

History of Ancient Civilization and How to be More Civil in the 21st Century

By: The People's History at The Learning Marketplace



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Objective: The objective of this exercise is to understand the history of human societies in order to learn how to become more civil in the 21st century. Through the power of history, youth have the ability to learn from previous generations and rewrite a kinder history.

Why History is Important

Accurate history is essentially documenting current events and experiences. It also can serve as a powerful tool to learn from past generations in order to create a stronger current generation. History can also get manipulated and destroyed when societies of humans conquer another society. Education systems can also filter the kind of history that is taught in schools.

The People's History at Learning Marketplace is concerned with the effect of conquering and untruthful accounts of the human experience. We believe history is a powerful tool for learning as it helps current and future generations understand the past and the effects it has on society. Some events in history were helpful for humanity and others not so much. Understanding history (accounts of human transactions) helps future generations create a kinder history. In the end, history is just current events documented for reference. Being truthful in those accounts and sharing it well can make history a powerful tool for human growth.

The Ancient Civilizations

Human evolution dates back to millions of years ago.¹ According to Merriam Webster,² a civilization is defined as a "high level of cultural and technological advancement - specifically the stage of cultural development at which writing and the keeping of written records is attained." Therefore, accounting for civilizations is highly dependent upon how well those that are a part of it document it and how well those that study it, research it for validity. In order for us to develop the below list, we relied on various different sources of historians and archaeologists who then relied on the artifacts that those that were a part of the civilization left.

We relied on History.net³ for the following chronological order of civilizations on earth:

1. Mesopotamia and Egypt: 3100 BC

In about 3200 BC, the two earliest civilizations develop in the region where southwest Asia joins northeast Africa. Great rivers are a crucial part of the story. The Sumerians settle in what is now southern Iraq, between the mouths of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Egypt develops in the long narrow strip of the Nile valley.

Rivers offer two main advantages to a developing civilization. They provide water to irrigate the fields, and they offer the easiest method of transport for a society without paved roads. Rivers will play an equally important role in two other early civilizations - those of the Indus and of northern China.

2. The Indus: 2500 BC

It is not known whether contact with Mesopotamia inspires the first civilization of India or whether it is a spontaneous local development, but by about 2500 BC the neolithic villages along the banks of the

1. <http://listographic.com/10-ancient-civilizations>

2. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/civilization>

3. <http://historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistoriesResponsive.asp?gtrack=pthc&ParagraphID=aqc#aqc>