

LET'S DISCUSS:

Q1: how many countries are in the world?

There are 196 country in the world

Q2: Did these countries exist before?

Yes, they did.

Q3: How were they called?

They were called "civilizations" الحضارات

Q4: Was there any life there? Justify?

Yes, there was, because they left sites and monuments

Q5: How do we name people who used to live in those places?

We name them "Ancestors" الأسلاف

دروسكم
منصة التعليم الإلكتروني

ملف الحصة المباشرة و المسجلة

حصص مباشرة

1

حصص مسجلة

2

دورات مكثفة

3

أحصل على بطاقة الإشتراك



ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

EXPLORING THE PAST

new
=
Modern
≠

Ancient: means something old →
earliest-oldest

Civilization: is the development of human

throughout history in different locations and time.

Exploring: discovering something



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Read the following script and then answer the question below:

Dr. Victor skip, ^{مذيع} a historian, is answering questions about the ancient civilizations during a radio broadcast.

Radio interviewer: I'll start with a tricky question, if you don't mind. How many civilizations has the world known so far?

Dr. Skipp: Well, historians don't agree on the exact number. According to some of them, there have been 26 or 27 civilizations on the whole.

Radio interviewer: And which one is the world's ^{ancient} earliest civilization?

Dr. Skipp: the world's earliest civilization is probably the Sumerian civilization. It flourished on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers in Mesopotamia. (Present day Iraq) about 5,500 years ago. As for the Egyptian civilization, it emerged about 5,000 years ago. It was based on the Nile Valley. Then came the Indus valley civilization about 4,500 years ago and the Chinese civilization along the lower valley of the Yellow river about 4,200 years ago.

emerged = نبت

flourished = ازدهرت

banks = ضفاف
River = نهر
valley = واد

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Radio interviewer: what about what is known as Ancient Greek civilization?

Dr. Skipp: well, Ancient Greek civilization started in the Island of Crete some 4,000 years ago and then spread to mainland Greece where it flourished until approximately 150B.C.

Radio interviewer: Now, what about the New World? Did any civilization emerge there!

Dr. Skipp: Yes, of course, For instance, The Olmec civilization emerged in Central America, and so did the Chavin civilization About 2,800 years ago in Peru. That was much earlier than the Maya, the Aztec and the Inca ones.

توسيع
نوسعت
Spread

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Radio interviewer: Right. How can you explain that practically all of the civilizations you have mentioned developed around rivers?

Dr. Skipp: That's a good point. If you allow me, I'll begin by defining what we exactly mean by civilization. I would say that civilization is "the art of living in cities". But before the first cities could be built, and with them the earliest civilizations, people had to learn how to farm the land, tame wild animals, and live the simple life of farming village. What I mean is that the foundations of civilization were first laid by farmers and craftsmen. And naturally, where could these farmers find a more fertile land to cultivate and sustain city life than on the banks of rivers like the Tigris, the Euphrates, or the Nile?

Radio interviewer: And I suppose that it must have taken quite a long time for civilization to become "visible" and develop on the banks of these rivers?

fertile land = أراضي خصبة

تربية الماشية
الارض والحد

Tame
ترويض

foundation
=

تأسيس

farmers
=

الضارثون

craftsmen
=

الحرفيين



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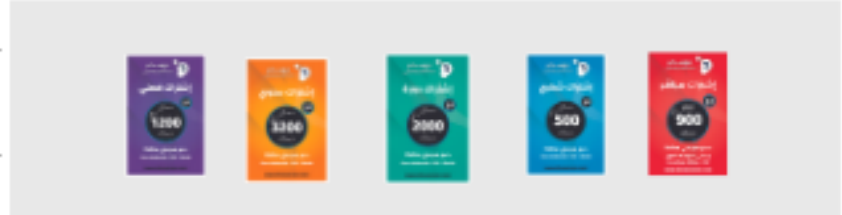


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التربة = ايد

صافة = dry

فيضان = Flood

Swamp

صننفع

build

Construct

بيني

Dr. Skipp: That's right. Let's take the case of the Sumerian civilization. As you can imagine, hardly any rain fell in Mesopotamia even at that time. So away from the rivers the soil was too dry for farming. On the other hand,, every year the rivers flooded, which meant that, close to them, most of the land was a permanent swamp. In some places there was too little water, in others too much. So if progress from village life to city life was to be made, the Sumerians had to control a great river. This they were able to do. Firstly, they built huge banks on both sides of the Euphrates, so that even at flood time, it could be contained within its own bed. Then, they constructed an irrigation system constituted on canals, reservoirs and dams to control the distribution of water.

مخازن قنوات

- Radio interviewer: I imagine that before the Sumerians were able to build their cities and develop their civilization, they had other difficulties to overcome.

نظام الري = irrigation system

لـدود

Dr. Skipp: Certainly. For example the Sumerian had to import many raw materials necessary for civilized life because they were not available in Mesopotamia. They imported these raw materials from different localities of the world situated in Syria, Oman, Afghanistan, and even in Europe. The Sumerians had no money. But their farming was so efficient by this time that the land was producing far more than the inhabitants actually need for themselves. So they used to barter their products, exchanging their own surplus of corn and dates, leather, wool and pottery for the goods they needed.

Radio interviewer: I see. Another question, if you allow me.

Dr. Skipp: Please, go ahead.

import = ستورد

Export

مواد = raw materials

أولئك = inhabitants

barter

تقايض

السكان
الذين
يقيمون



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Dr. Skipp: Well, the explanation is simple. For the most part, progress from cave life to civilization had taken place in peaceful and settled conditions. But at one stage of Ancient History, these civilized countries were invaded and destroyed by less civilized ones in search of food. Often the cities were unable to protect themselves because they had internal problems, and their peoples had become too soft and easygoing as a result of their wealth and prosperity. The invaders, on the other hand, though they were less clever, were tough, vigorous and determine.

الدهق = cave

invade

يعززون

internal

External

تادم، اللين
easygoing

متساهلين

wealth
منوحى
القاسم
سابقة

prosperity = التهور

1- What are the 5 major civilizations in the world?

The Sumerian, The Egyptian, The Indus valley
The Chinese and The Greek civ.

2- Where and when did these civilizations emerge?

The Sumerian: it emerged about 4000 y.a
on the banks of Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

The Egyptian: about 3000 y.a on the Nile valley

The Indus valley civ: 4000 y.a In an Island in India

The Chinese civ: 4200 y.a in the Yellow River

The Greek civ: 4000 y.a in the Island Crete.

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3- Which one is the oldest?

The oldest civilization is the Sumerians.

5- How many stages did the ancient civilization pass through?

Reach The Top

Flourish
Achievements

Rise

collapse

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6- **Classify the following words with their synonyms:** Emerge, evolve, develop, collapse, originate, decline, spread, fall to decay/ to ruins, vanish, mature, disappear, start, begin, bloom, expand. **المشار**



Rise	Flourish	Fall
Emerge originate appear Start begin	evolve develop spread mature bloom flourish	collapse decline fall to decay/ruins vanish disappear

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