

C. Many Accomplishments.

1. The pharaoh, who technically owned all the land, granted large sections to the nobility who supervised the peasants who worked the land and paid taxes to the nobility and priests.
2. Though a **patriarchic** society (men held the leadership positions in government and the home), women owned property, managed the household and were entitled to compensations.
3. Formal education was restricted to boys from the upper or middle classes. Hieroglyphics (meaning "priest-carvings" or "sacred writings") used pictures and complex symbols. They used the papyrus plant to make paper.
4. Pyramids and temples demonstrate not only architectural and artistic achievements, but also sophisticated mathematics.
5. The Egyptians developed an accurate 365 day calendar.
6. The practice of **embalming** (preserving a dead body to protect from decay) led to medical expertise in human anatomy.

p. 37  
31  
p.

The Indus Valley.

- A. Natural borders (the Himalayan mts. capped the north, the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal to the south and east) sheltered the civilization from attack and disease. Water from the Indus fertilized and irrigated crops. **Monsoons** (seasonal rain-bearing winds) brought moisture to the dry plains areas.
- B. Cities centered around a **citadel** (fortress) but had no other large monuments. A well-organized public works system included wastewater drainage and trash collection.
- C. Advancements in technology were primarily limited to skills necessary to advance farming—boats and carts, weights and measurements—but they also traded copper, precious stones, cotton.
- D. The collapse of the culture remains a mystery, but the evidence points to either environmental changes (both natural and man-made) or foreign migrations.