08 ΔΙΑΛΕΞΕΙΣ,

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟ, 16-03-2024,

Webex meeting recording: 08 dialeksh INM 2024, SATURDAY 12.00-13.00-20240316 1016-1

Password: NpMwMpf4

Recording link: <https://uoa.webex.com/uoa/ldr.php?RCID=a179c9af60269bc44717daa7f4e14ebd>,

ΠΡΟΚΑΤΑΡΚΤΙΚΑ,

ΝΑ μην γραφεται ετσι :

Β=bka^k+bk-1\*a^k-1+…+b1\*a+b0 όπου 0<=bk<=a-1 και bk≠0,bk**∈**ℕa

C=cna^n+cn-1\*a^n-1+…+c1\*a+c0 όπου 0<=cn<=a-1 και cn≠0,cn**∈**ℕa

Aναλυουμε την ERGASIA 2004,

ΕΡΧΟΜΑΣΤΕ στο θεμα των ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΩΝ,

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

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

Scholarship generally identifies six areas where civilization emerged independently:[10][11]

Fertile Crescent, incl. Mesopotamia (Tigris–Euphrates Valley) and the Levant.

THE WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Nile Valley

Indo-Gangetic Plain

**North China Plain**

Andean Coast, Mesoamerican Gulf Coast

A question that intrigues scholars is why **pristine** (in its original condition; unspoilt, clean and fresh as if new; spotless.) civilizations rose when and where they did. The economies of all of the **pristine civilizations depended upon agriculture**, with the possible exception of the Andean coast civilization which may have initially relied as much or more on marine resources.

OLOI oi anωterω politismoi syndeontao me μαγαλους ποταμους, πλην

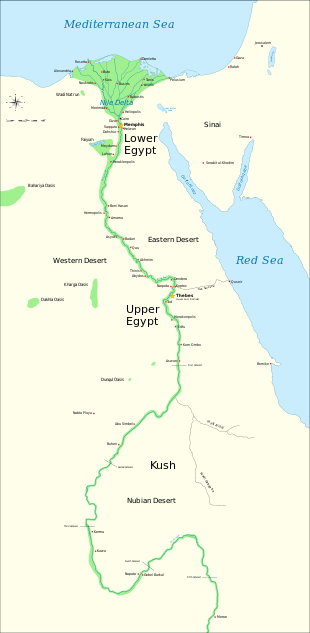
Andean Coast, Mesoamerican Gulf Coast,

#### ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑ

Γιατι σε αυτά τα 5 μερη, ?

#### Ancient Egypt

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



Map of Ancient Egypt, showing the Nile up to the fifth cataract, and major cities and sites of the Dynastic period (c. 3150 BC to 30 BC). Cairo and Jerusalem are shown as reference cities.

##### ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΑ

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]

#### 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

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Gangetic_Plain>,



Indo-Gangetic Plain



Alternative names Harappan civilisation, ancient Indus, Indus civilisation

Geographical range Basins of the Indus river, Pakistan and the seasonal Ghaggar-Hakra river, eastern Pakistan and northwestern India

Period Bronze Age South Asia

Dates c. 3300 – c. 1300 BCE

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

#### ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΙ στην ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ ΗΠΕΙΡΟ,

##### Mesoamerica, κεντρικη αμερικη,

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

γενικωσ

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

Mesoamerica



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

Mesoamerica and its cultural areas

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle_of_civilization#/media/File:Olmec_Heartland_Overview_4.svg>,

**Tenochtitlan,[**a] also known as Mexico-Tenochtitlan,[b] was a large Mexican altepetl in what is now the historic center of Mexico City. The exact date of the founding of the city is unclear, but the date 13 March 1325 was chosen in 1925 to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the city.[2] The city was built on an island in what was then Lake Texcoco in the Valley of Mexico. The city was the capital of the expanding **Aztec Empire** in the 15th century[3] until it was captured **by the Spanish in 1521**.

**Altepetl, Wikipedia**

The altepetl was the local, ethnically-based political entity, usually translated into English as "city-state," of pre-Columbian Nahuatl-speaking societies ...



The Aztec Empire in 1512,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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**.

##### 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 Inca Empire and its road system encompassed most of the Andean civilization.

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

Archaeological Site locations within Peru, including El Paraiso, Caral, and Aspero,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle_of_civilization#/media/File:Peru_site_locations.png>,

the Central Andes (Incas, Pisaro, πατατεσ),

Francisco Pizarro, Marquess of the Atabillos (/pɪˈzɑːroʊ/; Spanish: [fɾanˈθisko piˈθaro];

c. 16 March 1478 – 26 June 1541) was a Spanish **conquistador**, best known for his expeditions that led to the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire.

… When local people who lived along the coast resisted this invasion, Pizarro moved inland and founded the first Spanish settlement in Peru, San Miguel de Piura. After a series of manoeuvres, Pizarro captured the Incan emperor Atahualpa at the Battle of Cajamarca in November 1532. A ransom for the emperor's release was demanded and Atahualpa filled a room with gold, but Pizarro charged him with various crimes and executed him in July **1533**. The same year, Pizarro entered the Inca capital of Cuzco and completed his conquest of Peru. In January 1535, he founded the city of Lima. Pizarro eventually fell victim to political power struggles and was assassinated in 1541.[2]

##### ΓΙΑΤΙ ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣΕ Η ΕΥΡΩΠΗ,

ΠΥΡΟΒΟΛΙΚΟ, ΙΠΠΙΚΟ,

ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΜΑΧΕΣ,

ΜΕΤΑΔΟΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΣΘΕΝΙΕΣ

ΣΙΔΗΡΟΣ

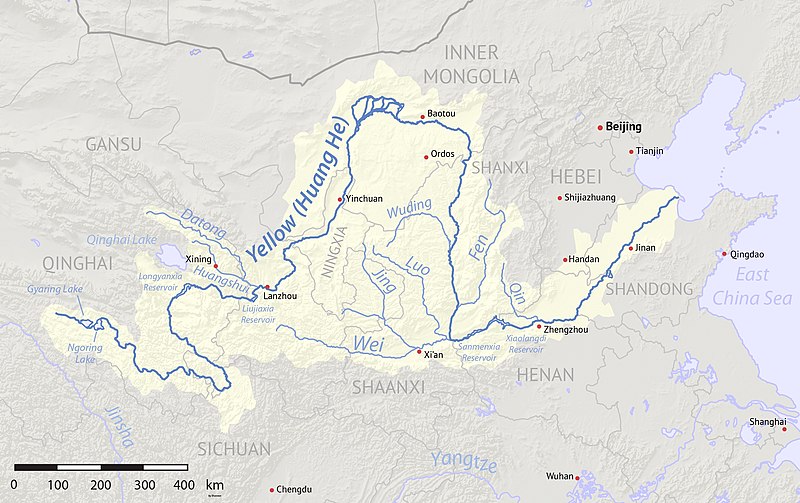
#### Ancient China

<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]

##### Yellow River civilization,

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



Yellow River basin

**What is a River Basin?** A river basin is the portion of land drained by a river and its tributaries. It encompasses all of the land surface dissected and drained by many streams and creeks that flow downhill into one another, and eventually into the Milwaukee River.

**Yangtze civilization**,



Yangtze basin

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

**Liao (ποταμος)** civilization



LIAO river,

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

### ΓΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΥΜΠΕΡΑΣΜΑΤΑ περι πολιτισμων,

Συνηθως ενας μεγαλος ποταμος,

STAPLE FOOD,

ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑ: γιατι ανεπτυχθησαν οπου ανεπτυχθησαν ?,

ΔΕΝ υπαρχουν ΑΝΩΤΕΡΟΙ και ΚΑΤΩΤΕΡΟΙ ΛΑΟΙ,

ΔΥΤΙΚΟΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ

ΚΙΝΕΖΙΚΟΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ

Ο κυριος αντιπαλος του ΔΥΤΙΚΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ.

ΜΑΡΚΟ ΠΟΛΟ,

### ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ της ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ 2004

Εγινε αναρτηση,