09 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ, τεταρτη 05-04-2023,

 Webex meeting recording: 09 WEDNESDAY INM-20230405 0911-1

Password: Fbcph9w7

Recording link: <https://uoa.webex.com/uoa/ldr.php?RCID=16bafdbb42dec4fa88a68ddd34889c9a>,

 **ΠΡΟΚΑΤΑΡΚΤΙΚΑ,**

 ΚΥΝΟΔΟΝΤΕΣ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ, 13, 23, 33, 43,

 Canis latin for dog

Lupus latin for wolf,

 ΚΥΩΝ, παρεμφερες του CANIS

κληρονομημένο από την πρωτοϊνδοευρωπαϊκή \*ḱwṓ. Συγγενή: σανσκριτική श्वन् (śván), λατινική canis (> γαλλική chien), αγγλοσαξονική hund, αγγλική hound

 O HOMO kai οι ΠΙΘΗΚΟΙ εχουν κοινο προγονο.

 Subspecies of Canis lupus,

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subspecies_of_Canis_lupus>,

π.χ. ντινγκο

###  Neolithic Revolution, Agricultural Revolution,(ΑΓΡΟΤΙΚΗ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΗ),

[**https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neolithic\_Revolution#In\_the\_Fertile\_Crescent**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neolithic_Revolution#In_the_Fertile_Crescent),

The Neolithic Revolution, Neolithic Demographic Transition, Agricultural Revolution, or First Agricultural Revolution was the wide-scale transition of many human cultures during the Neolithic period from a lifestyle of Hunting and Gathering (ΚΥΝΗΓΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΟΦΟΣΥΛΛΕΚΤΕΣ), to **one of agriculture and settlement, making an increasingly larger population possible**.[1] These settled communities permitted humans to observe and experiment with plants to learn how they grew and developed.[2] This new knowledge led to the domestication of plants.[2][3]

Archaeological data indicates that the domestication of various types of plants and animals happened in separate locations worldwide, starting in the geological epoch of the Holocene[4]

**The Holocene is** (Ολόκαινος εποχή ) the current geological epoch. It began approximately 11,650 cal years Before Present ( c. 9701 BCE), after the Last Glacial Period, ...

 **Neolithic Revolution around 12,500 years ago (10.500 π.χ. )**

.[5] It was the world's first historically verifiable revolution in agriculture. The Neolithic Revolution greatly narrowed the diversity of foods available, resulting in a downturn in the quality of human nutrition.[6]

The Neolithic Revolution involved far more than the adoption of a limited set of food-producing techniques. During the next millennia it would transform the small and mobile groups of hunter-gatherers that had hitherto dominated human pre-history into sedentary (non-nomadic) societies based in built-up villages and towns. These societies radically modified their natural environment by means of specialized food-crop cultivation, with activities such as irrigation and deforestation which allowed the production of surplus food. Other developments found very widely are the domestication of animals, pottery, polished stone tools, and rectangular houses.

These developments, sometimes called the Neolithic package, provided the basis for centralized administrations and political structures, hierarchical ideologies, depersonalized systems of knowledge (e.g. writing), densely populated settlements, specialization and division of labour, more trade, the development of non-portable art and architecture, and property ownership.

The relationship of the above-mentioned Neolithic characteristics to the onset of agriculture, their sequence of emergence, and empirical relation to each other at various Neolithic sites remains the subject of academic debate, and varies from place to place, rather than being the outcome of universal laws of social evolution.[8][9] The Levant saw the earliest developments of the Neolithic Revolution from around 10,000 BCE, followed by sites in the wider Fertile Crescent.

**The earliest known civilization developed in Sumer in southern Mesopotamia (c.** 6,500 before present**, 4500 π.χ.); its emergence also heralded the beginning of the Bronze Age**.[7]

A Sumerian harvester's sickle, dated to 3,000 BC

###  BRONZE, ΟΡΕΙΧΑΛΚΟΣ,

####  Bronze, wiki,

**Bronze is an alloy consisting primarily of copper (χαλκος), commonly with about 12–12.5% tin** (κασσιτερος, ), and often with the addition of other metals **(including aluminium, manganese, nickel, or zinc)** and sometimes non-metals, such as phosphorus, or metalloids such as arsenic or silicon. These additions produce a range of alloys that may be harder than copper alone, or have other useful properties, such as strength, ductility, or machinability.

The archaeological period in which bronze was the hardest metal in widespread use is known as the Bronze Age. **The beginning of the Bronze Age in western Eurasia and India is conventionally dated to the mid-4th millennium BCE (~3500 BCE),** and to the early 2nd millennium BCE in China;[1] elsewhere it gradually spread across regions.

 The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age starting from about **1300 BCE and reaching most of Eurasia by about 500 BCE**, although bronze continued to be much more widely used than it is in modern times.

Because historical artworks were often made of brasses (copper and zinc (Ψευδάργυρος) ) and bronzes with different compositions, modern museum and scholarly descriptions of older artworks increasingly use the generalized term "copper alloy" instead.[2],

### The Fertile Crescent, (ΕΥΦΟΡΗ ΗΜΙΣΕΛΗΝΟΣ)

2021,

(also known as the cradle of civilization)

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fertile_Crescent>,

Map showing the generally defined area of the Fertile Crescent in red

### FIVE INDEPENDENT CIVILIZATION, The cradles of civilization (ΚΟΙΤΙΔΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ, ΛΙΚΝΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle_of_civilization>,

 Current scholarship generally identifies five sites where civilization emerged independently:[6][14][15][16][17][18][19][20][21]

####  the Fertile Crescent

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fertile_Crescent>,

the Fertile Crescent is most famous for its sites related to the origins of agriculture. The western zone around the Jordan and upper Euphrates rivers gave rise to the first known Neolithic farming settlements (referred to as Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA)), which date to around **9,000 BCE** and includes very ancient sites such as Göbekli Tepe, Chogha Golan, and Jericho (Tell es-Sultan).

 Map of the Fertile Crescent

 ?EGYPT,

####  Indus Civilisation or the Harappan Civilisation

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_Valley_Civilisation>,

**The Indus Valley Civilisation**[1] (IVC), also known as the Indus Civilisation or the Harappan Civilisation was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from **3300 BCE to 1300 BCE,** and in its mature form 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE.[2][a]

 [Indo-Gangetic Plain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Gangetic_Plain)

####  Ancient China

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle_of_civilization>,

Drawing on archaeology, geology and anthropology, modern scholars do not see the origins of the Chinese civilization or history as a linear story but rather the history of the interactions of different and distinct cultures and ethnic groups that influenced each other's development.[116] The specific cultural regions that developed Chinese civilization were the **Yellow River civilization, the Yangtze ποταμος civilization**, **and Liao ποταμος** civilization. Early evidence for Chinese **millet (ΚΕΧΡΙ),** agriculture is dated to around 7000 BC,[117] with the earliest evidence of cultivated **rice found at Chengtoushan** near the Yangtze River, dated to 6500 BC. Chengtoushan may also be the site of the first walled city in China.[118]

####  Mesoamerica, κεντρικη αμερικη,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle_of_civilization>,

Mesoamerican civilization (For thousands of years, this area was populated by groups such as the Olmec, Zapotec, Maya, Toltec, and Aztec peoples.).

Mesoamerica

Maize (αραβόσιτος ), is believed to have been first domesticated in southern Mexico about **7000 BC**.[161][162] The Coxcatlan caves in the Valley of Tehuacán provide evidence for agriculture in components dated between 5000 and 3400 BC.[163] Similarly, sites such as Sipacate in Guatemala provide maize pollen samples dating to 3500 BC.[164] Around 1900 BC, the Mokaya domesticated one of the dozen species of cacao.[165][166] A Mokaya archaeological site provides evidence of cacao beverages dating to this time.[167] The Mokaya are also thought to have been among the first cultures in Mesoamerica to develop a hierarchical society. What would become the Olmec civilization had its roots in early farming cultures of Tabasco, which began around 5100 to 4600 BC.[168]

 REMARK. **What’s the difference between corn and maize?** Not much! Corn and maize are both terms that reference the same cereal grain. Corn is primarily used in the North American english vernacular, **whereas maize is used in the British english vernacular.**

 **Vernacular, the language or dialect spoken by the ordinary people in a particular country or region.**

 REMARK. STAPLE, basic food,

Rice, corn (maize), and wheat make up two-thirds of this. Other food staples include millet and sorghum; tubers such as potatoes, cassava, yams, and taro; and animal products such as meat, fish, and dairy. Food staples traditionally depend on what plants are native to a region.

Mesoamerica and its cultural areas

####  Ancient Andes

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle_of_civilization>,

The earliest evidence of agriculture in the Andean region dates to around 9000 BC in Ecuador at sites of the Las Vegas culture. The bottle gourd may have been the first plant cultivated.[140] The oldest evidence of canal irrigation in South America dates to 4700 to 2500 BC in the Zaña Valley of northern Peru.[141] The earliest urban settlements of the Andes, as well as North and South America, are dated to 3500 BC at Huaricanga, in the Fortaleza area,[10] and Sechin Bajo near the Sechin River. Both sites are in Peru.[

the Central Andes (Incas, Pisaro, πατατεσ),

####  Cradle of Western civilization πναευματικα

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle_of_civilization>,

 There is academic consensus that Classical Greece was the seminal culture that provided the foundation of modern **Western culture, democracy, art, theatre, philosophy, and science.** For this reason it is known as the cradle of Western Civilization.[a] Along with Greece, **Rome** has sometimes been described as a birthplace or as the cradle of Western Civilization because of the role the city had in politics, republicanism, law, architecture, warfare and Western **Christianity**.[b]

 CRADLE, κρεβατάκι μωρού

 Cradle, verb to place or keep in or as if in a cradle

 Seminal, adj (influential)

 Semen, n (ejaculate, sperm)

####  Ancient Egypt

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle_of_civilization>,

The developed Neolithic cultures belonging to the phases Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (10,200 BC) and Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (7600 to 6000 BC) appeared in the fertile crescent and from there spread eastwards and westwards.[22]

Contemporaneously, a grain-grinding culture using the earliest type of sickle blades had replaced the culture of hunters, fishers, and gathering people using stone tools along the Nile. Geological evidence and computer climate modeling studies also suggest that natural **climate changes around 8000 BC began** to desiccate the extensive pastoral lands of northern Africa, eventually forming the Sahara. Continued desiccation forced the early ancestors of the Egyptians to settle around the Nile more permanently and to adopt a more sedentary lifestyle.[63] The oldest fully developed neolithic culture in Egypt is Fayum A culture that began around 5500 B.C.

By about 5500 BC, small tribes living in the Nile valley had developed into a series of inter-related cultures as far south as Sudan, demonstrating firm control of agriculture and animal husbandry, and identifiable by their pottery and personal items, such as combs, bracelets, and beads. The largest of these early cultures in upper Southern Egypt was the Badari, which probably originated in the Western Desert; it was known for its high quality ceramics, stone tools, and use of copper.[64] The oldest known domesticated bovine in Africa are from Fayum dating to around 4400 BC.[65] The Badari cultures was followed by the Naqada culture, which brought a number of technological improvements.[66] As early as the first Naqada Period, Amratia, Egyptians imported obsidian from Ethiopia, used to shape blades and other objects from flakes.[67] By 3300 BC, just before the first Egyptian dynasty, Egypt was divided into two kingdoms, known as Upper Egypt to the south, and Lower Egypt to the north.[68]

#  ΤΑ ΠΡΩΤΑ ΒΗΜΑΤΑ του ΔΥΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ ([WESTERN CIVILIZATION)

## SUMER: η «έναρξη» του ΔΥΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ,

### SUMER,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumer>.

Sumer (/ˈsuːmər/)[note 1] is the earliest known civilization in the historical region of southern Mesopotamia, modern-day southern Iraq, during the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze ages, **and arguably the first civilization in the world with Ancient Egypt and the Indus Valley.**[1] Living along the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, Sumerian farmers were able to grow an abundance of grain and other crops, the surplus of which enabled them to settle in one place**. Proto-writing in the prehistory dates back to c. 3000 BC**. The earliest texts come from the cities of Uruk and Jemdet Nasr and date back to 3300 BC; early cuneiform script writing emerged in 3000 BC.[2]

**Modern historians have suggested that Sumer was first permanently settled between c. 5500 and 4000 BC** by a West Asian people who spoke the Sumerian language (pointing to the names of cities, rivers, basic occupations, etc., as evidence)

 AkkadMap.jpg, UR, URUK,

<http://www.crystalinks.com/uruk.html>,

 Cresent, ημισελινοσ

###  Gilgamesh,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgamesh>,

Gilgamesh[a] was a historical king of the Sumerian city-state of Uruk, a major hero in ancient Mesopotamian mythology, and the protagonist of the Epic of Gilgamesh, an epic poem written in Akkadian during the late second millennium BC. He probably ruled sometime between 2800 and 2500 BC and was posthumously deified. He became a major figure in Sumerian legends during the Third Dynasty of Ur

(c. 2112 – c. 2004 BC). Tales of Gilgamesh's legendary exploits are narrated in five surviving Sumerian poems. The earliest of these is probably Gilgamesh, Enkidu, and the Netherworld, in which Gilgamesh comes to the aid of the goddess Inanna and drives away the creatures infesting her huluppu tree. She gives him two unknown objects called a mikku and a pikku, which he loses. After Enkidu's death, his shade tells Gilgamesh about the bleak conditions in the Underworld. The poem Gilgamesh and Agga describes Gilgamesh's revolt against his overlord King Agga. Other Sumerian poems relate Gilgamesh's defeat of the ogre Huwawa and the Bull of Heaven and a fifth, poorly preserved one apparently describes his death and funeral.

In later Babylonian times, these stories began to be woven into a connected narrative. The standard Akkadian Epic of Gilgamesh was composed by a scribe named

Sîn-lēqi-unninni, probably during the Middle Babylonian Period (c. 1600 – c. 1155 BC), based on much older source material. In the epic, Gilgamesh is a demigod of superhuman strength who befriends the wildman Enkidu. Together, they go on adventures, defeating Humbaba (the East Semitic name for Huwawa) and the Bull of Heaven, who, in the epic, is sent to attack them by Ishtar (the East Semitic equivalent of Inanna) after Gilgamesh rejects her offer for him to become her consort. After Enkidu dies of a disease sent as punishment from the gods, Gilgamesh becomes afraid of his own death, and visits the sage Utnapishtim, the survivor of the Great Flood, hoping to find immortality. Gilgamesh repeatedly fails the trials set before him and returns home to Uruk, realizing that immortality is beyond his reach.

Most classical historians agree that the Epic of Gilgamesh exerted substantial influence on both the Iliad and the Odyssey, two epic poems written in ancient Greek during the eighth century BC. The story of Gilgamesh's birth is described in a second-century AD anecdote from On the Nature of Animals by the Greek writer Aelian. Aelian relates that Gilgamesh's grandfather kept his mother under guard to prevent her from becoming pregnant, because he had been told by an oracle that his grandson would overthrow him. She became pregnant and the guards threw the child off a tower, but an eagle rescued him mid-fall and delivered him safely to an orchard, where he was raised by the gardener. The Epic of Gilgamesh was rediscovered in the Library of Ashurbanipal in 1849. After being translated in the early 1870s, it caused widespread controversy due to similarities between portions of it and the Hebrew Bible. Gilgamesh remained mostly obscure until the mid-twentieth century, but, since the late twentieth-century, he has become an increasingly prominent figure in modern culture.

###  ΓΙΑΤΙ Η ΜΕΣΗ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΗ ?,

2021,

#### ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ

ΕΥΚΡΑΤΟ ΚΛΙΜΑ,

 ΤΙΓΡΗΣ-ΕΥΦΡΑΤΗΣ, ΝΕΙΛΟΣ,

 ΣΙΤΑΡΙ, ΟΣΠΡΙΑ,

 ΟΙΚΟΣΙΤΑ ΖΩΑ

 ΣΑΡΚΟΒΟΡΑ ΟΙΚΟΣΙΤΑ ?

#### UNIVERSAL LAWS,

ΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΝ ΝΟΜΟΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ?

#### ΑΝΩΤΕΡΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΩΤΕΡΟΙ ΛΑΟΙ,

 09 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ, ΤΕΛΟΣ,

Η συνεχεια είναι 101 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ,