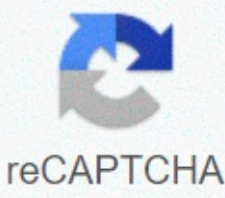




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Chart: Ancient civilizations of the world In this article, we will analyze the fundamental factors of civilizations and determine what the oldest civilizations of the world were through a visual graph and comprehensive descriptions. 1. Fundamental Ffactors of civilizations The concept of civilization has two levels. It refers as much to the moral values of a society as its materials. Karl Marx distinguishes infrastructure (materials) from superstructure (spiritual). This duality has distinguished many current authors between culture and civilization, associating the first term with the dignity of the spiritual and the second with the triviality of the material. But, without a doubt, civilizations are heavily characterized by the development of various cultures that, many times, manifest themselves in them and which form part of the basis of their material development. At the moment, specialists have reached a consensus that there is not one civilization, but different civilizations, and they have made judgments that they are better than the other in their analysis. For example, the singular word civilization is related to those common goods and elements that are variably distributed among all civilizations, for example: fire, writing, calculus, domestication of plants and animals. Or it can refer to the goods to which no particular origin is attributed (or whose origin is linked to the development of the first civilizations of the ancient world and have become part of human heritage) and have become the collective goods of civilization. Ancient civilizations Civilizations are composed of 4 factors: Spaces: Consisting of land, relief, climate, vegetation, animal species and all the consequences this has for humans: agriculture, livestock, food, home, clothing, communication, industry, etc. In other words, the stage at which life develops. Societies: formed by people in their dynamics of continuous interaction, who are carriers and in turn transmitters of a civilization. For example, it is societies that support and encourage civilizations with their tensions and progress. These societies are based on hierarchical relationships, with strong differences between the groups and therefore they generate social conflicts, out of political struggle, and thus continuous evolution. These societies form forms of political organization to regulate their coexistence, which determines the development of the states. The most important signal that distinguishes between cultures and civilizations is without a doubt, the presence or absence of cities. Cities spread in civilizations while barely appearing in cultures. Economies: Each civilisation is determined by economic, technical, biological and demographic Material and biological conditions are always an important factor in the fate of civilizations. The increase or decrease in the population, hygiene and health, economic growth or stagnation, and scientific and technological development have a social and cultural impact and ensure higher levels of development. Collective mentality: Perhaps what is the most characteristic, most uncommunicable aspect is that civilizations share, and what best isolates and distinguishes them, the set of fundamental values that are part of their collective psychology. These mentalities are also impervious to time, changes very slowly. In this respect, religion is the dominant figure at the heart of civilizations, both in the past and in the present. Finally, it should be noted that civilizations evolve and take place over a long period of time. 2. The first civilizations of the ancient world Click to enlarge: Ancient civilizations chart The first civilizations arose in the geographical area called the Ancient Near East, consisting of Northeast Africa and Southeast Asia between the 3500s and 250 BC. Man settled in this region after a very long period of prehistoric roaming, of apparitions on the earthly surface, bringing the first human groups along the valleys of the Tigris, Euphrates and Nile rivers. This region was the birthplace of the first civilizations, thus beginning a long process of changes and influences that formed Western civilization. However, although it is true that Mesopotamia and Egypt are considered the oldest civilized centers, other regions existed in the Far East, in the Indus River Valley in India, and the Yellow River in China. In these areas there were also very old civilized cores, the influence of which was limited to adjacent geographical areas. The first humans and first civilizations originated in Africa and Asia: During prehistoric times, humans lived a nomadic life over a million-year period after herds of animals that gave them meat for food, leather for shelter and bones for tools and weapons. Throughout the existence of these men, who lived during the last ice age (40,000 years ago), the climate was very severe; but by 6000 BC, a 'climate optimum' occurred. The valleys of the great rivers, which were previously nothing more than wide marshy plains, were transformed into huge mud deposits in which the vegetation almost spontaneously emerged. Ancient civilizations of the world - Nile this was the case in the valley of the Nile River, making it a center of demographic attraction. The same thing happened with the fertile plains between the Tigris and the Euphrates; consequently, human, cultural and political expansion took place along the course of the rivers. Favourable climatic conditions, together with the development of agriculture, were two factors that civilizations. Man's food was assured thanks to the country's wealth and, collectively united, humanity developed its creative creative together with his natural desire to perfect himself and achieve a higher standard of living. Read also: Ancient African civilizations The first villages appeared in the mountainous areas of present-day Iraq, next to the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates; the fertile land yielded numerous berries (the first crops were limited to grains, such as wheat and barley), they sowed and harvested using rudimentary tools (raw sickles made of bone or flint), and animals were abundant. Under these circumstances, man became accustomed to living in a fixed place, becoming sedentary, ready to build more solid houses, erect monuments that perpetuated their religious ideas, etc. Factors that influenced the origin of civilizations. The discovery of agriculture. The domestication of animals. The birth of cities. The development of trade. The centralization of political-religious power in a powerful priest-king. The creation of a permanent army. Comparison of the ancient civilizations Civilization 1: Ancient Egypt People of Hamite origin, with Semitic influence. Located in the so-called 'Fertile Crescent', the cradle of Western civilization. In the northeast of Africa, between the Libyan desert (in the west) and Arab mountains (to the east). Egypt runs from south to north along the Nile River, which allows the fertility of the country. That's why Egypt is a gift from the Nile. Territorial division in Lower Egypt (the Nile Delta), capital Memphis and Upper Egypt (the Nile Valley), capital Thebes. Politics In its earliest days, Egypt was divided into small states or 'nomes', under the control of hereditary princes, in charge of civilian, military, judicial administration and worship (officiated by the high priest). During the Old Kingdom (3200 - 2400 BC), with Memphis as capital, King Menes united Egypt and the pharaonic dynasty (First to Fifth Dynasties) began. Bureaucracy among royal officials (writers) and government centralization arises. The pharaoh, with absolute power, has a divine character as he is the son of the sun god. In the Intermediate Period (2400 – 2000 BC), the god Ra rises above the pharaoh. Governors become masters and gentlemen of their districts. The monarchy expires and anarchy takes over Egypt. Ancient civilizations of the world In the Middle Kingdom (2000 - 1788 BC) unity is restored thanks to the princes of Thebes, pharaohs do not rule at all when nobles control the districts (administrative decentralization). Expansion to Nubia. However, the country returns to anarchy, dominated by a mixed Indo-European and Semitic people: the Hyksos. During the New Kingdom (1580 – 1085 BC) the country is liberated by the princes Thebes. At this stage, the pharaoh absolutely governs through

centralized governance. There was now a standing army and warrior nobility. Eastern expansion: Thutmose III (1480 – 1450 1450 palestine, Phoenicia and Syria. Garrisons were established in these places, preserving the customs of the conquered peoples. Through diplomacy, they managed to maintain friendly relations with the Asian princes and establish harmony in the East. The pharaoh tries to make his mark on history, worships with temples dedicated to the gods, celebrates and provides his subjects with a good life. The religious reform of Amenophis IV led to the division of the people, hatred of the pharaoh and anarchy. The Syrian and Palestinian princes became independent. The universal realm was destroyed. With the nineteenth and twentieth dynasties (1350 – 1085 BC), the pharaohs temporarily restore power. With Ramesses II, internal and external peace was achieved, but Egypt saw its sphere of influence diminish, which in the future made him engaged in defending foreign powers. After the twentieth dynasty, the power struggle between the priesthood of Amon, Libyan mercenaries, the kings of Nubia and assyrian rule (671 BC) led the country into a worrying situation. This was overcome only thanks to the twenty-sixth dynasty, the Saite Period (663 BC), which sought to revive the state by imitating the glorious ways of the past and establishing close economic and cultural relations with the Greeks. However, an external incident, the destruction of the Assyrian Empire and the formation of the Persian Empire, would lead to the pharaohs unable to defend themselves against the new power and defeated in the Battle of Pelusium in 525 BC. Egypt then became a Persian province. Society The first inhabitants were nomadic hunters, who settled in the Nile Valley, who devoted themselves to tilling the land. The acquisition and accumulation of land, wealth and power eventually led to a strong social separation between the ruling class (royal family, royal officials, and priests), merchants and craftsmen and a multitude of servants (slaves). These were not closed cabinets, but generally the son inherited the father's profession. Economy In the early years, the inhabitants concentrated on collectively working the country. However, with time, especially from the Old Kingdom, activities diversified. As agriculture developed, trade (those engaged in commercial relations with the peoples of Western Asia), did craftsmanship, mining, and quarries. Religion In the early days, fetishism (spirits incarnated in animals) was the main religious manifestation, accompanied by faith in a tutelary god for each city (Thebe had the ram Amun; in Memphis, Ptah, and the ox Apis). In a second phase the anthropomorphic cult (belief in a god with a human body and the head of an animal). Superior gods appeared, associated with the sun: Ra (Amun-Ra). They also worshipped Ra's son Horus (the rising sun), Seth, the god of and Osiris, the god of the setting sun. In the early days, they were not sects and served only as an explanation of natural phenomena. Over the centuries, human sacrifices for the gods were common. The Egyptians worshipped even good gods as much as evil ones with the same power, because they believe that they are superior to every man and this power should be revered. During the New Kingdom, Amon-Ra became the only and supreme god, the creator of the universe (where monotheism), although people continued to practice polytheism. The priests held an elevated position as mediators between the gods and the people. They were the only teachers in schools, located in the temples. They fed the sciences. Their position was hereditary. The great earthly and spiritual power that the high priest had during the New Kingdom led to the weakening of the state and the pharaoh. The religious reform of Amenophis IV or Akhenaten 'Effective for Aten' (1370 – 1352 BC) led to the worship of one god (monotheism), a new form of the sun god Aten ('sun disc'), the god of love and goodness. The king declared himself the high priest of the new god, destroying the temples and statues dedicated to the other gods and expelling the priests. The new religion imposed moral duties on men. Unlike these changes, once the Amenophis disappeared people returned to their ancestral religious practices (worship of Amun-Ra and the other gods), materialism trumping spirituality. With regard to death, the Egyptian belief was related to the 'ka', i.e. the spirit of every man, who inhabited a body. Therefore, the corpse was mummified at the time of death so that the spirit could live in it forever. Later, they thought that the soul left the body and entered the world of the gods after going through the so-called 'judgment of the dead'. This, in a way, allows us to understand the importance attached to the actions a man has committed during life, which reflects a relative spirituality. Nevertheless, mummification was not abandoned. Cultural progress They developed hieroglyphics (ideographic) writing. Their structural burial monuments stand out: the pyramids, especially those in Giza (Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure), and the construction of mastabas and hypogaea (underground tombs preferably located in the Valley of the Kings). Temples honoring the gods stand out for their greatness; this is the case with the temples of Karnak and Luxor in Thebes dedicated to Amun-Ra. These monumental works built with stone were born out of the desire to express the infinite and the eternal material. They also made important advances in medicine, mathematics, and with the last resulting in a very accurate calendar year of 365 days divided into twelve months, the last of which had five days remaining at the end. The works using the of the Nile had special development, the construction of dikes and irrigation canals. Civilization 2: Ancient Mesopotamia Location Ancient mesopotamia location inhabited by Semitic and Indo-European peoples scattered across the fertile lands surrounded by the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. Mesopotamia or 'the land between two rivers' (the Euphrates and the Tigris) as the Greeks called it lies between Armenia, the mountains of Kurdistan, the Syrian Arabian desert and the Persian Gulf. It is also part of the so-called 'Fertile Crescent'. Mesopotamia is divided into two regions: Assyria (the northernmost and mountainous part) and Babylonia (southern part, an almost flat fertile plane) or Chaldea. The climate is warm and dry, and Mesopotamia would be a sterile steppe if it weren't for the Euphrates and the Tigris, who are born in the Armenian mountains. Every year in April and May, when the snow melts, they flood the land with their waters. Economy Thanks to artificial irrigation, Mesopotamia was one of the most fertile countries, with three harvests per year, rich in grains and vineyards. Among the wildlife were lions, gazelles, ostriches, as well as wild dogs, cats, sheep and donkeys, which had been domesticated a long time ago. A peculiar product was gasoline, from which asphalt was extracted. Society The first inhabitants of Mesopotamia were shepherds and nomads who organized themselves around the collective work and in political bodies with strong authority. Their political organization was the tribe, based on a patriarchal system and the idea of a consanguine community. All members of the tribe are free and equal, there are no social differences. Only the elderly enjoyed a certain superiority, which were created in front by a patriarch. They had placed a common law with particular importance on the right of private and collective revenge and the right to hospitality. Any complaint made to a person was avenged by their family or tribe. Political Old Babylonians After the creation of the first cities, small states were later formed in Babylonia, with a fortified city in the center. At the head was a prince-priest known as patesi, who was considered the representative of the tutelaire deity of the city, with the god being his true owner. The main cities were, in Sumer: your, Uruk, and Nippur, the latter was a religious center for the whole country; in Akkad: Agade, Kish and Lagash of Tello. Both the Akkadians and the Sumerians were warrior peoples. There were countless wars between the small states, each trying to impose themselves on others. Through these contests, the country gradually become united: smaller states were absorbed. The unification of Babylonia was achieved by the Sumerians around 2650 BC. The first great empire was of King Lugalzagesi, all of whom to the shores of the Mediterranean. It ceased to exist after his death, but it went down as the first attempt in history to create a universal empire. After Lugalzagesi's death, the Akkadians established their rule (2600 BC) under the command of Sargon I 'The Lord of the Four Corners of the World', establishing an empire that stretched through Mesopotamia and the eastern part of Asia Minor. The political power of the Babylonians was of great economic and cultural importance (greater than that of the Egyptians). Babylonian merchants treated throughout the eastern world. Babylonian language and writing, weights and measures, law, beliefs and art spread throughout the East. The idea of a universal empire first emerged in Babylonia. Two centuries after its founding, the Akkadian Empire collapsed due to internal disturbances (2400 BC). The Sumerians temporarily regained the unity of the empire, but their struggle for supremacy exhausted their forces and finally, the kingdom succumbed to the advance of the foreign peoples: the Elamites, and especially the Amorites, a Semitic people who inhabited the Syrian-Arab desert. The Amorites succeeded in subjugating the Sumerian Akkadians (2000 BC), creating an empire with Babylon as its capital. The organization of the Babylonian Empire was the work of Hammurabi (1950 - 1905 BC), who after consolidating internal power, triumphed over the Elamites, included Assyria and Syria, and reached a route to the Mediterranean. But Hammurabi was not a conqueror, he devoted himself for everything to giving peace and order to his country. The emperor controlled the government by divine command, he was not worshipped as a god (like the Egyptian pharaohs). He acted as the representative of the god Marduk, the king of the gods, who was considered the true ruler of the empire. Each year the king retreated to a temple, where he came into direct contact with the deity, who gave him his orders and handed out the fate of the empire. Hammurabi's most important work was the codification of the laws (Hammurabi Code) so that every wronged person could read the laws and find justice. In the year 1750 BC, the Hittites (an Indo-European people) invaded Mesopotamia and destroyed the Babylonian Empire thanks to an advantageous weapon of war: the horse-drawn chariot. The Hittite kingdom reached its peak in the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries BC when they divided dominion over the East into a peace treaty with the Egyptian Pharaoh Ramesses II. The Hittite Empire then spread throughout Asia Minor, northern Syria and part of Mesopotamia. In the mid-twelfth century for the empire was destroyed, the victim of large waves of migration. Finally, the destruction of the Babylonian kingdom by the Hittites opened the way for the Kassites (Kurdish-Indo-European people), who ruled for more than five centuries in meaning that their rule was a period of total decline for the country. Religion Like all Semitic peoples and Egyptians, the inhabitants of Mesopotamia saw the world as inhabited by countless spirits, good and bad. They manifested themselves in various objects in nature, such as stones and plants. The bull and the lion were revered as sacred animals and colossal statues of them were erected in temples and palaces. The Babylonians and Assyrians accepted the existence of a large number of gods (polytheism), all of whom were heavenly beings. They attributed human virtues and passions to them. They were benevolent and righteous gods, there were no evil gods. Evil was caused by demons, evil spirits, more powerful than humans, but inferior to gods. They used magic to fight them. The Babylonians divided the universe into heaven, earth and ocean, each of which had a god. Anu was the god of heaven who stood above the other gods. Enlil, the counselor of the gods and lord of the people, and ruled the land. The third god was Ea, the lord of the waters, who gave wisdom. In addition to the worship of these human form gods, they worshipped the stars. The sun god was Shamash (god of justice), was the moon god Sin (god of time), and the planet Venus was Ishtar, goddess of war and love. Each city also had its own tutelaire god, with Marduk (Babylon) and Asur (Assyria) standing out. They became national gods, worshipped as supreme gods. The Babylonians strived to find a solution to the problem of why we live and suffer. According to Babylonian faith, Marduk formed man in his image of a pile of clay kne covered with his own blood. The problem that worried them the most was death. They snort the bodies of their dead because otherwise, the spirit of the dead would become a harmful spirit. When the body received a final tribute, the soul (edimnu) was lowered into the 'great land', to the house of darkness, where darkness reigned and the dead had dust for food. This faith left a bleak and sad impression on spiritual life. Every man depended on a custodian god, who was intermediate with other gods. Therefore man had to worship this god, otherwise it would abandon him, and all kinds of setbacks would turn towards him. It was necessary to get the benevolence of the gods through prayers, sacrifices and magic. What they asked most was a long earthly life to avoid the torments of the afterlife. Progress The Sumerians, intelligent and active, made the land arable, construction canals and and dried the marshes. They founded cities and maintained active trade. Of all the progress of the Sumerians, the most important was the invention of cuneiform. In the millennium BC, their art and science had already reached an astonishing height. Civilization 3: Ancient India Location Ancient India map South east of Asia, between the Indus and Ganges Ganges on the so-called Hindustan Peninsula. A wide plain extends around the Indus, a place conducive to growing crops. The periodic floods of the river covered a wide area of land, which, with a system of irrigation canals, was an effective tool in the fertilization of the country. Society The Hindus did not mix with subdued peoples. To maintain the purity of the blood, they set up a caste system. Each caste was a closed social group, marriage between members of different castes is forbidden. The caste system remains in India to this day, which is the biggest problem for any social reform of political reforms. The Hindus have three castes: 1) Brahmin or priests; 2) Kshatriya or warriors, who belong to nobles, princes, and kings; and 3) Vaishya, the people who focus on trade, industry and culture. The vanquished have two cabinets: 1) the Shudra, and 2) the untouchables. These cabinets are despised because they are considered impure. They do not belong to the socio-political organism. Politics By the year 2500 BC, several powerful cities were located in the Indus Valley, including Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. These cities had a strong commercial organization thanks to river navigation in the territory, allowing them to acquire innovations from other places, especially Mesopotamia. At the head of the government was the priest-king. Economy The Indusdalen were used for agricultural work (cotton and grain cultivation). They also entered into commercial relations with Mesopotamia. Religion Like theAryans and other peoples, the Hindus degood the forces of nature and formed a large number of sects. As a result of theological speculation, the Brahmanism doctrine was formed. But this was practiced only by the most elite spirits, while a large crowd of people continued to worship polytheistic gods. However, the same general tendencies predominate in Brahmanism and popular beliefs. Similar concepts and the same divine figures appear in both, if the former is derived from the latter, forming a purge of it. Beliefs appear to be expressed in the Vedas, the ancient holy books, and in the laws of Manu. Brahmanism Brahmanism is a pantheistic religion. The world is the material manifestation of the 'brahma' (the Brahma soul of the world, universal soul), which permeates everything. But although the Brahma creates and permeates matter, this in itself is bad. The human body has no value either. The 'atman', the soul of man, is condemned to last in the body to atone for old mistakes. If the atman does not purify itself, it will have to be reincarnated into new beings after the death of the corresponding body, whether their behavior has been good or bad, these reincarnations will be in inferior beings (minerals, plants, animals) or superior beings (humans, spirits, genies). According to this science of the of souls, any reincarnation is a punishment for not having achieved purification, but at the same time it is a new opportunity to achieve it. Through asceticism, the suppression of passions, humiliation and meditation, the soul reaches purification until it is finally able to get rid of the body. The final end is the complete separation of matter, the destruction of the individual soul by its return to the world, which is the one and all, the identification of the Atman with the Brahma. Brahmanism preaches denial of life. It does not want to eliminate the evil of the world, but to flee the world. The most perfect representative of Brahmanism is the yogi who, leaving the things of this world, devotes himself entirely to asceticism, humiliation and meditation. Brahmanism verifies and approves the caste system, because according to them each caste represents a higher stage in the process of purification of the soul. Buddhism: Brahmanism declined more and more. Against this, against the caste system and against the popular polytheistic cults, it arose in around 500 BC. Gautama Buddha (someone awake) taught a new doctrine to rid the world of evil. A deep pessimism dominated in his doctrine. The world is drastically bad. Man can be rid of evil through charity, compassion and love. By forgoing and suppressing passions and appetites, in favor of truth, etc., the soul enters nirvana, where it is extinguished. Buddhism is a very peculiar religion, because it is one without a god, it is complete atheism. The world and man are intrinsically evil. Life is suffering. It is necessary to destroy individual existence in order to rid yourself of suffering. Happiness lies in extinction, the entrance to Nirvana. Initially, Buddhism was widespread in India, but because it was aimed at all people and against the caste system, it then led to a powerful response from Brahmanism. Eventually it almost completely disappeared. Instead it spread through East Asia (Burma, Siam, Indochina, Tibet, Mongolia, China, Japan). Buddhism originally became a religion without a god, it had no cult at first. There were no temples, ceremonies or prayers. But because the masses could not believe in a purely abstract religion, the godd Buddha himself. Progress The Hindu cities were known for their progress; each had temples, a public bath with central heating, lounges and granaries. The streets were lined with houses with terraces, many two stories high, built with baked bricks, and people used bitumen on ceilings and walls to avoid moisture. Indus plumbing was the most advanced of its time. The large houses had wells for drinking water and bath water, and a The cities flourished for nearly a thousand years, but around 1700 BC, they were devastated by earthquakes and floods. Indian sculptors made both the numbers and the stone. In Mohenjo-Daro, carved seals with animal figures and symbols from an as-yet undiscovered form of writing have been found. Civilization 4: Ancient China Location Ancient China map In the fertile valleys of the Yellow River and the Yangtze developed one of humanity's most fascinating and fertile civilizations: the Chinese. Politics An empire controlled by the emperor was formed, which was in the hands of several dynasties or families: Shang Dynasty: (circa 1766 - 1027 BC) This dynasty was founded after a series of tribal wars. It extended to Mongolia and along the valley of the Yellow River. The capital was Yinxu. Shang society was strongly developed and ruled by a hereditary class of aristocrats. At the head was the king, who presided over a military nobility and chose territorial governors. Between this aristocratic class and the common people, there was a priestly cult. Their economy was based on agriculture, which included the cultivation of millet, wheat and barley. They mastered bronze metallurgy and also their delicate jade sculptures and silk fabrics were famous. The cult to the deceased emperors decided and occasionally they would carry out human sacrifices. The Shang Dynasty came to an end weakened by neighboring peoples and was replaced by the Zhou. Zhou Dynasty: (circa 1027 – 256 BC) This was the last dynasty of kings before the imperial dynasties. Their capital was located in the city of Xi'an and they divided the kingdom into several states controlled by a local governor, who completed central orders. Over time, these states became more and more independent, and the power of the dynasty was weakened. The cities grew, forming a commercial class that uses money instead of barter. There was a great cultural development in this period; there were great thinkers and philosophers, such as Confucius, the creator of Confucianism (see box) and Lao Tzu, the creator of tao te ching and Taoism, who worships the spirits of nature and ancestors. A large number of great books were produced, including the I Ching (or Classic of Changes), the Shijing (or Classic of Poetry) among others. In the year 256 BC, the Zhou Dynasty finally came to an end when the central government lost power and broke into seven major states. Ch'in or Qin Dynasty: (circa 221 – 207 BC) The seven separate states fought among themselves to control China. Finally, the Ch'in of Qin were victorious and their king, Zheng, established a heavily authoritarian great empire (221). In addition, he called himself Qin (or Ch'in) Shi Huang Di (First Emperor of China). The emperor implemented a series of administrative and economic measures, in addition to promoting cultural Among his famous works are the construction of the Great Wall of China, which was built to defend the empire from invasions. This was extensive and reconstructed by later dynasties. Due to the harsh government and heavy taxes, when the emperor died, in 210 BC, civil war broke out. This, in addition to the constant threats of invading peoples, caused the empire to fall and the Han came to power. Society Ancient civilizations chart China Aristocratic society. This means a society with strictly identified social strata, in which the most powerful class rules the least powerful. At the head is the king, who presided over a military nobility and chose territorial governors, who were obliged to offer their services in military enterprises. In this sense, we see a characteristic parallelism with European feudalism that would take place about a thousand to two thousand years later, in an area with which there would only be trade routes, and thus cultural exchange around 200 BC (Silk Road). At a lower level were the ordinary people, who are the most people, and who did not have a decision quake. Between the aristocratic class and the common people was a learned priestly social stratum who dealt with government and administrative documents. Economy based on rice cultivation. In addition, millet, wheat, barley and rice were grown. Silkworms were also cared for, and they bred dogs, pigs, sheep and oxen. Religion They followed the principles of Confucius. Confucianism, more than a religious system, is a moral system, based on the importance of goodness and spirit. They never had a specially designed religion. Yet, it is known that, like most Eastern civilizations, they worshipped their ancestors (Animism, a definition in the religious sense) by creating altars and statues for them, and equipping them with a special knowledge and a series of supernatural powers. They also believed that the soul of the ancestors, or their plans, could be read in the stars, known as Chinese astrology, but it was never particularly advanced, unlike that of Babylonians, Egyptians or Hindus. Like other cultures of the time, they worshipped a series of different gods, depending on the region, inherited from the different populations of the Yangshuo and Longshan cultures, sometimes of course, or represent human attitudes or feelings. Their gods were anthropomorphic and zoomorphic, so they are defined as polytheists. The most important of the gods was Shangdi the Supreme Deity'. Progress Two philosophical currents were formed, the most important in China, which remain to this day: Confucianism (moral principles of the great philosopher Confucius) and Taoism (harmony with nature). The Great Wall of China was built. Writing, almost as it is now, is made. Formation of hydraulic works extremely important cultural connections (Silk Road). Invention and development of the paper industry. Buddhism flourished. The Grand Canal between the Yangtze and yellow rivers Built. There was great artistic development, in painting and poetry, and in cartography and mathematics. Mathematics.

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