotus this pyramid was built by one lakh artisons in 20 years. In the age of empires the huge temples were also constructed in Egypt. The temple of karnack is famous for its beauty and vastness. The middle part of this temple is 170 feet long and 338 feet wide. Its roof is built on 136 pillars in 16 lines. similarly the cave temple of Abu simbel is 175 feet long and 90 feet wide. Its middle chamber is based on eight pillars of 20 feet high, the vast statue of osiris is also built with these. The temple of Luxore is also famous for its artisitc beauty.

In addition to the temples, the obelisk and rocky tombs are also amazing examples of Egyptian art. Obelisk buildings made with the stone were broad at the bottom and pointed on the top, which are famous for its architactural style. Apart from this the Egyptians were also expert in their art of town planning. Mempheas, Thebes etc were the cities which are the symbols of their development of town building.



**Pyramid**

#### **Sculpture :**

The Egyptian sculptors by using thier chisels, developed the sculpture and made the statues of god and goddesses, Pharaohs and animals. The huge 'sphinx' (idol of Nrising) in front of the pyramid of khufu (Gija) is one among the largest statue in the world. The body of this statue is of lion and the head is of Pharaoh Khufu. The statues of Thutmose III and remesees II, made of stone look like touching the sky. In the temple Abu simbel the idol of rising sun and the statues of lions, made in the time of Amenbotep II are unparrallel.

#### **Painting :**

The Egyptian artist used to pain their 'Relief Picture' with various colours. Therefore these may be called as embossed pictures. The examples of Egyptian paintings are found in the inner walls to temples, pyramids and building in variety of colours. Queen Hatsepsut was proficient in paintings. Natural beauty is seen more in the Egyptian paintings.

#### **Metal Art :**

The ancient Egypt did much progress in the

metal art. The metalist made the idols, weapons, chariots, crowns, throne, ormanment, utenisls etc from the gold, silver, copper and bronze, and proved their art skill. The idol of Pepee I made of wood with a layer of copper plate is world famous. From the tomb of Tutenkhamen many objects made of gold are found, which are the symbol of advancement in the metal art of that age.

### **Egyptian Script :**

The Egyptian learned the knowledge of writing becuase of several reasons. In their funeral rites such mantras were used. The mantras may be preserved for future was possible only by script. The economic and administrative needs also gave way to the script.

### **Hieroglypic Script :**

Hieroglypic script was the ancient syllabic script of China. Hieroglyph was a Greek word which meant sacred sign. It consisted of 2000 syllabic characters. It contained the figures of men, animals and birds. Rest were geometrical signs. Scribes held prominent position in the society. They used to right on papyrus leaves with pen made of bamboo.

### **Science :**

The Egyptians played an important role in preparing the back ground of modern science. They progressed too much in the fields of mathematics, astrology and astronomy. The desired numbers 1 to 9 were repeatedly revised. For 10 and its multiplication numbers, different symbols were there fore example for 1,10,100 different symbols were there. They were well known to addition, substractions and division process. But they were unkown to multiplication. Their prominent contribution was the solar calender. The year was of 365 days and 12 months and 30 days in a month. Remainig 5 days were on the name of dieities. Egyptians tradition to keep the dead bodies safe by using the medicinal coat was indeed encouraged the development of science. This enriched the knowledge skill about the

human skeleton and helped in surgery.

### **Contribution of Egyptian Civilization to Modern world :**

The civilization of Egypt has a glorious place in the history of the world. The Egyptians got success, much before in the establishment of uniting states and gave way to the political philosophy and development in the field of law. They well established the irrigation system, built huge pyramids and temples and become proficient in making paper, glass and pottery etc. Their ssense of art was excellent. They were well known to the philosphical writings, literature, mathematics, science and art. In the field of art the construction of huge bulidings was their important contribution. The pyramid is counted in the seven wonders of the world even today.

The present civilization of the mankind is indebted to the Egyptian culture.

### **Civilization of Ancient Babylon :**

The land between the Tigris and Euphrates was known as Mesopatamia. It is called Iraq now a days. In this region the Sumerican, Babylonian and Assyrian civilizations developed respectively.

### **Hammurabi :**

The sixth ruler of Amorite dynasty was Hammurabi. He was the great conquerer of his era. He ruled about 42 years (2123-2081 B.C) Hammurabi was a great conquer and builder of the Babylonian empire. But he was not only a conquerer., he was an able administrator and a great scholar of Law. He come to know about his versatile genius through his code of Law. He was a hard worker disciplined and judicious ruler. Most of his time was spent in the welfare of his subjects. He gave more attention towards the trade commerce and industries and made new laws related to these. The animal husbandry was his natural quality, so he took interst in it.



**Portrait of Hammurabi on ambosed  
at the top of his code of Law**

### **Political System :**

#### **Administrative System :**

The power of the king greatly increased during the time of Hammurabi. His autocracy and despotism constantly increased but the kings were not cruel and injudicious. For the administration of the state there was a council of ministers. The administration was divided in to many parts and the responsibilities of the departments was given to the minister for every department. King was having the right to appoint and removal of the ministers. The empire was divided in to many parts for the convenience in the administration. The provincial administration was handed over to the feudal lords, who were directly responsible for the king.

#### **Code of Law :**

The most important contribution of Babylonia is its code of law. The prevailing laws were being collected by Hammurabi and by making these convenient, changes were done by him and made a code of law. He inscribed it on the 8 feet high pillar in 3600 lines and it was installed in the temple of Marduk

A. Shagil. Later the ruler of Susa picked it up and carried. This pillar was discovered by French scholar M.D. Margan.

The language of the code of Law of Hammurabi is not Sumerian but semetic. It has total 285 sections, which are sceintifically divided in to personal property, trade and commerce, family, crime and labour, chapters. The greatest feature of this code is that its laws are fully secular.

#### **Justice and Punishment System :**

Hammurabi applied a new code of law to make the laws suitable for all. The judges were being appointed by the king in the government courts and to prevent them from autocracy few local aged Persons of cities were to sit with them in the courts. There was also a system of appeal from lower courts to upper courts. The final appeal could be made to the king. Provision of Tit for Tat was there in the punishment system. The criminals were given punishments after thorow investigation. False witnesses were given strict punishments. Most of the crimes were judged by water testing and sacred oath.

### **Social System :**

#### **Social Organization :**

The Babylonian society was divided in to three main classes Rich or upper classs middle calss and lower class or slaves. The people of upper class were called Avilam. In upper class the higher officers ministers, land lords and traders were included. This class was having all means of luxuries. The poeple of middle calss were called 'Muskenam' in Babylon, were independent as upper class. The merchants, artisans, intellectuals and the state ofcials, farmers and workers were included in this class was slightly in position than slaves. The third was the class of slaves who were called "Vardu" They were recognized as the property of their master. A tradition of branding them was there they had to wear a special dress. Even if they were

having some protection of law.

### **Family Life :**

The family life of Babylonia was patriarchal. The life of the members of the family was disciplined by the law. Parents were having equal rights. Father used to be the head of the family and all the members of the family had to live under his strict discipline. The boys and girls were having equal property rights on the property of the family.

### **Position of Women :**

The position of women in the Babylonian society was respective and they were having sufficient freedom. Their family and other rights were approved. It was necessary to give legal status to the marriage. A contract had to be written prior to the marriage. About divorce and remarriage, the decision was to be taken by looking on to the circumstances of the women. In the condition of divorce everyone had the right for demanding the livelihood allowance or substance. The women were allowed to do the trade or to join the state services. Alongwith all an adequate control was also there on the women. They were bound to live under men. Man could have more than one wives. The adulteress women was given death sentence.

### **Food and Life Style :**

The main food of Babylonian people was grains fruits, milk, meat and fish. The date liqore was drunk as wine. Men used to wear a long cloth under the waist. The women were covering the upper organs also. The aristocratic people used to wear the clothes of embroidary work. Men used to keep hair on the head and beared also. The women were keeping variety of hair styles. Women were more fond of ornaments. The enterainment was music and dance. People were using the musical instrument like, flute, trumpet, harp, drum etc. (Mashak, Khangari, Bansuri, Turahi, Veena, Dhol)

### **Religious Life :**

The Babylonion people believed in many

dieties. Thier main gods were An (Sky), Shamas (Sun), Sin (Moon), Bell (earth) Ningal (Wife of Moon) etc. Ishtar and marduk were main among new gods. There were separate god for fields and rivers.

The worship of goddess was also prevailing. Ishtar was their main goddess. She was worshiped as a creater of universe later considered as goddess of love. Tamuj was known as the god of vegetation. Initially Marduk was the god of agriculture later it was known as the god of storms.

There were many temples and idols in Babylonia, People were worshiping them and made variety of offerings before them. The priests were doing the work of worshipping god. These priests were of upper class of the society. Their life style was not simple they were living the luxurious life. Devdasis (dancing girls) in temples, tradition perverted them partially.

The Babylonian people were superstitious also. They more believed in predictions. They had faith in demons, magic practices etc.

The people of Babylonia were haivng faith in life after the death that is why they used to keep food articles and things of daily use with the dead body. Along with the burial the practice of fire sacrament was also in practice.

### **Economic Life :**

#### **Agriculture :**

As in the other civilization agriculture ws the main source of livelihood of the people of Babylon. The land was very fertile. According to Herodotus, in comparison to Babylonia there was no other fertile territory in the world. The agriculture farming was done by plough and oxen. Every ruler of Hammurabi dynasty built the new canals for irrigation and renovated the old canals. To esacpe the land from floods, the damswere constructed. Whereever the surface of fields was upper than the cannals the irrigation techniques were used for irrigation. The Babylonian people used



to give more importance in growing dates, olive and grapes along with food grains. The land was mostly under the king, temple, feudal lords and rich merchants and collectively under the tribes. The land was given on lease for cultivation. The farmers had to pay 1/3 to 1/2 part of the total production as state tax.

Hammurabi made strict rules about the sale of land he encouraged the people to cultivate the new land. There was provision of punishment for those who in any way harm the agriculture. The taxes were exempted at the time of any natural calamity or famine. The state also used to give compensation for the encouragement of agriculture.

#### **Animal Husbandry :**

The second major source of the national income of Babylonia was animal husbandry. A big number of animals were reared and tax was also imposed on animals. Cow, Buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, donkey, mules etc were the pet animals. The ruling class and the king also engaged in large number of animal rearing. For the care of state animals the royal herdsmen were employed in the districts and cities.

The dishonest farmers and shepherds were given hard punishments according to code of law.

#### **Industries :**

The Babylonians used to get wooden, hair and leather from their animals in huge amount for their industries. Other than these spinning, weaving clothes, making pottery and idols, weapons of metal, ornaments, wooden articles etc, were the industries prevailing there.

#### **Trade and Commerce :**

Mainly the people of Babylonia were importing luxurious items, timber wood, lead, glass, copper, gold, silver. The food grains, weapons, metal tools, ornaments and idols were exported. Their trade relations were far up to Sindhu region (Bharat) and nearest with Elam were since ancient times. The foreign trade was done by the business caravans. The camels and donkeys

were used to carry the goods. The boats were also used where water routes were available. The currency system was yet not invented in Babylon. Trade was done by barter system or metal exchange. The trade deals were documented. The system of Bill and Receipts was also begun. The trade associations were also developed in the society.

#### **Art :**

##### **Architecture :**

In the field of art the Babylonian society was far back from the contemporary civilizations, because there was lack of stones. So the houses were built by raw bricks, which used to collapse in 50-60 years. The buildings made by Hammurabi had been destroyed by now. In royal buildings the baked bricks were used. The wood was used in the roof, doors and windows. In the houses of rich people the coloured tiles were used for decoration.

The special examples of Babylonian art were the buildings known as 'Jiggurat'. In the Babylonian Jiggurats many storeys were built, which become, gradually small in size towards the top. The Jiggurats were imagined as god's places. These Jiggurats were made beautiful by colouring them with variety of colours.

##### **Sculpture :**

The Babylonian artists could not get the success to give the human beauty a practical shape. There is a lack of beauty and expression in their idols. Their idols are famous for their hugeness rather than artisticness. Their idols are mixed type of both animal and human shape.

##### **Paintings :**

The artists of Babylonia could not fully develop their painting. The paintings were made only for palaces and temples. The main subjects of paintings were wild animals and birds.

##### **Music and Dance :**

Babylonians were music lovers. In the big feast, the music parties were organised. Devdassis or dancing girls used to dance and sing in the temples. Several types of musical instruments were used.

### **Script and Literature :**

The babylonian people adopted the Sumerian cuniform script. In this script to know about the things, the pictures, symbols and signals were used. When it was confirmed that such a symbol or picture is cognitive to such a thing then it become easy to identify the particular object. But when the matter come to express the ideas, then the peicture script was used. There were 300 word units nearly as symbols. To remember those was dificult. The beautiful hand writing was given honour. They used to write on the mud slates. The people's spoken language was semetic. The priests were engaged in education work.

In the field of literature, the Babylonian contribution is considered very important. They composed the first class epic in the world named- 'Gilgamesh' It's subject matter is very interesting. Gilgamesh was the fifth ruler of the first dynasty of the Uruk state. The Babynonian people compiled his heroic deeds at one place and gave it a new shape. This epic is divided in to 12 chapters. which ssybolize the 12 months. The struggles of human life are described lively in the entire epic.

Apart form this epic the religiuns and ethical literature was also composed. The main subject of religious literature were the prayers and praise of the gods and goddesses.

### **Science :**

#### **Mathematics :**

Being traders the babylonians were having more interest in behavioural science than art. Their calculation was based on decimal and hexametric system. In their number only three digits were having signs. one sign was for 1 number through which 1 to 9

numbers were to be written, just as to write 4, the number 1 was written four times. Second sign was for number 10 by which 10, 20, 30 were to be written. The third sign was for 60 by which 60, 120, 180, 240 were to be written.

#### **Astrology :**

The people of Babylonia were more interested in astrology. They considered jupiter to be Marduk, Mercary to Nebu, Mars to Nergel, Soma (moon) to sin, sun to Shamas, Saturn to Ninish and venus to Ishtar. But to know the mystry of planets and the activites of the dieties was not an easy task. This lore was only possessed by priests, which was used occasionally by them for their livelihood

#### **Astronomy :**

In the field of astronomy the Babylonian people did the amazing progress. They could measure the duration of the day and night. They could tell the exact time of the sunrise and sunset. The divided an year in to 12 months. Their six months were of 30 days and another six months were of 29 days each. In this way their year was of 354 days. IN the 4th-5th year they used to add an additional month to match the sun and moon. Their clock cycle was of 12 hours. One hour was of 60 minutes and one minute was divided in to 60 seconds, which is prevailing every where in the world today. It is certainly the gift of Babylon.

#### **Map Art :**

The Babylonian people for the first time draw the maps of provinces and towns. In an inscription of 1600 B.C in Babylon the map of shat-Agalla prounce in one square inch is found.

#### **Medical Science :**

At the time of Hammurabi the doctors came in to existance as a special class. Surgery was also came in existance. But because of the superstitious people they were having faith in priest, doctors and demons.

#### **Contribution of Babylonia to the world :**

In the creation of world civilization and culture the contribution of Babylonia is considered important in the field of polity feeling of divinity in kingship and assigning separate responsibility to ministers of the council of ministers was also the gift of Babylonia. Code of law was also written by Babylon.

In the social field the legal recognition was given to all the three classes of the society. Protection of women by law etc were done first in Babylonia.

In the economic field maintaining the account of the land, account of revenue collection. exemption of tax to the farmers by the state, paying compensation, deciding the support price etc are also the contribution of Babylonia.

### **Ancient Civilization of China :**

The Chinese civilization arise in the lower basin of the Hwang Ho river. This river originates from the Tibet mountains. This river is about 27000 mile long. Due to its muddy water the river is also called yellow river. This river is the misery of China or the thousand curses as the devastating floods occur very often. But still this river has proved itself the blessing of China as the Chinese civilization developed on the fertile land of its tributaries.

### **Political History :**

#### **Shang Dynasty :**

The oldest dynasty as told by the archaeologists to us is the Shang Dynasty, who ruled from 1766 B.C to 1122 B.C the archaeological evidences inform us that in 14th century B.C. the people of Shang dynasty developed a high level culture. It seems that the neighbouring people were backward than the developments of the Shang culture, so the main function of the Shang kings was to protect their subjects from them. There were 28 kings of Shang dynasty but the neighboring dynasty defeated the Shang dynasty.

#### **Chou Dynasty :**

The rulers of Chou dynasty ruled from 1122 B.C to 225 B.C. The Chou rulers secured the best

features of Shang dynasty. This period is called the first golden period in Chinese history. The religious thinkers like Lao-tse and Confucius were also lived in this period. Due to use of metals, circulation of coins, banking system, land reforms, paper printing and discovery of gun powder and art and development of skills, this dynasty became immortal in history.

#### **Chin Dynasty :**

In third century B.C. (225 B.C to 203 B.C) there were three big states in China, were Chin, Chu and Chi during this period the period of progress and prosperity was initiated. It constructed roads in every part so that the army could be sent immediately anywhere. To stop the Hun invaders the Great Wall of China, which was 22 feet high, 20 feet wide and 1500 miles long, was constructed. which is known in the seven wonders of the world. It has 20 thousand bastions, 23 thousand pillars and 10 thousand security posts. In 221 B.C. Huwang Ti became the ruler of these three states. The meaning of his name is 'First emperor' He was an able administrator and a great conqueror.

#### **Han Dynasty :**

Han Dynasty ruled in China from 203 B.C to 220 A.D. This dynasty made the ruling system strong and ruined the feudal system. First time in the world it started the system of competitive examination for the appointment in the administrative services. In the period of this dynasty the 'Silk Route' was opened to develop trade relations between China and Europe.

After Han dynasty there was anarchy spread in China for centuries. In 618 A.D. Kao-tse founded Tang dynasty and in 960 A.D. Chao Kuang Chin founded the new dynasty.

#### **Administration :**

#### **Emperor:**

There was a spirit of divinity in kingship. The king was regarded as the representative and the son of

god. He was the supreme authority of religion, administration, justice, and law. Though the king was supreme but he used to function as per the traditions and the feelings of the subjects. In addition to that an officer called 'Sensor' who was the president of the council who was looking after the administration.

#### **Council of Ministers :**

To help and advise the king, there have been the grand council of four ministers and a prime minister. The president of this was a prince. Apart from this there was also a committee of six members, which was comparatively less powerful. They used to look after the function as education, public service, religion, justice, communication, festivals, war, punishments, public works etc, the various departments.

#### **Provincial System :**

The Chinese empire was divided into many parts. The boundaries of all the provinces were not equal. The supreme officer of the province were princes or the powerful feudal lords. They were appointed by the emperor. The main functions of these officers were security of the state, revenue collection, justice, correspondence etc. The Chinese provinces were called "Seng"

#### **Local Administration :**

Village was the lowest unit of local bodies. The heads of the families of village used to choose their village head, who was responsible to the administration. The group of villages was called Hien. In every Hien there was a judicial officer and a revenue officer. The higher unit than this was 'Fu' in which two or three Hien were included. Two three Hien combined were called 'Tou' and two three Touts combined called seng.

#### **Public Service Commission :**

There was a public service commission for the selection of administrative officers in China. It used to organize the competitive examinations. This system was introduced by the rulers of Han dynasty. The questions

related to logic, philosophy, behaviour, justice, health, poetry etc were asked in this examination. This system was an important achievement of China.

#### **Art :**

##### **Architecture :**

In ancient Chinese towns the palaces and pagodas (Buddhist temples) were being constructed. The Great wall of China is the wonderful specimen of the Chinese architectural art. Voltaire said on the vastness of this wall that in front of the vastness of this wall the magnificent Pyramids of Egypt look like houses of the ants. This wall is so wide that a cart can be driven on it. At every two hundred meter towers are made for the warriors so that they could keep watch. Other than this, the town planning and architecture of houses are also notable.

##### **Painting :**

In China the painting was considered as the part of calligraphy. The Chinese painters liked to make pictures of natural scenes in place of the images of human beings. The philosophical sentiments and individual sensations were prominently seen in their paintings. They were fond of making pictures and engraving on the mud, metal and wood for decoration. The painting was much advanced in the Han dynasty. A make up box and a lid found are of this period on which a picture of a bird is made. This is the best example of paintings. The famous painter of Han dynasty was 'Ku Nai chih'.

##### **Sculpture :**

Showing human beauty through idols was considered against morality in China. Prior to spread of Buddhism only the idols of animals are found there. After reaching Buddhism there, the idols of Buddhist monks were also being made there.

An idol of sleeping Buddha is available in a temple near Peking is an excellent example of sculpture.

The Chinese artists were especially skilled in



making bronze objects. The bowls, cups, plates and variety of animals of that time are found in bulk. The quality work of carving and decorations was also done on these objects.

### **Social Life :**

#### **Classification :**

The Chinese society was divided into many parts in ancient times. The level and importance of an individual was based on this. The class of rulers and the head of the provinces were considered higher in the society. There were five main classes under the ruling class. They were, intellectuals, merchants, artisans, farmers and slaves. Similar to Bharat the intellectuals and literatures were honoured in China. With the education a man can reach the higher position in China but that position was only theoretical. The actual condition was different than this. The social equality was never present there. The education was so costly that, except the rich landlords it was impossible for others to receive education.

This fact has big importance that the position of warrior were considered lower in the society.

The condition of artisans and merchants was as middle class. The conditions of farmers and workers was pathetic. They had to do the forced labour. The slaves were sold and bought, but they were not abused.

There was a separate class of scholars in China. They were called 'Mandarin'. The people of this class were respected highly. To get appointments in this class, the youth had to pass the examination with the subjects of literature in the public services. In this way only a scholar could enter in the Mandarin class.

### **Family :**

The elderly men and women were having prominent place in the family of Chinese society. Becoming separate from the family was considered anti-social. The family was Patriarchal but the mothers were also given higher status. Respect to elders was essential

in the family. There was a sense of collective responsibility in the family. The Chinese had staunch faith in the ancestors and the traditions and theories of their times.

### **Position of Women :**

The position of women was most respectful in ancient China. As time lapsed the status of women became weak. They were seen inferior in comparison to men. The female child birth was considered inauspicious. They were recognised as temporary member of the family. Even less man could divorce his wife. The purdah tradition was also widely popular. Even then they were given respect within the family. The marriage system was somehow similar to Bharat. Marriages were fixed according to the wishes of the parents. Marriages were arranged prior to becoming adult. Dowry was also given.

### **Food and Life Style :**

The food habits and life style in China was also different as per the classes. The economically prosperous people were living in the magnificent buildings with all pleasures. They ate lavish food. On the contrary the ordinary people used to live in the mud and grass houses. Their food was also normal. Their clothes were very simple.

The special importance of the festivals, fairs and holy days was there in the life of Chinese people. They also used to do the techniques on the occasion of festivals. They were much fond of story telling, playing chess, drama and playcards etc.

### **The Prominent Religions of Ancient China :**

Tao religion and Confucius religion, in both of the religions the teachings of two philosophers Lao-tse and Confucius are compiled. Later Buddhism spread over there.

### **Religious Life :**

The people of ancient China were most religious and worshipers of natural powers. They were also

worshipping the weapons, fireplace (hearth) and their ancestors. Their religious beliefs were simple and sophisticated. The Chinese religion was similar to the Bhartiya Dharma.

### **Nature Worship :**

The Chinese people were worshipping the sky (Shang-vi) and the earth (Hou-Tu) as man and woman. They said sky yang and earth as 'ying'. Initially they also worshiped mountains, rivers, wind, rains and sun. The new year festival was celebrated for two weeks. The spring festival was also celebrated. The worship of vegetation had special importance.

### **Worship of Ancestors :**

Each family of China used to worship their ancestors. The libation to the ancestors was in practice. In the memory of ancestors they were organizing festivals, dances, songs, feasts etc. Their belief was that after the death the divine souls help them from the heaven at the time of crisis. The emperor was considered as son of god. He used to offer sacrifice once in a year, wearing divine clothes, to the gods, the sky and the earth. The temples of the ancestors were built. To escape from the divine powers they used to offer incense, lamps, aromatic substances, such stories were prevailing that the unsatisfied souls by becoming a ghost gives trouble. To control demons they believed in fetishism (Jadu Tona) several superstitions were prevalent.

### **The Purpose of worship :**

The purpose of worship was more practical for the welfare of the present, longer life and protection from any harm they were trying to please their ancestors. It was the belief that the sinful deeds bring adversity, dishonour and ultimately death and by good comes prosperity, good fortune, reputation, and longer life. With the entrance of Buddhism in China an institutional Dharma was developed in China. By coming of two philosophers as Laotse and Confucius, two philosophical

sects developed in China.

### **Philosophy :**

The ancient people of China progressed much in the field of philosophy. China is famous for hundred philosophical sects. Chinese believed in self control. They were sentimental for pleasure and pain. Chinese philosophers taught the lesson of mutual love, cooperation and tolerance. They learned the lesson from enemy also. Mencius, Confucius, Laotse and Mo Tzu were the prominent philosophers of China.

### **Confucius :**

He was born in an aristocratic family of 'Lu' state in 551 B.C. at the age of 3 years his father Kung-fu and at the age of 17 his mother were died. He began his life as a teacher. Due to his logical vision he became active and concentrated to discover the pleasure. He did conversation with elderly Laotse but could not reach the consensus. Confucius opened a school where he used to teach history, ethics, poetry etc. He prepared three thousand students. Influenced by his morality the king of 'Lu' state appointed him chief magistrate. He controlled the crimes. He tried to bring unity and monotony among the people. He encouraged the people for common clothes and food. Shocked with the luxurious life style of the land lords he resigned from the post held. In the hope of social and moral revolution and to prepare the ruling class for normal life, he died at the age of 72 years. Confucius hoped that any of the rulers of China will accept him as preceptor so that his ideology would be propagated. His desire could not be fulfilled.

### **Compositions of Confucius :**

1. I-Chin - Book of philosophy
2. Shiching - Chinese poetry text
3. Li-Ching - Book of morality
4. Shu-Ching - Document of history
5. Chun Chiu Ching- description of spring and winter seasons.

His pupils prepared a book on his preachings and principles, which is called Lunhui'

#### Teachings of Confucius :

1. Nothing should be taught in schools except history, religions and etiquettes. Education is the main source of character building. Literature, poetry and science should be taught in higher educational institutes. The teacher must be duly respected in the society.
2. The parents are the eminent pilgrimage. They must be honoured, humble behaviour with all, respect of a teacher, doing duties and good behaviour with the friends. False speech, anger jealousy, blame should be sacrificed.
3. In political principles he regarded the king a god. Emperor must have divine virtues. The cruel emperor should be removed by people's revolt. The Ruler should never misuse his powers. The officers and the workers of the state should be kind hearted, tolerant, fair judicious and fearless. The people should follow the laws with honesty.
4. He emphasized to escape from the superstitions, religious false and to be remain realistic.
5. The person who lives for others is the true human being.
6. To become Righteous, dutiful, and selfless man, kindness, knowledge, justice, truthfulness and service etc the five virtues are essential

Many proverbs told by Confucius are also famous as -

1. Whatever you do not like to be done with you, do not do with others.
2. Hurt should be revenged by justice and kindness should be revenged by kindness.
3. When you do not understand life then how you will understand death.
4. The person does not correct his mistake he is doing another mistake.

#### Laotse :

Laotse was born in a poor family of Hunan province of China in 604 B.C. He was patron of state library at the time of Chou dynasty. Shocked by the political intervention he resigned and started living in his village. His original name was 'Li'. He assumed the title of Laotse means ancient professor. He compiled his ideas in the book Tao-Te-ching while he was in the library. Tao means - the path. So his ideology is called Taoism.

#### Main Teachings of Laotse :

1. The teaching of materialism increases the evil peoples. physical knowledge is not a virtue. Man should become naturalist. One must live nature oriented simple life.
2. There should be minimum control of the state for its progress. The power increases the proud which leads towards decline.
3. Social freedom possible only by village co-operation industry.
4. One should be friendly even with the enemy. Harm should be returned with pity, strictness be returned by softness and an evil be returned by goodness.
5. Peace is the path of development, that is Taoism.
6. War is useless, innocent people used to die. So the peaceful life is the right path.

#### Mencius :

Between 378 B.C. to 288 B.C the Chinese philosopher named Mencius propagated the ideas of Confucius. He believed in As like a king such like the subjects (Yatha Raja Tatha Praja) he was of the view that since birth goodness is present in man. it is necessary to know that, king is intelligent who removes the poverty of the subjects. He should not engage in war. Monarchy is the best because in democracy the people are bound to be educated. Which is a difficult task. He gives right to the people to revolt against the anti people king. mutual love, fraternity and social

synthesis are the virtues on which he gave more stress.

#### **Motsu :**

The prominent philosopher of China motsu was a minister of the shunga state. He was a messenger of peace and a great economist. He believed in love without mutual discrimination is the will of god. Instead of utilizing the luxurious things by the few, maximum people of society should engage themselves in production to fulfill the needs. war is a hated action which is done by the ignorant people. He used to say god as shang -Ti and the human beings as Ti-Yen. The almighty power should be worshiped by love and harmony. He did not believe in fatalism. By moral and truthful efforts a man can pick up his fate.

#### **Economic Life :**

##### **Agriculture :**

Like Bharat the basis of the economic life of Chinese was remain agriculture. The Chinese people used to sow their crops after worshipping the god because they were always afraid of drought and flood which was damaging the agriculture heavily. In major crops were millet, wheat, rice, Tea, vegetables and fruits. The soyabean cultivation was also popular. The cultivation of commercial crops as cotton was also done for the making of clothes. A type of plant was Jute, with the fibres of it the cloth was made. Mulberry was also cultivated. on the leaves of mulberry the silk worms were reared. The hoe for digging was replaced by plough and efforts were made to manage the flood water and to improve the irrigation system. Removing the sand which come after the flood and digging the canal were the function of the government. The farmer used to produce two three cultivation in a year due to the efforts of the government, fertile land and good system of irrigation.

Chinese were also engaged in animal rearing cow, ox, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep, Dog, Pig, Deer etc were their pet animals.

#### **Industry and Trade :**

Chinese were famous mainly for spinning and weaving cotton, making idols and utensils of mud, weapons, ornaments, idols and toys from metals and for the silk clothes. The credit first goes to China for the discovery of silk pottery making work also developed a lot and become the art speciality of China. Engraving hard stone jewel was also the speciality of Chinese. They used to say this stone jewel as musical stone because this used to give sweet music during hammering it for engraving.

One of the another famous industry of Chinese people was paper making. The paper was also discovered by the Chinese. They used to make the paper by the use of lint, bark of trees and small pieces of wall nuts and silk. Chinese people were also skilled in mirrors making in the mirror of bronze they used to draw geometrical images, which were the best creations of mirror art.

When China came in to contact with rest of the world the trade was also progressed. Chinese towns were trade centres, trade was held by both water and road routes. Two major roads were built by crossing the Chinese wall to do trade with the western countries. The Chinese people were engaged in trade relations with eastern islands, Lanka, Bharat, Persia, Rome, Middle asia and Mangolia. The Chinese people were exporting iron articles, silk, pottery and other artisan commodities and importing gold, silver, ivory, opium, cotton etc.

Initially the business transaction was based on barter system but later the coins were being used.

#### **Language and Literature :**

The Chinese rulers did the standardisation of the script. They accepted 3300 signs and after the political organization this script became famous in every part of China. The Chinese script was same throughout the China but there was some differences in the local



dialects. Chinese script played an important role in unifying China. The Japanese, Korea, Vietnam also influenced with Chinese script.

In the first century B.C the paper was invented and it did the revolutionary change in the art of writing. By the development of Chinese language and script along with the discovery of paper led to the composition of quality literature in China and it became possible to preserve it for the future. Apart from the ancient literature Chinese philosophers expressed their views in prose and poetry.

The tradition of history writing was prevalent from the ancient times. It is said that Confucius wrote the chronicles in which the Chinese history of 'Lu' state from 722 BC to 481 B.C is described.

The writing history of dynasties became much stronger. The history of 28 dynasties is available today. This kind of history first written by Shu-ma-chin. He is remembered as the first historian of China.

### Science and Technology :

China is famous for gun powder, silk, paper, printing press in the world. The wind mill and water clock was also discovered by the Chinese. In the field of engineering they constructed canals of 100-100 mile long. They made the lists of stars and constellation of stars, through which they became able to know the dates of eclipses. By the discovery of water clock the Chinese did efforts to deal with the floods.

In mathematics the Chinese people were known to the use of decimal but they did not know about Zero. Chinese also developed the science of earthquakes. They invented the seismic writing machine. By this machine they could know the place of earthquake. The discovery of kite is also the gift to China. Other than the kite the umbrella was also discovered by Chinese.

### Indus Valley Civilization :

Indus Valley Civilization is one of the main civilizations among the world's ancient civilizations. It

flourished in the basins of Indus river hence it is called Indus Valley Civilization.

The excavations in Harappa and Mohenjo-daro by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921 and Rakhal Das Banerjee in 1922 revealed the Indus Valley Civilization. It is also called Harappan Civilization as the first of its type site was founded in Harappa. According to new researches this civilization flourished on the banks of Indus and Ghaggar (Saraswati) river. Hence this civilization is also known as Indus civilization.

At present its archaeological sites are found in Sindh, Punjab and Baluchistan in Pakistan and in India at Jammu Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, Provinces.

Following is the list of archaeological sites found in these states :-

Baluchistan (Pakistan)	- Sutkagendor, Sutkkaoh, Balakot
Punjab (Pakistan)	- Harappa, Jaleelpur, Rahman Dheri, Sarai Khola, Ganerwal
Sindh (Pakistan)	- Mohenjodro, Chanhudaro, Kotdeegi, Judeerjodaro
Punjab (Bharat)	- Ropad, Kotla, Nihangarh, Sanghol
Haryana (Bharat)	- Banawali, Meethathal, Rakhigarhi
Jammu Kashmir (Bharat)	- Manda (Jammu)
Rajasthan (Bharat)	- Kalibanga
Uttar Pradesh (Bharat)	- Alamgirpur (Meerut) Hulas (Saharnpur)
Gujarat (Bharat)	- Rangpur, Lothal, Prabhaspatan, Rojdee, Deshalpur, Surkotda, Malvan, Bhagat Rao, Dholaveera
Maharashtra (Bharat)	- Daimabad (Ahmadnagar)

According to the recent calculation about 1400 sites of Indus Valley civilization we remember of which 917 are in Bharat and 481 are in Pakistan and rest 2 sites are in Afghanistan (shortugai, Mundigak)

The northern boundary of Indus Valley civilization was expanded up to the Manda archaeological site on the bank of Chenab river in the Jammu region. Its southern boundary is at Daimabad (Ahmadnagar) in Maharashtra. The far eastern site is on the bank of the Hindan river the subsidiary of river Yamuna is Alamgeerpur and the western site is on the bank of Makran in Baluchistan is Sutkagendor. It means that the Indus Valley civilization was expanded up to 1600 K.M. from west to east and 1400 Km from North to south. The present geographical expansion of Indus Valley civilization is about 15 lakh square kilometers.

### **The Time period of Indus Valley civilization :**

The scholars are not unanimous on the time period of Indus Valley civilization.

Ernest Mackay considers the last phase of Mohenjodaro was about 2500 B.C. and its beginning was in 2800 B.C. Mortimer Wheeler decided its period from 2500 B.C. to 1500 B.C. as per Radio carbon method the period of this civilization is considered 2300-1750 B.C. But the recent excavations and researches have given some new evidences. By these new excavations it is informed that this civilization was between 5000 B.C. to 3000 B.C. in this way it can be said that Indus Valley civilization was oldest civilization in the world.

### **Town Planning and Architecture :**

The construction of well planned cities is the unique feature of Indus Valley civilization. In the west of every city, there is a fortress or fort on a platform made of bricks and in its east side on the relatively lower part the city block is found, which was resided by the general people. The forts or citadel block was probably the residences of the priest or the ruler. Around the forts there was a wall like a rampart or boundary wall.

The roads of the cities were straight and cross each other at the right angle due to that the whole city

was divided in square or rectangular blocks. The roads of Indus Valley civilization were adequately wide, their width found was 9 feet to 34 feet and some times these were half a mile long. The houses are of various types, which can be identified as the houses of rich persons, which were big in size and the small houses were of ordinary people, shops, public buildings. Generally the houses were sufficiently big enough and there was a compound, in the houses in a corner of a compound there was a provision of cooking food, and 4 or 5 rooms were built around. There was a bathroom in every house and drains for the clearance of waste water. Wells were also there in the houses. It is to note that the people of Indus Valley civilization did not do encroachments on the public roads.

The streets were 1 to 2.2 meter wide. These streets were straight. In every street a public well is found in Mohenjodaro. In Kalibanga the streets and roads were built in proportionate way. The streets there were 1.8 meter wide and main roads and high ways were just double than this (3.6 meter) and triple than this (5.4 meter) or quadruple (7.2 meter) of width.

It is a strong fact that in the houses of Indus Valley civilization, the baked bricks were used. At the same time in other civilization they were unknown to the baked bricks, where the people of Indus Valley civilization were skillfully using these. The ratio of Bricks used in construction was 4 : 2 : 1

### **Drainage System-**

Water management and drainage system was the main feature of Indus Valley civilization. There was a well almost in every big house. Few wells were also built at the corners of the street there was a systematic method of acquiring and clearance of water. There were drains for the clearance of rainy and unused water. The drains of every house were connected to the drains of the street and fall in to the drainage of main road. The drains made of baked bricks were mostly covered.

The pits were also constructed in the drains at some distance repeatedly so that the garbage or blockers can fall in the pits and the flow of water may not interrupt. These pits used to be cleaned by removing the covers on the pits. The water of upper stories was to fall down through the drains made with baked bricks. In Kalibanga hollow stems of trees were used as pipes. There was no storage of waste water. Indus Valley civilization is the best symbol of urban cleanliness. This type of drainage system can not be found else where in the world. Even in the best recognized city of Paris of 18th century, there was no such type of drainage system

### **Architecture of Prominent Buildings :**

#### **Great Bath :**

It is most important and example of grand construction in Mohenjodaro. This great bath is 39 feet long, 23 feet wide and 8 feet deep. There are stairs in the south and north to go in this tank. The masonry work of brick has been done very carefully and skillfully in it. The slope of bathing tank is towards south west. In the south west corner of the tank there was an important drain through which the water can be drained out. This great bath was used during religious festivals and ceremonies.

#### **Great Granary :**

In the fortress block of Harappa the remains of granary are found. It was built on a high platform may be for the protection from the flood and moisture. This granary or warehouse was divided into many segments and adequate arrangement of ventilation was there. This was government warehouse. Apart from Harappa we also found the remains of warehouses in Mohenjodaro and Rakhigarhi.

#### **Dockyard or Port ( Lothal) :**

In Lothal a dockyard or port made of baked bricks is also found. The average size of that is 214.36 meter, its existing depth is 3.3 meters. In its northern wall a 12 meter entrance gate is estimated through which the ships could enter and exit. The dockyard of

Lothal is bigger than the dockyard of Vishakhapatnam constructed recently.

In addition to this the reservoir of Dholaveera and the huge stadium also have an important place among the examples found in the ancient civilization of the world.

### **Social Life :**

#### **Classification :**

There were many classes in the society. The gold smith, potters, carpenters, artisans weavers, bricks and bead makers were there. According to some scholars there was a special class of priests, officers and state officials. As per the view of prosperity the people living in fortress may have been prosperous and in the lower part of city the ordinary people used to live.

#### **Family and Position of Women :**

It is clearly known by the houses found in the excavations that during the Indus Valley civilization period, it was planned to live in the separate families. So there may be the planing of unitary family. A big number of the idols of women are found in this civilization. Probably the place of women was respectable. Maternal society was found in Crete and other civilizations of mediterranean sea. So it can be assumed that in Indus Valley civilization also the maternal families were prevailed. In this situation women will be having important place in the society.

#### **Food :**

The inhabitants of Indus Valley civilization were using wheat, barley, rice, milk, fruits, meat etc. In fruits they were known to proeprante, coconut, Lemon, melon, water melon etc. The bones of birds and animals are found which prove that they were non vegetarians. They used to eat the meat of sheep, goat, pig, cock, duck etc. The stones instruments used to grind the spices.

#### **Life Style and Entertainment :**

The clay idols of women tells about their

costumes. In these idols the upper part of their body is unclothed and under the waist they are wearing a cloth look like skirt (ghaghra), in some idols, on the head of the women a special type of cloth can be seen which has the shape of a fan. Most of the idols of the men are unclothed. Though the men use to tie up a cloth on the waist. At some places men are shown covering with a shawl.

Few among the men were keeping beard and the moustaches and clean shave also. Women were most careful about their hairs. The combs were used by them to make up their hairs and to see the face, mirror was used. Mirrors made of Bronze and the combs made of ivory are found in the excavations. Men and women both used to wear ornaments. Mainly ornament on head, necklace, earrings, ring, bangles, waist chains anklet (Pajeb) etc.

In the Indus Valley civilization many toys are found in the excavations. Other than this the dices are also found which proves the games like Chausar. The idol of dancing girl found proves their interest in the dance and music. On some seals a mark of violin and harp are also found.

### **Economic Life :**

#### **Agriculture :**

The cities of sufficient population in Indus Valley civilization might have been developed in the region of most fertile land. Most of the cities were situated on the banks of rivers having definite facility of irrigation. The crops were sown in various places according to the compatibility of climate, fertility of land and facility of irrigation.

Sufficient evidences of the production of wheat are found. In Harappa and Mohenjodaro the evidences of barley are also found. It shows that wheat and barley were their main food grains. Apart from this, dates, mustard, sesame, peas rye and rice were known to them. Cotton cultivation was there and the cloth making

was their important occupation. The first evidence of cotton is found in Indus Valley civilization to the world. Due to produce in Sindh the Greeks used the word Sindan for cotton. The main cause of fertility of this region was the floods of Indus Valley river which used to leave the enough silt in the plains. Probably plough were used for the agriculture. The evidence of ploughed field is found in Kalibanga.

#### **Animal Husbandry :**

Cow, ox, Buffalo, Sheep were the main pet animals. goat and pigs were also reared. Dogs, Cats and other animals might also be among their pets. The bones of elephants and camels are rarely found but their mark on the seals are found in abundant. The residents of Indus civilization were also familiar to horse also. Three mud idols and one jaw of a horse are found in Lothal.

#### **Industries and crafts :**

The Indus Valley was the civilization of bronze age. Bronze was made by mixing the Tin with copper. The utensils of Bronze and copper are the beautiful examples of the metal art of Harappa age.

Among the tools made by copper were rajors, chisels, axe, hammers, knives and swords are found. The dancing girl statue is an example of bronze articles in Indus civilization, gold and silver were used and people here were also expert in making utensils of mud. Bead making industry was well developed. A complete work shop of Bead making is found in Chanhudaro and Lothal. The beads were made of gold, silver, chalk, shell and mud.

The evidences of shell have been found from Lothal and Balakot. The spinning of cotton yarn and weaving of cotton clothes would also have been well developed occupations.

#### **Trade and commerce :**

The internal and external trade was very much developed in the Indus Valley civilization. The raw



material was brought from Rajasthan, Gujrat, Sindh, South Bharat, Afganistan, Iran and Mesopotamia for the industries. The gold and copper used to come from Mysore and Rajsthan.

The clear evidences are found about the trade relation with mesopotemia, several dozens seals of Indus Valley are found in Mesopotemia. In an inscription of Mesopotemia mentioned about the places like Diman, Meluha and Magan with whom they had the trade relations. The word Meluha believed to be used for Bharat.

The barter system was in use for the trade in Indus Valley civilization. A big number of seals are found here, but those were used to be printed on letters and parcels. The fixed sequence was there for wieght and measurement. The weight unit ratio was 16 number as; 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 160, 320. The traditon wighting in the ratio of 16 was still prevailing here till modertimes.

#### **Religious Life :**

The contribution of Indus Valley civilization was also important in the field of religion, The worship of Mother Goddess, the imagination of Pashupati Shiv, idol woship, tree worship, purity of water, penance and tradition of Yoga are such a characteristics of their religion which can be constantly seen in our religious life. A semicirculer structure in Banavali is considered as temple by some scholars.

#### **Worship of Mother Goddess :**

The women statues made of clay are found in huge quantity from Harappa and Mohenjodaro, which are considered as the idols of mother goddess for the worship. The initial start of Goddess worship and power worship in Bharat can be seen in Indus Valley civilization.

Few picture on some seals found in Indus Valley indicates about the worship of mother goddess. We found many fire altars (Probably yajna vedi) from Rakhigarhi. Religious sacrifices or fire worship would

have been prevailing there.

#### **Worship of Male Diety (Shiv) :**

John Marshall accepted the diety inscribed on a seal of Mohenjodaro, the pre form of pashupati Shiva of historical period. In this seal the three faced diety shown sitting in Padmasan posture. His vision is centralised on the tip of the nose, one elephant, one deer, one panther, one buffalo, one rinoceros, inscribed around it and a deer shown below. Three forms of shiv can be seen in it (i) Three faces are form (Thrimukhs) of Shiva (ii) Pashupati Form (iii) Yogeshwar form.

#### **Fire Altar :**

In the excavations of Kalibanga, Lothal, Banavali and Rakhigarhi we have found many fire altars. At some sites few evidances are found which proves their use as religious purposes. The circular fire altars are found from Banavali and Rakhigarhi which are assembled as the semicircular structure of temples.

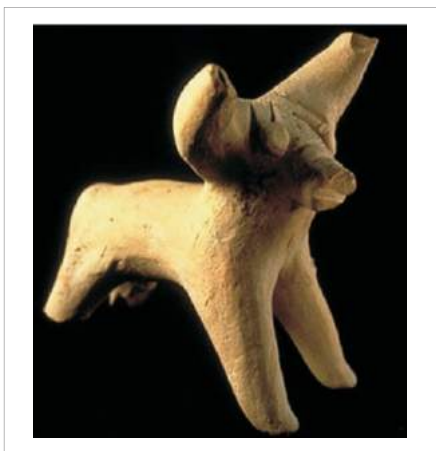
#### **Animal, Tree worship and snake worship :**

On many seals a mark of single horned bull are found in front of which an incense pot is kept on many seals a platform or a small wall is found around a tree which shows their purity and worship. On some seals Swastika, Chakra and cross like auspicious signs are found in bulk.

From the remains of Indus Valley civilization the indications of the purity of water and the religous bath are also found. It is also assumed that some articles made of mud or copper were used as a mulets (Tabeeja) some beeds were also like three leaves ornamentation might have been used as muletets or protection of shield.

#### **Tradition of Yoga and Meditation :**

The scholars assume that yoga and meditation tradition was also in practice in Indus Valley civilization. There are two evidences (i) yogeshwar Shiva sitting in a padmasan pose is marked in pashupati seal (ii) The idol of a yogi found from Mohenjodaro whose vision



**Toy**

is on the tip of his nose.



**Seal**

### **Faith in Funeral Rites and Rebirth :**

According to Marshall the people of this civilization used to perform funeral rites in three ways

- (i) complete Burial- In this the dead body was buried under the earth.
- (ii) partial burial- In this the dead body was laid down in open and after eaten by the animals and birds, remaining parts of the body were buried under earth.
- (iii) cremation- In this the dead body was burned in the fire and some times the ashes were buried. Some times various ornaments, weapons etc were kept along with the dead. This signifies that they believed in rebirth.

### **Political System :**

We do not have clear information about the political system of Indus Valley civilization. Wheeler

and Pigot believe that the rule of priest was there as in south Mesopotamia. Some other scholars do not agree with this. They say that as in Mesopotamia, there has not been found any temple in the cities of this civilization. The primary interests of the residents of Indus Valley was trade oriented and probably the rule of traders class was there in their cities.

But in reference to the town planning, instrument making, standardization of weight and measurement and homogeneity is evidence to the fact that there was an effective rule having complete and able control. According to Wheeler this empire, which was spread so widely was well governed empire. There would have been the four major regional centers of such a large empire were- Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibanga and Lothal. The life of the people of Indus Valley civilization was peaceful. The weapons of war are not found in big number. The available weapons are bronze saws, copper swords, The forehead of the bronze made spear, daggers, knives, spiked arrows etc.

### **Art :**

The seals, idols, pottery, beads, and certain other things made of metal of Indus Valley civilization are the indicative to the artistic excellence and prosperity.

### **Sculpture :**

A fragmented human statue found in Mohenjodaro whose upper part from head to chest is left, is notable. This statue is wearing a shawl triflower shape design. In the excavation of Harappa, two idols are found. They are similar to Greek art in terms of style and sentimental expression. One of these is a barrel made of red sand stone. This is the barrel of a young male, and in its composition the artist has given an evidence of micro study of organs of the human body. The second is a barrel of a dancing form made by limestone. It is assumed that this idol is a dancing Natraj. Among bronze images the most attractive is the idol

of dancing girl, this idol is 14 cm. in height, in this idol the women organs are beautifully shown. This idol is made of liquid wax method.

In bronze idols, the idol of chariot found at Daimabad is most attractive. In the words of M.K. Dhavalikar the four statues found from Daimabad are the best example of crafts of this category in the entire area of prehistoric art of Bharat.

The idols of clay are found in large number from Indus Valley civilization. Availability of clay at every place, were easy to make and having low cost, than the metal and stone, so, in all the ancient cultures were more popular. The stone images are found in lesser number. In the different regions of Indus civilization, the large number of stocks are found, the clay statues, mostly are of animals and birds.

#### **Seals :**

The seals are the best artifacts of this civilization. Most of the seals are having the mark of any of the animal and some inscription in Indus script which normally has 3 to 8 words. Most of the seals are made of steatite or Chalk. These are found often in the cities of this civilization. Although in the making of these seals any common artistry and precaution is not seen.

Even though some beautiful species have their place in the best artifacts of the world. Among the animal figures marked on these, the humpless oxen are found in more number. Two seals are specially notable in the Indus Valley civilization. Most famous is of Pashupati Shiva in which Shiva sitting on a platform surrounded by an elephant, Panther, rhinoceros and buffalo. The second from Mohenjodaro marked with hump oxen. On the huge assembly of mud idols found, the maximum number is of animals are found.

#### **Script :**

The script of Indus Valley civilization is still an unsolved mystery for the scholars. More than 100 claims have been presented about the reading of this script,

but their credibility is suspected. More than 2500 inscriptions in this script are available. The longest inscription contains 17 letters, which are often found on seals. About 419 pictures of this script has been identified so far. It has been concluded by a seal of Kalibanga that it was written from the right to the left.

#### **Constant cultural Flow of Indus Valley Civilization :**

The Indus Valley civilization was a rich and unique civilization of its age. The ruins still available signifies the past events in silence. This civilization may have been destroyed today but its several cultural features are uninterrupted flowing in our culture even today. The architectural art can be seen in the buildings of modern Bharat even today. Inspired by the town planning of this culture, several cities are existing in Bharat today. Their fondness of ornaments and consciousness for the make up can be seen in our social life even today. The inhabitants of Indus Valley civilization did several experiments in agriculture and animal rearing which later become the part of Indian economic system. The religious flow of Indus Valley civilization can be seen vibrant in our culture. The worship of Shiva, Shakti and Nature is the contribution of Indus Valley civilization. Yoga is also the contribution of this civilization.

#### **Greek Civilization :**

##### **Early Inhabitants of Greece :**

The inhabitants of Greece used to live in tribes. There were many families in every tribe, having their own leader. The head of many tribes was the king. The main occupations of ancient Greeks were agriculture, animal rearing, pottery, making swords and ornaments. The Greeks used to experience pleasure in adventures and in Victory of wars.

The religious beliefs of ancient Greeks were very simple. They had many deities. The Greeks imagined deities in human being as Bharat.

Zeyas was the diety of sky. The diety of sea was Poseidon. Apollo was the sun god, who could predict the future. Athena was the goddess of victory. She was to preserve the arts, same as Saraswati of Bharat. The Greeks believed that gods used to live on olympus mountain. This mountain is situated in the north part of Greek. They did not worship god for the heaven or hell and sin and virtue but they used to please the god for good crops and to get success in all the works. There were no priests in Greek society. The sacrifices performed by the head of the family.

Untill 300 B.C the Greeks did not know how to wirt. When the script was developed then the stories of ancestors were written. The famous poet Homer wrote two famous epics illiad and oddyssey. It gives information about early Greek life and their society. A town named Troy is situated on the western coast of Asia Minor. In Iliad discription of the siege and desruction of this town is mentioned. Oddyssey tells the story of a Greek warrior oddyssious about his adventures of the siege of Troy and coming back to home.

### **Rise of City States :**

About 800 B.C some groups of villages took the shape of city states. In a city state a fort or Acropolis was build on a higher place so that the town may become protected. The town used to be settled around this fort. In whole of Greece and neighbouring islands of Sparta, Athens, Corinth and thebes. The kings were ruling in these city state in the begiennig, after some times the land lords ruined the monarchy. With the increase in population and trade the middle class developed and to reduce the power of land lords the middle class and the lower class joined together. In thier struggle rise of dictatrors took place. Which was called 'Tyrant' by the Greeks. with the time the dictaorship also ended and the rich people founded oligarchy. On the main land of Greek there were two

major city states, sparta and Athens.

### **The state of Sparta :**

The spartian state was different than other states. It's main reason was the geographical condition of this place. The mountain ranges used to separate this from other states. The interest of Spartean people was in militarism and in war. So that, children at the age of seven years were to be given the military exercises and training. Most of the Spartean residents were slaves. They were doing most the services, due to which the people of Sparta become free from all worries and may give more time for the war and the governance. The main function of the king was the leadership of the army. A council of aristocrates and an assembly used to inspect the functions of the governance. The same used to select the state officials and manage the education.

The slavery of Spartean people finally made all of them the slaves. The slaves were revolting everytime and army was to suppress them. None of the Spartean residents used to come out of the barrack without weopon. The residents used to live in discipline from child hood to the age of 60 years. So they could not get the opportunity for education and family life.

### **The state of Athens :**

The development of Athens city was totally different than the development os Sparta. The Athenian state ecquired its territories gradually and peacefully so the militarism could not developed there. Athens had the better ports and precious mineral resources. The Athenian did more progress in trade due to that the civil civilization was developed.

In 7th century B.C the oligachian rule established by the rich people in place of Monarchy due to that the maximan land reached in the hands of rich people. At first the farmers mortgaged their land and later they even mortgaged their family members, finally they all become the slaves. There were few



independent citizens also in Athens, other than aristocratic and slaves classes. They were called 'Demos'. The farmers, workers, artisans and traders were included in this class. These people were dissatisfied with the oligarchical rule. As a result of their struggle Solon was appointed new magistrate in 594 B.C Solon abolished the tradition of mortgage and liberated all the citizens from slavery and also made law that in future no body can be made slave due to defaulter in the non repayments of loans. Due to his reforms the poor and middle class people both were benefitted. The election of chief judges also came in the hand of the citizens. Between 469 B.C to 429 B.C under the leadership of Pericles, the democracy of Athens reached its extreme towards the progress. Now the governance was run as the modern cabinet rule. The Athenian citizens had political rights and freedom. At the time of Pericles only small part of the total population was under the class of citizens.

### **War and End of the Greek Democracy :**

In the Fifth century B.C the democracy of Athens had to stuck in two wars, due to that its eminence came to its end. Athens fought the first war against the empire of Iran and its emperor Darius. Darius had already occupied the territories between Sindhu river to Asia minor, and now he invaded Greece by crossing the Aegean sea, to conquer it. His huge army with the help of a fleet reached Marathon near Athens. First time in the history of Greece all the states jointly fought against the enemy. The Greek was less in number even than, they fought with such a bravery that the Iranian forces were pushed back from Marathon in 490 B.C. From 431 B.C to 404 B.C the Peloponnesian war was fought between Athens and Sparta, because of this war Athens was declined. Athens formed a union with other states of Greece at the time of Iranian war. After the war ended with the help of this union it increased its naval power. Due to which the Spartan

people felt insecure. There had been conflict between Sparta and Athens since times. In this war some states helped Athens and some helped Sparta. Athens was defeated in this war, with this the democracy of this state was declined.

### **Empire of Alexander :**

After the defeat of Athens, king Philip of Macedonia occupied most of the states of Greece. His son Alexander got the large army of his father as paternal property and at the age of 20 Alexander proceeded to win over the world. From 336 B.C to 323 B.C within 13 years he compelled the Greek city states to accept his leadership. Along with this he occupied the most powerful and great Iranian empire. After that he came on the frontiers of Bharat. He fought with the brave king Porus at the bank of Jhelum but the bravery of Porus defeated him.

After Alexander's death his commanders distributed his empire among themselves. One of his commander Seleucus received Iran, Mesopotamia and Syria. Later Seleucus invaded Bharat. But Chandragupta Maurya defeated him and Mauryan empire compelled him to commit a treaty.

One of Alexander's commander was Ptolemy. He became the ruler of Palestine, Phoenicia and Egypt. On the eve of the victory of Egypt Alexander populated the city Alexandria. Ptolemy made temple of the goddess of Art, literature and education in Alexandria, It is known as a Museum. An observatory and library is there in it. Even after the death of Ptolemy the good deeds were continued there. The scholar of Geometry Euclid used to live there. The scholar of Eratosthenes calculated the circumference of the earth at this place. The theory of Archimedes. was also rendered in this museum.

### **Contribution of Ancient Greeks :**

The glory of Greece which the world may not forget was the glory of Athens city state at the time of

Pericles. But the Greek civilization could not reach to its extreme because there was inequality among the people. Slaves were to do all the works. If the slaves had not done the works, then the Greeks could not spare time for the new ideas through which they became able to live the higher state of life.

The life of Greek citizens was very simple. The male used to participate in games whole the day, doing exercises. They were keeping themselves happy with the use of wine and music with the dinner. They used to discuss on the subjects like, Politics and Philosophy, beauty and the truth.

The girls were educated at home. They scarcely participated in the politics. At the time of marriage and worship of the God and Goddess, there were holidays. Such type of a festival, the olympic games is organized also at the world level. In the honour of the god Zeyas this festival is celebrated every fourth year. The participants and spectators used to witness this from the every corner of Greece.

### **Greek Literature :**

The Greeks had given several epics, poetry dramas and texts of history to the world. Iliad and odyssey are counted the best among the epics of the world. The small Greek poetries were called ‘ lyrics ‘ because these were seeing with the musical instrument known as lair. The great poetess Sappho sung songs on love and beauty of the nature. Pindar was among the best poets who wrote short songs. He wrote poems in the praise of the winning players.

Tragedy and comedy both type of plays were written in Greece, the ruins of Greek theatre can be seen even today in the regions near Aegean sea. The writer of “ Prometheyas Bound”, Aeshylus is known as the founder of Greek tregedy plays. Among the authors of tregedy plays Sophocles was also prominent. He wrote plays like oedipus Rex, Antegone, and Electra are praised globally. Dramatist Euripides

condemned the war, one of his famous play is “ Trojan women”.

The best play write of Greek comedy was Aristophenes. He by his stairs and humor did mockery on the dignitories before the audience. Herodotus who is called the father fo Greek history travelled lot to write the history of the wars of Greek and Iran.

### **Greek Philosophy :**

Many philosophies were developed in Greece. The exponents of an ideology, expressed logical views on prevailing myths about the nature of materialstic world. The exponents of another ideology believed that all the objects are made of Atoms and because of the variation in the setting of these atoms the different types of cratures found in this world. The prominent philosopher of this idoelogy was Democritus. He had not believed in the existance of soul or spiritual world.

The exponents of third ideology were called ‘Sophists’ or intellectuals. They believed that there is no ultimate truth in the world. They used to evaluate every so callled truth with its impact on human beings. According to them, the man is parameter of every object or thing.

The most famous philosophers of Greece were socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Socrates believed that the wisdom shows the path of good conduct and comfort. Several evils arise from ignorance. He strongly criticised the prevailing beleifs in Athens. So, was given death penalty for the crime for misguiding the youth and rendering new gods. In fact he used to encourage the youth to know the truth in every matter. The greeks who were having kingship in their hands, they were not ready to accept such type of ideas, so they forced Socrates to drink the poison.

The eminent desciple of Socrates was Plato who wrote the famous book ‘Republic’. Plato imagined such an ideal society in this book in which the society should be devided in to three classes. He put the

farmers, artisans and traders in the lowest class. In middle class he put the warriors and in highest class the intellectuals. He placed all the political powers in the hands of the intellectuals.

One among the top most philosophers was Aristotle. He was the student of that academy which was founded by Plato. Aristotle, a philosopher as well as a scientist. He studied all sciences of his time, and contributed in the fields of medical science Zoology and astrology. He used to believe in middle path, that means neither completely luxurious nor completely disenchantment life.

Two more philosophical ideologies were also rendered Stoic and Epicurean. Stoic ideologists were fatalist. They were of the view that the man should be satisfied with his fate because change the fate is not in their hand. According to these philosophers that the aim of every human being is to achieve the peace of mind and heart. They were of the opinion that the man must be apathetic towards comfort and misery and sin and virtue.

The Epicurian ideologists were of the opinion that the greatest welfare for a man is comfort. They believed that the dieties have no concern for the human affairs. They used to preach the human beings to live simple, bold and meritorious life.

### **Science :**

For Greeks there was no difference in science and philosophy because all the philosopher were doing efforts to change the nature of material world. Hippocrates laid the foundation of medical science by saying that every illness had any of the natural reason and without the natural reasons nothing could happen. He is called the father of Greek medical science.

After the victories of Alexander there was great development in the field of science. Aristarchus rendered the theory that the earth and other planets rotates around the sun. Even than his theory was not

accepted till the 16th century A.D. and Ptolemy's opinion that earth is situated in the center of the whole world was accepted by all scientists. Eristosthenes calculated the circumference of earth was almost right, there was omission of 320 k.m only. He made the correct map of the world. After hundreds of years Columbus used the same map based on his ideology. Alexandria became the famous center for the study of medical science. The Doctors practiced the dissection of human body and gained the knowledge of anatomy.

### **Architecture and other Arts :**

The best examples of Greek architecture and sculpture are found in their temples. There was such a cell in the Greek temples where the statue of the diety was enshrined. There were pillars around this cell. The style of the pillars was the characteristic of the architecture here. The temple of Athens Parthenon is the best example of Greek architecture.

The Greek used to respect the human beauty and courage. To expose the human beauty they carved the well turned, healthy and beefy human body on stones, Two prominent craftsman of Greek were Myron and Phidias,. The most famous creation of Myron was an idol of discus thrower. The famous idol of Phidias is Hermes in which he is shown as carrying a baby Dionysus. The achievements of ancient Greeks are the important part of human cultural heritage. They gave beauty to the world and ideal of freedom, freedom of thought, freedom of speech and writing according to mind and heart. Freedom of reliance and non reliance and to experience the cheer in life.

### **Roman Civilization :**

The main center of Roman civilization was Italy. Italy served as a link to collate the Greek and Roman cultures. The ideas of Greek and other old civilizations of east and west Asia to reach Europe through Italy.

### **The First Inhabitants of Italy :**

The first inhabitants of Italy came from north Africa, Spain and France and settled here. After 200 B.C some people speaking Indo-European languages crossed the Alps mountains and came here and settled. The people of Etruscan race were also settled in one part of Italy. The inhabitants of Italy were the descendants of all these races.

The Roman civilization began to develop about sixth century B.C. and when the Greek civilization declined this civilization reached the zenith of its progress.

### **Early History of Rome :**

The city of Rome was established about 1000 B.C in the district named Latium in the south of Tiber river. Because of the place Latium the language of ancient Roman people was named as Latin. In ancient Rome there had been a king an assembly and a senate. Maximum power was in the hands of senate. It could reject the proposals of the king and the assembly.

In the end of sixth century B.C the designation of the king was abolished and the republic was established. The Roman society was divided into two parts; Patrician and plebian. The Patrician was considered higher class, in which the rich people and the land lords were included. The complete power of Senate was in their hands. In plebian class, the workers, small farmers, artisans, small traders and warriors were included. In 459 B.C a code of law was prepared. These laws were written on the wooden tablets. These are called the laws of 12 tablets, due to this, most of the people came to know their legal rights and it became difficult for the government officials to violate the laws.

### **War with Carthage :**

After the establishment of Republic in whole of Italy. The Roman desire to occupy the new territories increased. Due to this reason they had to fight wars against the inhabitants of Carthage situated on the north coast of Africa. Carthage was founded by the residents of the Phoenicia in 9th century B.C. but

later it became independent. The conflict began between Rome and Carthage due to the land of Sicily, so the war began between the two. Romans were afraid of that the Carthagians may occupy the land of Sicily, that is why they invaded Carthage. In the series of this invasion the wars held from 264 to 146 B.C are called Punic wars. The Carthagians fought bravely under the leadership of their commander Hannibal but finally they were defeated. Romans occupied Greece and Asia Minor and also took Egypt under their protection.

### **Julius Caesar :**

As a result of the continuous wars the aristocratic class became more rich and prosperous and the ordinary people became more and more deplorable. The main reason behind this was the vested interests in the Roman ruling system. So the people started movement demanding reforms. But the Roman government with the help of commander Sulla defeated Marius and crushed the movement. Now Sulla himself began to rule as absolute monarch. After the death of Sulla, the three prominent Roman Generals, Pompey, Crassus and Caesar founded 'Triumvirate' jointly and began to rule.

After some time Crassus died. Caesar was ambitious since his childhood. He used to talk with every one with intimacy by shaking hands. By spending money on bread and games for the votes he became popular among the people, the political power was already in his hands, now he felt a need for his private army. So he got the governorship of Gaul (France) province, working as governor he organized his private army and with 8 years of continuous struggle he defeated Gauls and occupied all countries like, Germany, England and established Roman rule there. Somehow the news of the success reached Rome, likewise he gained popularity in Rome but this was not liked by the senate of Rome. Senate sent an order to Caesar that dissolve his army and come back to Rome.



Though Caesar returned back but along with his army. He violated the orders of senate and this famous sentence was uttered by his mouth that. The die is cast (The dice has been thrown) Now Caesar became king of Rome without crown. The senate of Rome also recognized him as dictator. After becoming the dictator of Rome Caesar crushed all his opponents and established peace and order in Rome. In 44 B.C. Senate made him as permanent dictator. The rights of censor, senate, counsel were handed over to him and he was awarded with the titles of pontifex, maximus and imperator etc. The coins on his name were minted and the crown was presented to him three times. But he refused to wear, because he was not in favour of ending the Roman traditions and democratic institution. He focused completely towards reforms and organization. The revenue and other taxes were reduced in the provinces and by abolishing the contract system of revenue collection, he gave it to the government institution. Caesar did significant reforms during his short term rule, but his opponents were much disturbed by his success. The followers of Pompey, Cassius and Brutus murdered Caesar on the day of March 15, 44 B.C.

Julius Caesar was a versatile and a person of all-round talent. He was excellent in all fields like, military General, administrator, legislator, politician and litterateur. Monson has written that, His organizational power was amazing, Though he was king but he never behaved like a king. In fact he was an extraordinary person of his era. The calendar amended by him (Julian calendar) is called Julian calendar is still prevailing in the modern times.

### **Triumvirate :**

As a result of the murder of Julius Caesar, a new struggle took place between his followers and the opponents and fear of civil war took place in Rome. There was anarchy prevailed all around. In this

situation, the second Triumvirate was formed in Rome, whose members were, Octavian who was the adopted son of Caesar, Mark Antony, who was also brother in law of Octavian and Lepidus, who was follower of Caesar. The first task before this trio was to punish the murderers of Caesar. The murderers of Caesar Cassius and Brutus went towards Macedonia along with their army, The Roman army followed them and in the war of Philippi in 42 B.C. they were defeated badly. By the imagination of revengeful tortures, they committed suicide with fear. After this the Triumvirate looted and killed the thousands of men about whom it was suspected that they were also involved in the murder of Caesar.

### **Defeat of Anthony :**

After cleaning up all the opponents of Caesar among the members of Triumvirate, an internal struggle began. Lepidus left the struggle and the rest two members divided the Roman empire between them, The rule of western countries including Rome came in the hands of Octavian and eastern countries including Egypt was given to Mark Antony, Octavian was more ambitious person. He wanted to proceed on the footsteps of Caesar. Mark Antony fell in love with the beautiful queen of Egypt, Cleopatra and divorced his first wife, who was sister of Octavian, due to that the clash began between the two. It was decided in 31 B.C. in the naval war of Actium. Octavian won this battle. The defeated Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide. After this the civil war was ended, and Octavian became the sole lord of the Mediterranean countries.

### **Beginning of the Era of imperialism :**

When Octavian returned to Rome after the success in the battle of Actium the grand welcome was given to him. He owned the title of Caesar and also added the titles of "Princeps" and imperator. The paralyzed senate ornamented him with the title of "Augustus" (Fortunate) He became famous on the

name of "Augustus Caesar. Augustus ruled from 31 B.C to 14 B.C There was complete peace during this period and since then the counting of "Pax Romana" (Roman peace) was begun.

### **Administrative Reforms :**

Augustus wanted to complete the programmes of Caesar. He kept his military power limited up to the protection of his empire and not for the expansion of his empire. So he also closed the doors of the Zeus temple. It was the tradition that doors of this temple were closed only in the period of peace. Similar to Caesar he also provided the rights of citizens and all other rights and facilities to the citizens of the provinces. so that people could feel themselves as the citizen of Roman empire.

As a result of this behaviour people understood him as, selfless, greedless and duty bound. He also did reforms in assembly and senate. He closed the mischievous political parties and their institutions. He also removed the corruption prevailing in senate. The opponents and obstinate members were removed. In this way the assembly was also came under this control.

Augustus also paid full attention towards provincial administration. He appointed honest governors in the provinces. The taxation system was reformed. Augustus was staunch believer of the purity of Roman race and to protect the blood line. After 41 year rule he died. On the basis of the peace and order during his period and the progress in the various fields of culture, his reign is called the "Golden Age".

### **Evaluation :**

The role of Augustus in the establishment of Roman empire was most significant. In fact the history of Roman empire begins from his reign. He paid attention to consolidate and well organize his empire rather than expansion of empire. He improved the travel routes and connected the main routes with Rome, made

it a center of Europe. He encouraged education, literature, and art. He did tireless efforts to remove the evils in the social and religious life. He used to say with proud that when he got the Rome, it was a city of bricks and when he left then it became the city of marble. So it is beyond doubt that he was an intellectual, well mannered and an efficient ruler.

### **Successors of Augustus:**

After Augustus his four descendants Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero ruled the Roman empire despotically. The last emperor Nero encouraged, music, art and literature and constructed the buildings. But Nero was such a person who killed his mother, Brother, two wives and his teacher. He is also blamed to burn the Rome. It's a proverb that "when Rome was burning, Nero was playing flute." Nero committed suicide in 68 A.D. After his death Vespasian became the emperor until 106 A.D. six better emperors ruled. After that the unity of Roman empire segmented. At last Constantine only succeeded in becoming the emperor.

### **Constantine (324-337 A.D.) :**

Constantine was a righteous, moderate, judicious, efficient and a person of liberal ideology. He built a new grand capital for Roman empire and named as Constantinople on his own name. Its importance was because it was political and administrative centre. He did efforts to unite the two main sects of christian religion, but he could not get success. An impact of prosperity and rituals of Asian countries could be seen on him.

He began to consider himself as representative of god. He spent huge money on luxurious life and pomp and show, so that his treasury become empty.

Constantine had to become alert every time from the rulers of Persians from one side and the Huns of middle asia from other side. Huns were established on east european boundaries of Roman empire. In this

situation in the year 337 A.D. constantine was died. After his death a horrible war of succession was fought. On the other side in 500 A.D. Rome was conquered by the barbaric German tribe. Roman empire was declined. But the Constantinople built by constantine was remain existed and by making it the capital of new Eastern Roman empire it was remain reminding the ancient Roman empire.

### **The life and culture of Roman People :**

The early inhabitants of Rome were doing agricultur, rearing the sheep, cow and bull, making their own clothes with jute and wollen and making utensils of mud and wooden. Every family used to worship the diety of hearth (Chulha) 'Vesta' as it was the Roman belief that she used to protect the family. The father and husband were having all rights in the family but the Roman people were respecting the women. The Romans also worshiped as many as dieties as the Greeks used to worship. Jupiter was to provide rains for their crops. Mars was to help them in wars. Juno was to protect there women and murcury was to carry their messages.

After occupying a large territory of the world, some important changes came in the life of Romans. The Roman society was divided in to four parts at that time. The aristocratic class had large estates and they were being appointed on higher posts. In second class there were rich traders and money lenders. In third catagory of plebeans there were small independent farmers and people of cities were there, most of them were not having any jobs. The fourth catagory was of slaves who were practically doing all the works.

With the time passed the middle class people become shirkers. began to hatered the labour and considered labour as the work of labours only and for livelihood started asking help from the state. At the time when Julius caesar became the ruler about 320000 inhabitants were being nourished by the state.

The life of slaves was very difficult even after working several hours they were kept in the locked cells. Though life of some slaves was in a better condition. Some slaves were more educated and scholars then their masters.

The people of higher class and rich traders were living in palaces and spent most of their time in luxuries, baths and amusements. The residents of the cities used to go to see the gladiators (swords men) fighting and chariot race competetions. The blood shed was inevetable in both the competetions.

### **The contribution of the Romans :**

The rulers of Rome occupied Egypt, Babylon, Greece, western Europe and north America. In this way the people of Rome and western world came in contact with eastern civilization and contributed in the spread of ideas they recieved.

### **Law and the Governance:**

The biggest contribution of Rome to the world is the law and the governance. It was began in the Rome with twelve tablets. As time passed, the law was developed in Rome in three branches civil law which was used in the cases of Roman citizens. The law of the common people , which was implemented with all the people of empire. and natural law, which was related mainly to the justice and philosophy of law. Many European and other countries are indebted to the ideas of Rome for the development of methods of law in their countries.

The rulers of Rome become able to establish centrally governed governance in their vast empire was only becasue their law and ruling system. When the Greeks could not get success in that. Because of the laws the travel and trade were encouraged. The exchange of trading commodities was reached up to Bharat and China. In south Bharat near Chennai, the place named Arikamedu was the Roman trading post. The system of roads connecting all parts of Rome was

so good that an English proverb came in use that “All roads go to Rome”. The Roman people developed the spirit of republic. But the rulers of Rome used to make the people slave who were won by them so that actual democracy could not develop there.

#### **Language, Philosophy and Literature :**

The inhabitants of Rome learned the alphabets from Greeks, on the basis of that they developed their alphabets and the Latin language became the language of all educated people of western Europe. Uptill to day many words of Latin are used are from Latin. The basis of many European languages, French, Spanish, Italian etc is Latin.

The Roman also adopted the Greek philosophy. Epicurean and stoic philosophies were very popular in Rome. Lucretius who wrote the poetry “on the nature of Things” he did not believe in the existence of soul, but supporter of pious heart and peace, not of the luxuries. Cicero was a famous orator. He as the followers of stoics recognized mental peace is best welfare of all. His biggest contribution was his concept of political and the natural law. According to Cicero the natural law was that, which can be known by logic and through which the natural rights of all the people may be protected. The best style of lecture he delivered in the senate is still followed today. Marcus Aurrilius was also the follower of stoic philosophy he wrote a book named “Meditation. He expressed his views in this book that how to live life. He was of the opinion that the aim of life is not comfort but it is the stability of mind.

He used to practice all those things which he preached. Although his powers were immense but he never lived the luxurious life. One more scholar who followed the stoic Philosophy was Seneca.

Literature was also developed in the Roman civilization and the poetry was sufficiently progressed. In the poetry of Horace the combination of Epicurean

and stoic is found.

Virgil was also a renowned poet. His composition named ‘Aeneid’ is very famous. His style is like Greek epics Iliad and Odyssey. In Aeneid, describes about the legendary hero named Aeneas in the siege of Troy and his travelling abroad and his courageous deeds.

The most famous historian of Rome was Tacitus. He in his books ‘Annals’ and ‘Histories’ he described the anarchy and corruption of his time.

#### **Architecture and other arts :**

The Romans were skilled builders. They first started the use of concrete and they could join the pieces of bricks and stones firmly. They improved their architecture by creating arches and domes. There were two three stories in the buildings of Rome. and in them the arches were of round shape. These arches were used in constructing the gates of the town, bridges, big houses and victory memorials. The domes were like upturned bowl had been the roof of the building. This type of dome can be seen in the famous parthen temple of Rome.

The best examples of Roman engineering are their water management, baths and roads. The water pipes were fixed to provide water to the people of Rome and other cities. Few pipes among these were 70 km. long.

Romans also developed their sculpture similar to Greek architecture but there was a difference in these two. The Greeks used to make the statues to express their ideals but the Roman used this art to show the man in reality. The Romans also developed the art of wall paintings (Frescos) by which the entire wall was painted.

#### **Science :**

Rome was first to take initiative towards public services. They managed to provide free medicines to the people at very first. The second gift of Romans



was their calendar, which with some changed form prevailing in all the countries today. But it can be said that calendar was not their original contribution because its fundamental principles were demonstrated in Bharat, China and Egypt prior to Rome.

In modern western calendar the names of few months were taken from the name of Caesars. July from Julius Caesar, August from Augustus and September, October, November and December are words of Latin language that means seventh, Eighth, ninth, tenth and so on.

These names were meaningful when the Roman new year was to begin from March.

#### **Fall of Roman Civilization :**

All the causes of the fall of Roman civilization are related to imperialism. Due to imperialism the democracy was ended and which encouraged slavery. The people of cities became lazy. Political struggles took place and corruption was spread. Because of the responsibility of all the works and production was on the slaves, the industries and agriculture could not develop and the rebellions of slaves were continuously held.

Because of the spread of Christian religion in Rome, the power of the slavery based empire became weak. The Christian religion attracted a lot to the exploited class. The devotees to this religion became ready to bear the atrocities of the emperor and even to sacrifice themselves for the Christianity. Constantine was the first emperor who gave the right to Christians in the fourth century A.D. to construct the church and worship openly. The final attack on Roman empire was done by the invaders of north. These people were from German tribes. At first they were invading on the borders and after they started attacking the Roman cities. Finally in the year 476 A.D. the Vandals invasion ended the emperor of western empire and their leader became the king of Rome.

## **Questions for Exercises**

### **Very Short Answer type Questions : (Answer in two lines)**

1. What do we call kul chinha (Shield) ?
2. What is Sphinx ?
3. What is Mummy ?
4. Write the names of main deities of Babylonian civilization.
5. Which are the main religions of ancient China?
6. Which archaeological site of Indus Valley civilization is in Rajasthan?
7. Write the speciality of Indus Valley script?
8. To whom we call clerk.
9. Where the Olympic games used to be held and why?
10. Where the Roman trading post was situated in Bharat?

### **Short Answer Type Questions : (Answer in eight lines)**

1. Write the main characteristics of Neolithic period.
2. Discuss the positions of women in ancient Egypt.
3. What is the main contribution of Babylonian civilization to the world.
4. What were the functions of public service commission of ancient civilization of China.
5. Discuss the main discoveries of ancient civilization of China.
6. Describe the drainage system of Indus Valley civilization
7. Describe the main reforms of Solon in Athens.
8. Discuss the interest of the people of Sparta.
9. Describe the role of slaves in the Roman civilization.
10. Mention the significant works of Julius Caesar.

**Essay Type Questions :**  
**(Answer in maximum five pages)**

1. Analyse the political, Social, Economic and religions life of ancient Egypt.
2. Describe the ideas of Laotse and confucuns in the civilization of ancient China.
3. Describe the salient features of Indus Valley civilization.
4. Discuss the progress in the fields of Literature, Philosophy, art and science in ancient Greece.
5. Why the regime of Angustus called golden age of Roman history? Discuss.

