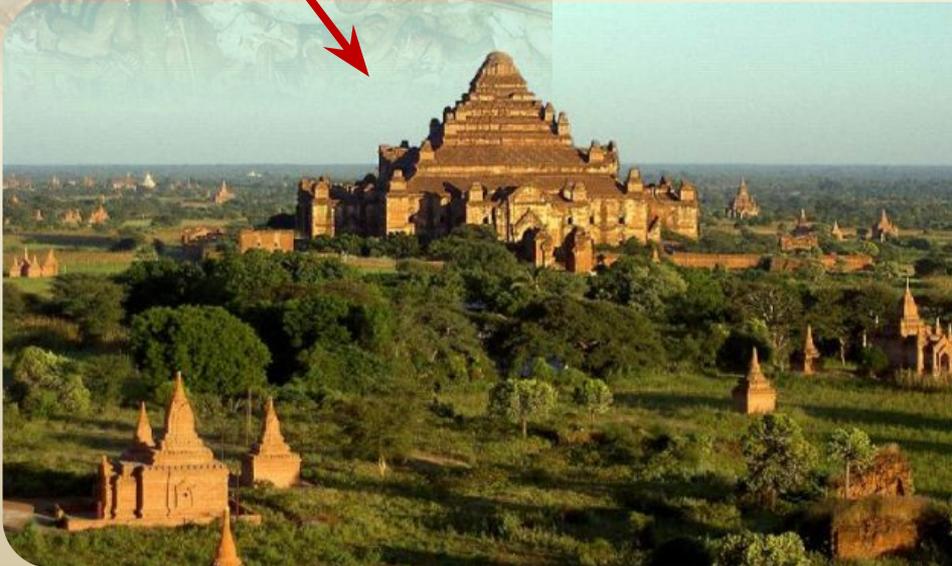


Страны Древнего Востока: единство непохожих

Середина 4-го тысячелетия до н.э. – переход человечества от первобытности к цивилизации



Цивилизация – человеческое сообщество, которое в течение определенного периода времени (процесс зарождения, развитие, гибель или превращение цивилизации) имеет устойчивые особые черты в социально-политической организации, экономике и культуре, общие духовные ценности и идеалы, ментальность

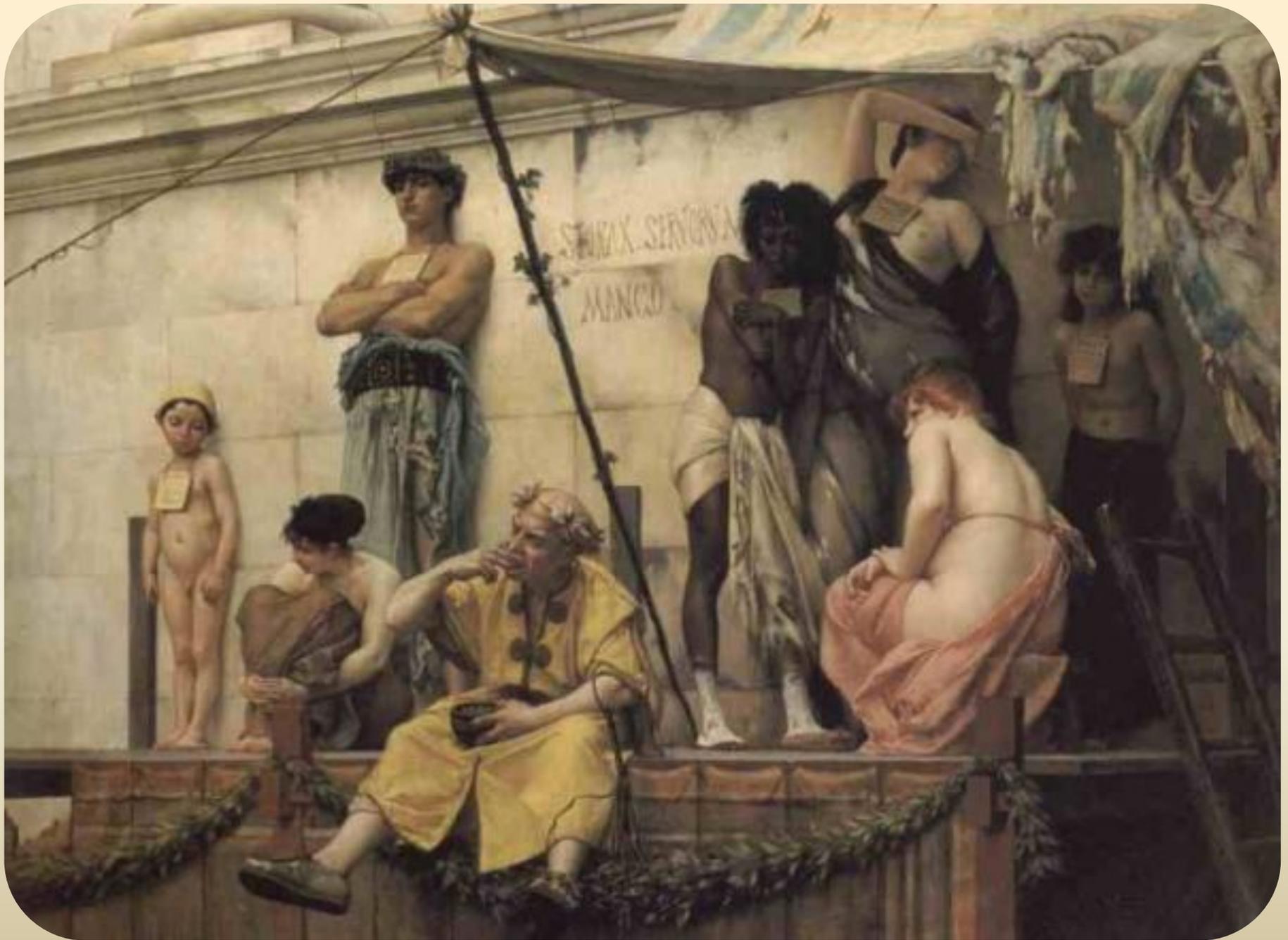


Рабство – система общественных взаимоотношений, при которой допускается нахождение человека в собственности у другого человека или государства



Прежде в рабы брали пленников, преступников и должников, позже и гражданских лиц, которых принуждали работать на своего хозяина





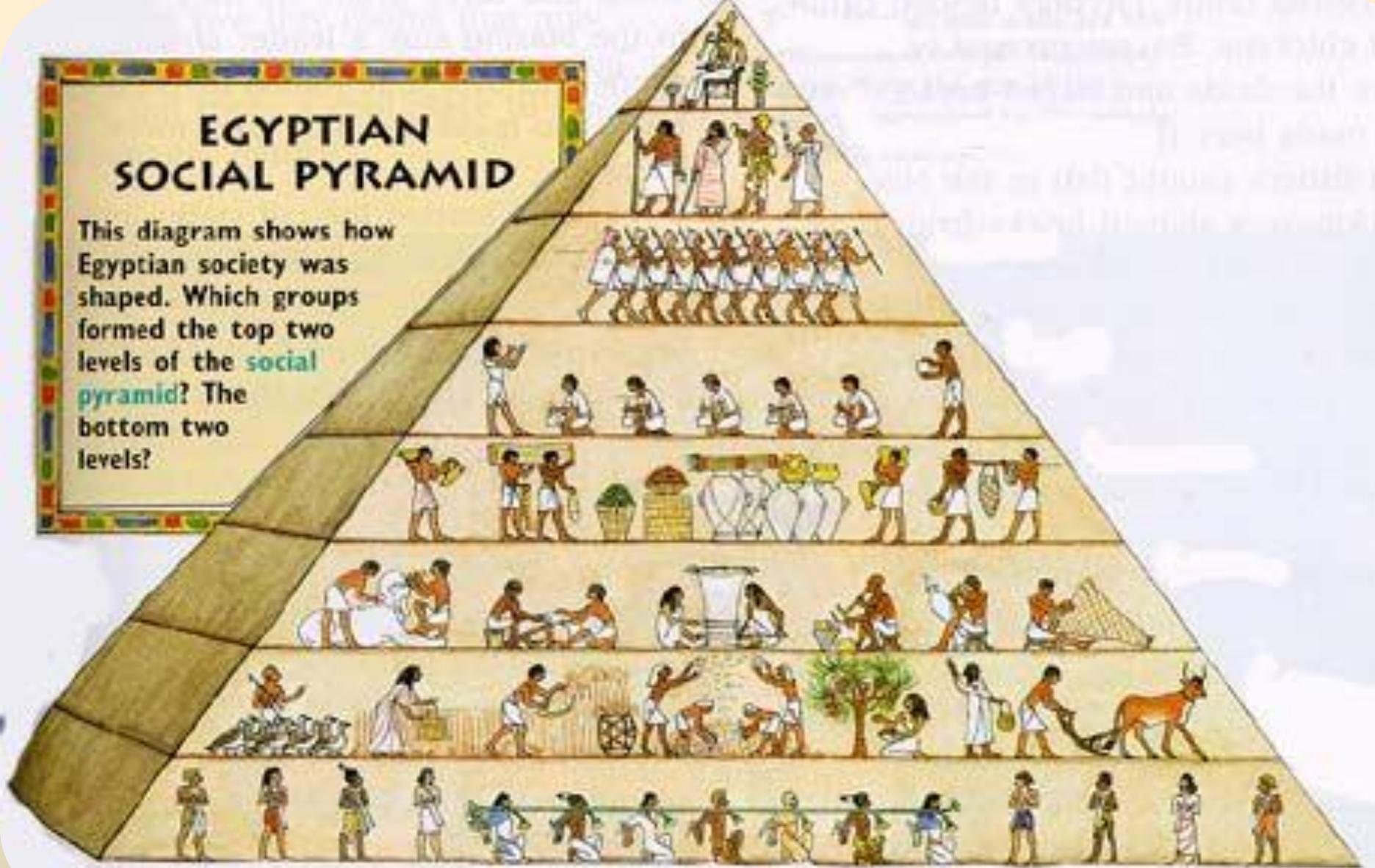


Организация жизни общества стала более сложной, появилась социальная стратификация и социальное неравенство

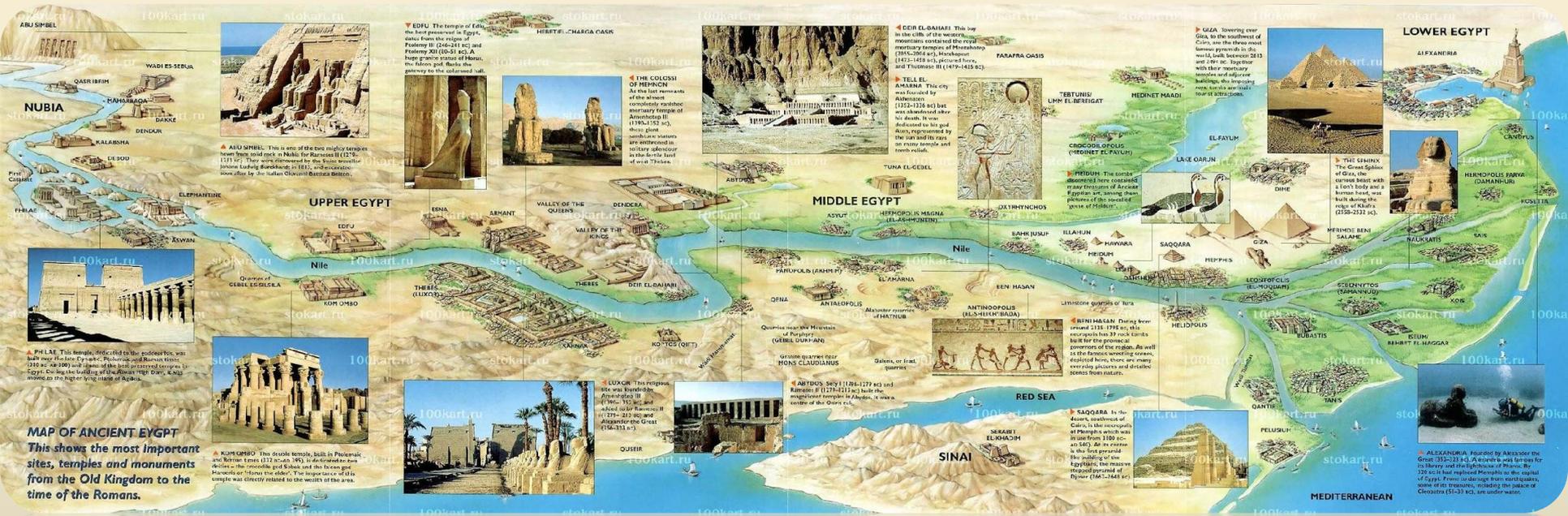


EGYPTIAN SOCIAL PYRAMID

This diagram shows how Egyptian society was shaped. Which groups formed the top two levels of the social pyramid? The bottom two levels?



1-ые цивилизации зарождались в руслах великих рек: Нил, Евфрат, Тигр, Инд, Ганг, Хуанхэ, Янцзы



MAP OF ANCIENT EGYPT
This shows the most important sites, temples and monuments from the Old Kingdom to the time of the Romans.

PHILAE This temple, dedicated to the goddess Isis, was built near the lake Pythais. Ptolemaic and Roman times, 130 BC - AD 390 and typical of the last pharaonic temples in Egypt. During the building of the Aswan High Dam, it was moved to the higher living island of Agilkia.

KOM OMBO This double temple, built in Ptolemaic and Roman times (117 BC-AD 390), is dedicated to two deities - the crocodile god Sobek and the Horus god. Horus or Horus the elder. The importance of this temple was directly related to the wealth of the area.

LUXOR This religious site was founded by Amenhotep III (1370-1350 BC) and reached its heyday under Ramesses II (1279-1213 BC) and Alexander the Great (332-323 BC).

ABTOS 362 (1194-1174 BC) and Ramesses II (1279-1213 BC) built the magnificent temple in Abydos. It was a centre of the Osiris cult.

EL-FAYUM The Fayum depression here contained many structures of Ancient Egyptian art, among them pictures of the founding of the world by the gods.

SAQQARA In the eastern suburb of Giza, the necropolis has 39 rock tombs built for the provincial governors of the region. As well as the famous serapeum, ritual boats, there are many other religious and domestic scenes from nature.

ALEXANDRIA Founded by Alexander the Great (332-323 BC). A temple was built for the city's library and the library of Ptolemy. In 370 BC it had replaced Memphis as the capital of Egypt. From its damage from earthquakes, fires and invasions, including the plague of Cypriote (529-531 BC), are under water.

NUBIA This region, located in the south of Egypt, was an important source of gold and other minerals. It was also a major center of trade between Egypt and the rest of the world.

ABU SIMBEL This is one of the two mighty temples built from solid rock in Nubia for Ramesses II (1279-1213 BC). They were threatened by the Nile siltation. Johann Ludwig Burckhardt, in 1813, and an expedition sponsored by the Sultan of Ottoman Empire.

EDFU The temple of Edfu, the best preserved in Egypt, dates from the reign of Ptolemy IV (204-201 BC) and Ptolemy XII (80-51 BC). A huge granite statue of Nefertiti, the famous god Ra, the gateway to the cult of the god.

THE COLLEGE OF MEMNON As the last remnants of the ancient completely eroded secondary temple of Amenhotep III (1370-1350 BC), these great granite statues are entombed in 100 years of the last of the Thutankhamun.

DEIR EL-BARI This lay in the cliffs of the western, mountainous country of the Middle Kingdom (2050-1700 BC). It was founded by Amenhotep III (1370-1350 BC) but was abandoned after his death. It was dedicated to his god Amen, represented by the lot and by rays on a more female and rosette relief.

TELL EL AMARNA This city was founded by Amenhotep III (1370-1350 BC) but was abandoned after his death. It was dedicated to his god Amen, represented by the lot and by rays on a more female and rosette relief.

EL-FAYUM The Fayum depression here contained many structures of Ancient Egyptian art, among them pictures of the founding of the world by the gods.

GIZA Towering over Giza, in the southwest of Cairo, are the three most famous pyramids in the world, built between 2510 and 2490 BC. Together with their mortuary temples and obelisks, they form the necropolis of the pharaohs.

LOWER EGYPT This region, located in the north of Egypt, was an important source of papyrus and other minerals. It was also a major center of trade between Egypt and the rest of the world.

THE SPHINX The Great Sphinx of Giza, the largest stone statue ever, has a lion's body and a human head, was built during the reign of Khafre (2558-2532 BC).

HELIOPOLIS The city of Heliopolis, one of the most important religious centers of ancient Egypt, was located in the eastern part of the Nile delta.

EL-FAYUM The Fayum depression here contained many structures of Ancient Egyptian art, among them pictures of the founding of the world by the gods.

SAQQARA In the eastern suburb of Giza, the necropolis has 39 rock tombs built for the provincial governors of the region. As well as the famous serapeum, ritual boats, there are many other religious and domestic scenes from nature.

Религия древних египтян





Политеизм – религиозное представление и учение о множестве богов; многобожие

Монотеизм – религиозное представление и учение о едином Боге; единобожие

«Книга мёртвых» - сборник египетских гимнов и религиозных текстов, помещавшийся в гробницу с целью помочь умершему преодолеть опасности потустороннего мира и обрести благополучие



Суд Осириса

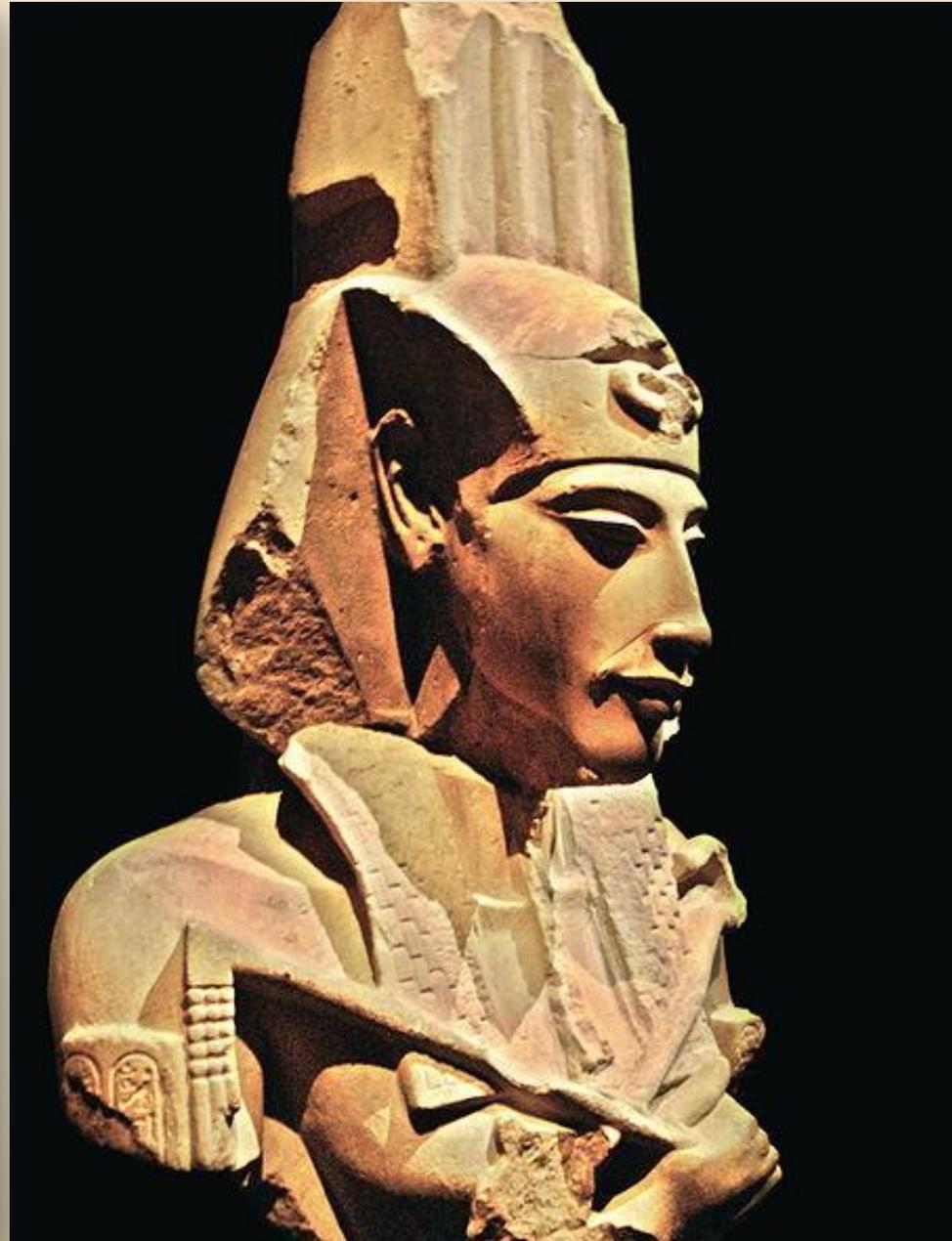




Нефертити



Эхнатон

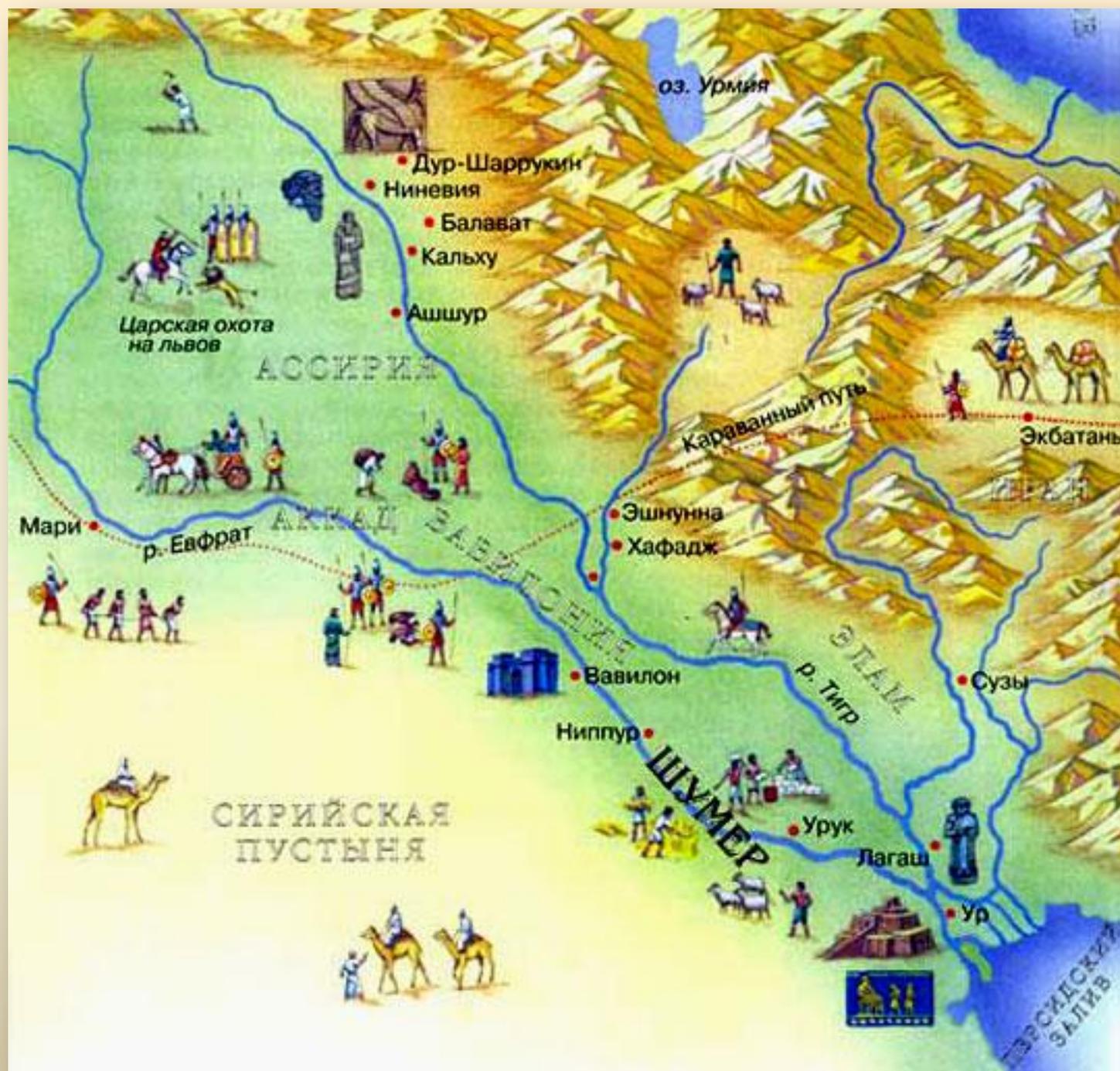




Клеопатра



Двуречье (Междуречье) – другое название Месопотамии, так древние географы называли территорию, находящуюся между реками Тигр и Евфрат



оз. Урмия

- Дур-Шаррукин
- Ниневия
- Балават
- Кальху
- Ашшур

Царская охота на львов

АССИРИЯ

Караванный путь

Экбатаны

Мари

р. Евфрат

- Эшнунна
- Хафадж

Вавилон

Ниппур

р. Тигр

Сузы

СИРИЙСКАЯ ПУСТЫНЯ

ШУМЕР

Урук

Лагаш

Ур

ПЕРСДСКИЙ ЗАЛИВ

В III тыс. до н.э. на этой территории образовались шумерские города-государства, такие как Ур, Урук, Лагаш и другие



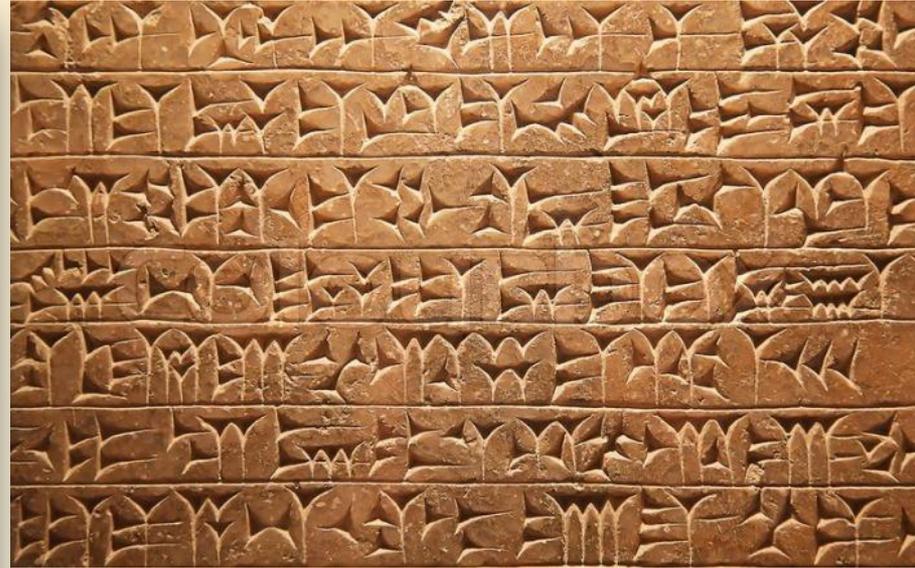
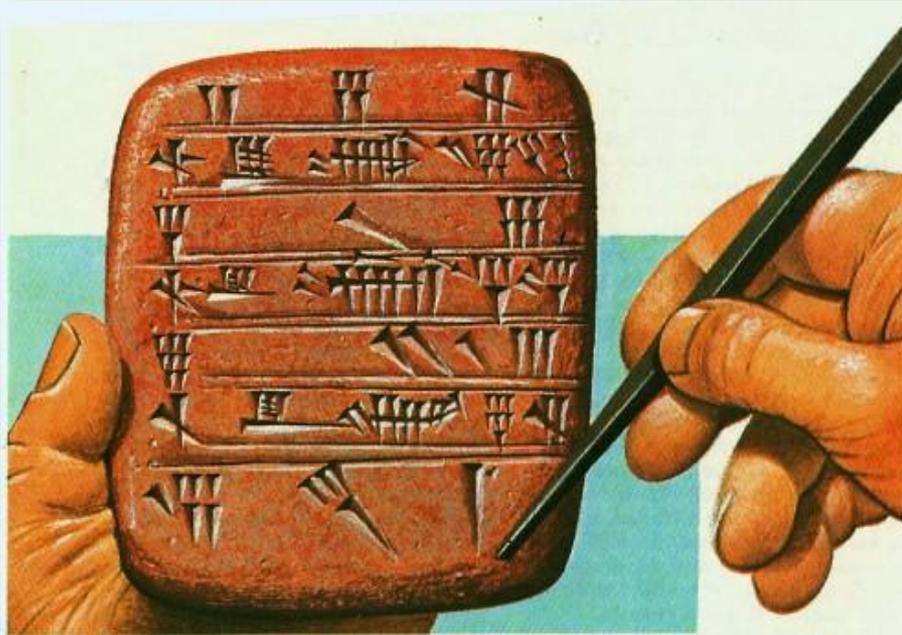
Самые крупные города – Ур и Урук,
дома в них строили из глины и кирпичича



Социальная структура Месопотамии

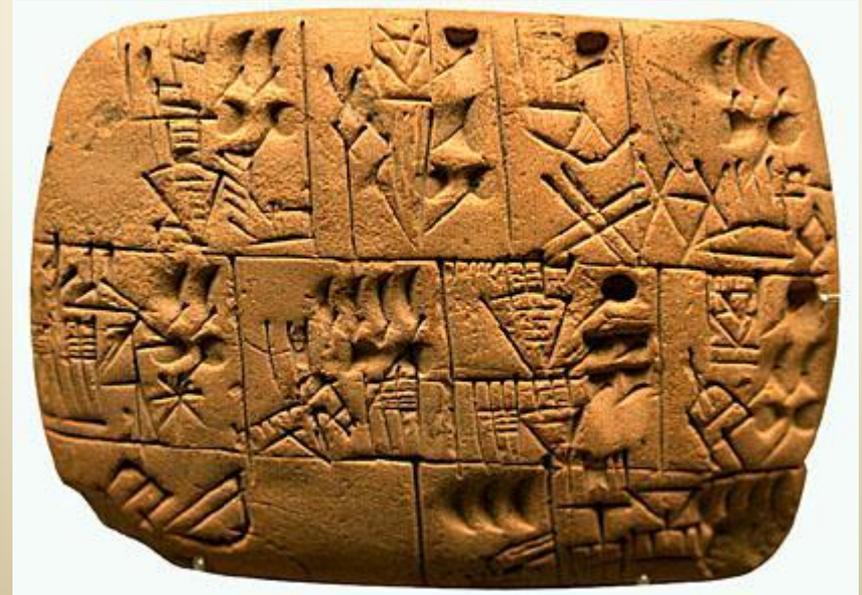


Около III тыс. до н.э. — возникновение клинописи



The piece of clay shown above bears a message written in the wedge-shaped signs of cuneiform. Also shown is a stylus, the implement used to impress the signs into the clay.

The evolution of 13 cuneiform signs is traced at the left. This system, originated nearly 6,000 years ago, was used until shortly before the beginning of the Christian Era.

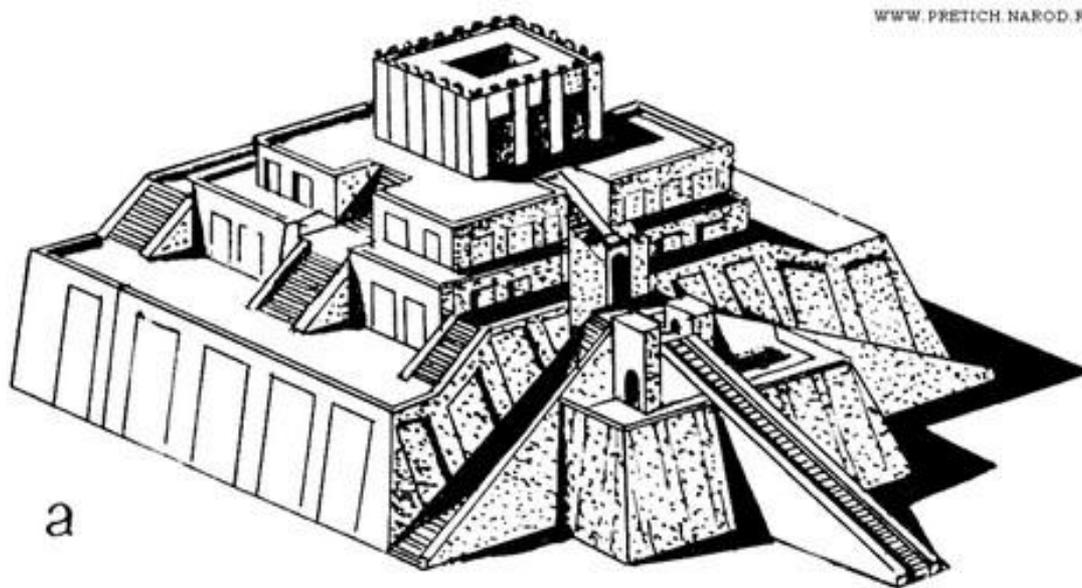


Зиккурат – высокую культовую башню, ступенчатое сооружение с часовней наверху, снабженное системой лестниц

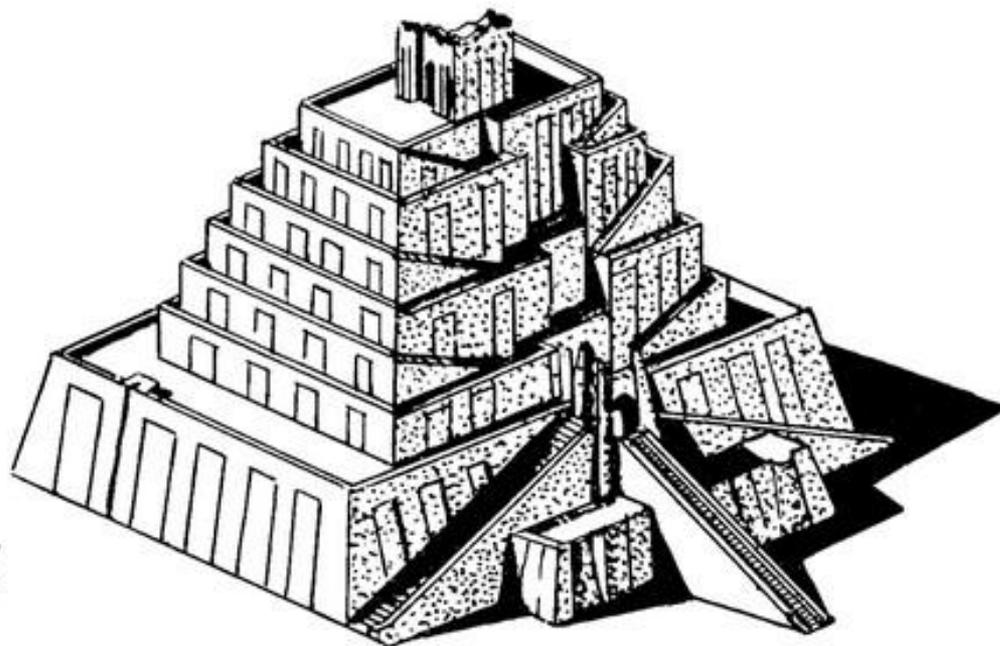


Зиккурат символизировал священную гору – самую высокую точку, куда для встречи с царем, который исполнял также функции главного жреца, спускался бог Мардук





а



б

Зиккурат в Уре времен царя Шульги (а)
и времен царя Набонида (б)

Цари Двуречья – воины и охотники

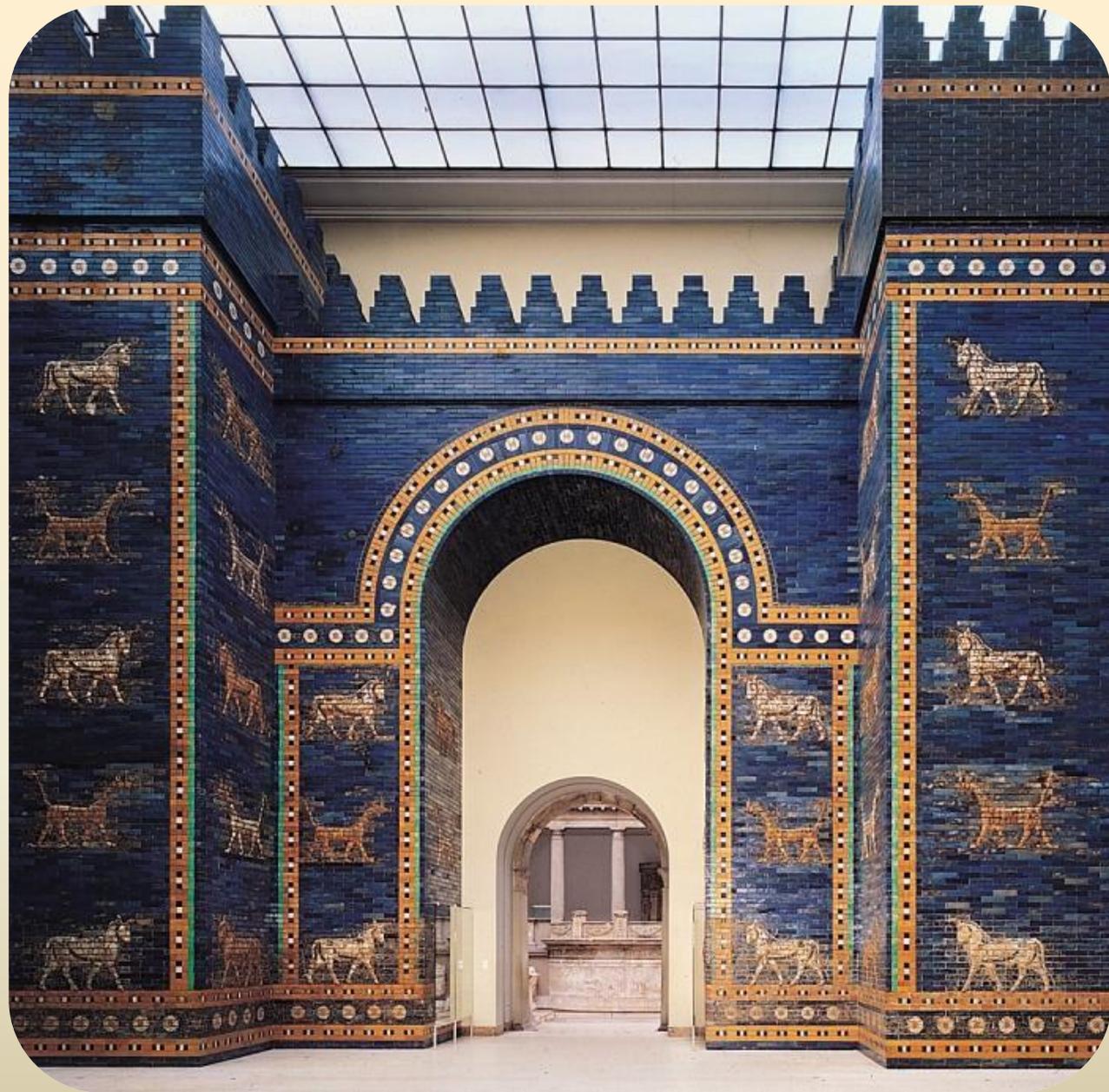
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Город Вавилон
оказала
мощная
кирпичная
стена
с воротами
Иштар

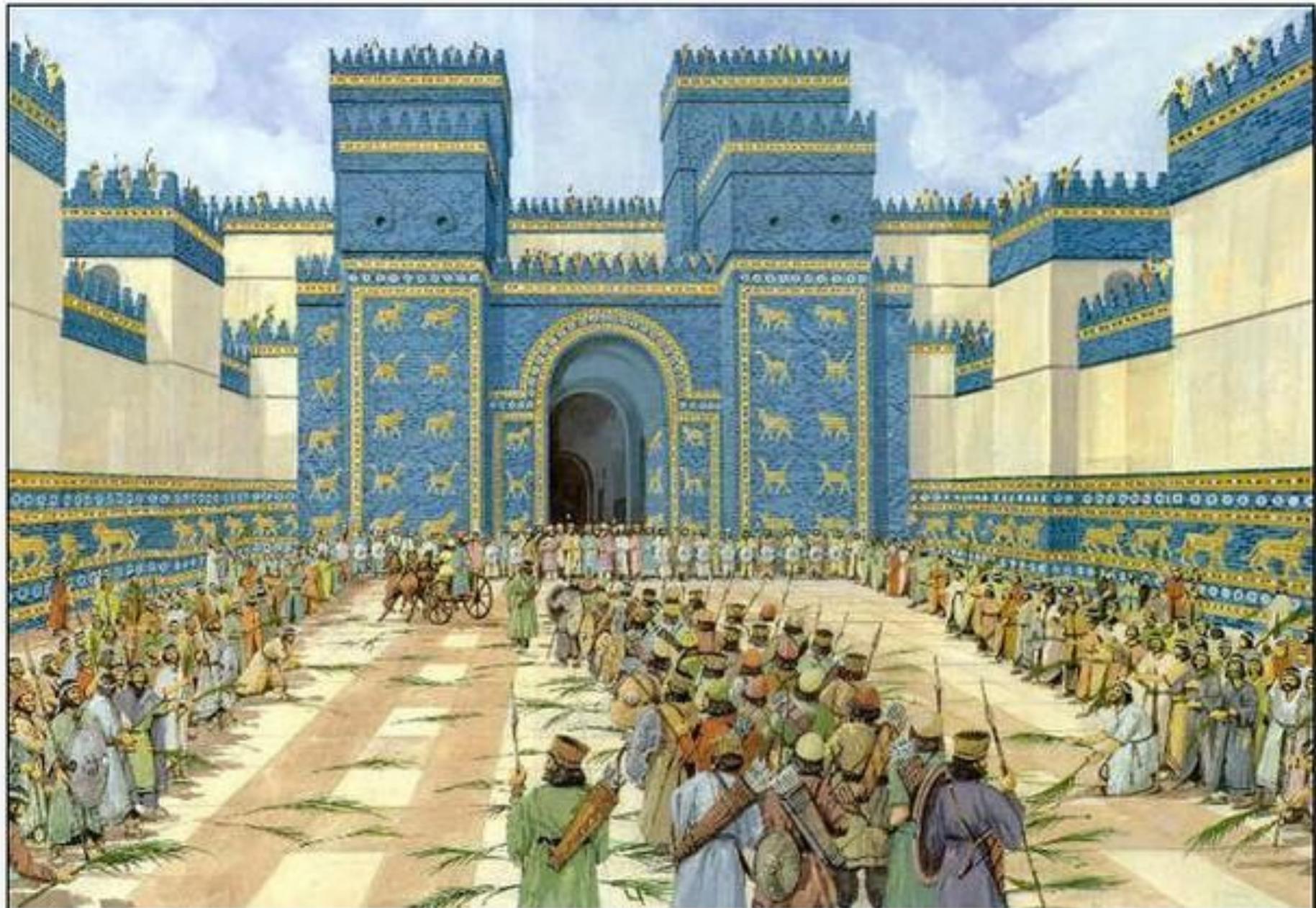




Ворота богини Иштар облицованы
глазурованными ярко-синими кирпичами







Ворота богини Иштар

Домашнее задание:

§ 2-3 (стр. 30 – 37 – читать и пересказывать)

