

BGS

CLASS-VI

Chapter-2










Bangladesh and World Civilization

The old society was not like our present society. In course of time, agriculture has advanced the development of society and civilization. About 6000 years ago first urban civilization thrived in the world. Ancient civilizations mainly thrived in Asia and Africa, after that Europe.



Indus civilization is a contemporary of Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilization. On the other hand Second urban civilization of Indian subcontinent is contemporary of Greek and Roman civilization.

Timeline on World Civilization

4000BC	3150BC	2700BC	2000BC	800BC	600BC	550BC	550BC	300BC
↓		↓		↓		↓		↓
	↓		↓		↓		↓	
Mesopotamia civilization		Indus civilization		Greek civilization		Roman civilization		Mahasthangar
	Egyptian civilization		Chinese civilization		Uari-Bateshwar		Persian civilization	

Indus Civilization

Period: 2700 BC–1700 BC

Original Location: Around the basin of the Sind river

Current Location: Northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India

Major Highlights: First civilization of Indian subcontinent



One of the oldest civilizations, it was covering an area of 1.25 million kilometers. This civilization also known as the Harappan civilization and the Mohenjo-Daro civilization, named after the excavation sites where the remains of the civilization were found. A sophisticated and technologically advanced urban culture is evident in the Indus Valley civilization making its capital the first urban center in the region. Their culture was rich in arts and crafts as well.

Important Contribution:

- Indus civilization developed on the bank of rivers named Sind, Sarwaswati, Hakra etc.
- In the cities of Indus, an advanced town planning is found.
- In every house, there were wells of water and planned drainage system.
- Numerous relics of this widespread civilization have been found at different region of Indian Subcontinent.
- There were arrangements of internal and external commerce in this civilization.

Second Urban Civilization (Indian Subcontinent):

By 1700 BC, the Indus civilization had gradually broken up into smaller cultures, called late Harappan cultures and post-Harappan cultures. However, in 700 BC, another civilization developed on the bank of Ganges termed as **second urban civilization**. Some aspects of Indus art, agriculture and social organization became incorporated into second urban civilization.

- The relics of the second urban civilization of **Indian subcontinent** have been discovered in 41 archaeological sites and Bangladesh has 2 sites.

1. Uari-Bateshwar
2. Mahasthangar(Pundranagar)

Wari-Bateshwar:

Period: 600 BC–400 BC

Original Location: Bank of river old Brahmaputra

Current Location: Belaboupazila, Narshingdi district

Major Highlights: Was the city-centre.



Wari-Bateshwar was destroyed and went under earth.. In 1930s, local schoolteacher Hanif Pathan and afterward his son Habibulla Pathan started collecting those artifacts and later carried out research with a curious mind. But for a long time, this potentially important archaeological site had failed to attract the attention of professional archaeologists in Bangladesh. After waiting for 60 years, archaeological exploration started in 1989 resulting regular excavation from 2000.

Important Contribution:

- Uari-Bateshwar built up on the bank of ancient Brahmaputra.

- It was a river port and the city centre of that urban civilization.
- It had commercial connection with Mediterranean region and south-east Asia.
- In Uari-Bateshwar, metal ornaments, less costly stone, glass-made bead, road made of lime and brick-dust, brick-built monument, forts etc. have been discovered.
- The earliest art of painting of Bangladesh has been discovered at Uari-Bateshwar.

Mahasthangar(Pundranagar):

Period: 300 BC–800 AD

Original Location: Bank of river Karotoa

Current Location: Shibganithana, Bogura district

Major Highlights: Was the capital of Pundraburdwan.



Mahasthangarh is one of the earliest urban archaeological sites so far discovered in Bangladesh. The ancient capital of Pundravardhana is located 18 km north of Bogra on the Bogra town. The land in the region is almost 36 metres (118 ft) above sea level. Several personalities contributed to the discovery and identification of the ruins at Mahasthangarh. Alexander Cunningham was the first to identify the place as the capital of Pundravardhana. He visited the site in 1879.

Important Contribution:

- Mahasthangar built on the bank of river Karotoa of Bangladesh.
- The city was rich in wealth and resources.

- It had communication with many cities of the Indian subcontinent for commercial purposes.
- There was human settlement due to fertile land and communication by the river.
- There were many Buddhist vihara Brahmin temples in mahasthangar.

Mesopotamian Civilization

Period: 4000 BC–500 BC

Original Location: Northeast by the Zagros mountains, southeast by the Arabian plateau

Current Location: Iraq, Syria, and Turkey

Meaning: Land between rivers

Major Highlights: Hanging garden of Babylon.



The **first urban civilization** of the world is **Mesopotamia Civilization**. It was refined this, adding to and formalizing all these systems, and combining them to create the first civilization.

In the region of Mesopotamia, several civilizations developed at different times. People developed the idea of agriculture and slowly started to domesticate animals for both food and to assist in farming. They prospered in the regions of modern-day Iraq, then known as Babylonia, Sumer, and the Assyria Highlands.

Important Contribution:

- Mesopotamian civilization developed on the bank of river Tigris and Euphrates.
- They emerged a special type of script named 'cuniform'.
- They made excellent religious temples named 'ziggurat'.
- Old Babylonian king Hammurabi made a collection of laws.
- Assyrians were very good in warfare.
- They built houses, made statues, practiced science and so on.

Egyptian Civilization

Period: 3150 BC–30 BC

Original Location: Banks of the Nile

Current Location: Egypt

Major Highlights: Construction of pyramids



Ancient Egypt is one of the oldest and culturally rich civilizations on this list. The ancient Egyptian civilization, a majestic civilization from the banks of the Nile, is known for its prodigious culture, its pharaohs, the enduring pyramids, and the Sphinx.

Important Contribution:

- Egyptian civilization developed on the bank of river Nile.
- The Egyptian kings were called pharaoh.
- They invented the technique of making 'mummy'.
- In the process of preserving dead bodies with care, they learnt to make 'pyramids'.
- They were expert at making stone and bronze statue.
- They could invent a script looked like picture named 'Hieroglyphic'.

Chinese Civilization

Period: 2000 BC–1046 BC

Original Location: Yellow River and Yangtze region

Current Location: Country of China

Major Highlights: The Great wall of China



Ancient China – also known as Han China – comes in at number five and doubtlessly has one of the most diverse histories. In fact, if you consider all the dynasties from the very first to the very last that ever ruled in China, a significantly huge period of time needs to be covered.

Important Contribution:

- Chinese civilization developed on the bank of river Howangho and Yangtze
- They developed a strong agricultural system.
- They were expert at making bronze statues and artifacts.
- They built a great wall to defend them from the attack of enemies.

Persian Civilization

Period: 550 BC–331 BC

Original Location: Egypt in the west to Turkey in the north, and through Mesopotamia to the Indus river in the east

Current Location: Modern-day Iran

Major Highlights: efficient administration and special religious pattern.



There was a time when the ancient Persian civilization was, in fact, the most powerful empire in the world. They developed it in **sixth century BC** Though only in power for a little over 200 years, the Persians conquered lands that covered over two million square miles. From the southern parts of Egypt to parts of Greece and east to parts of India, the Persian Empire was known for its military strength and wise rulers.

Important Contribution:

- Emperor Darius turned the Persian kingdom into an empire conquering many countries.
- To run the entire empire properly, he divided the whole empire into 21 provinces.
- He constructed highways to communicate with each of the provinces.
- He started postal system.
- Excellent monuments and statues were made in the Persian civilization.

Greek Civilization

Period: 800 BC–479 BC

Original Location: Sicily, North Africa, and as far west as France

Current Location: Greece

Major Highlights: Concepts of democracy and martial law



The ancient Greeks may not have been the oldest civilization, but they are doubtlessly one of the most influential. Among other things, the Greeks invented the ancient Olympics, and formed the concept of democracy and the Senate. They laid the foundations for modern geometry, biology, and physics. [Pythagoras](#), [Archimedes](#), [Socrates](#), [Plato](#), [Aristotle](#), their inventions, theories, beliefs, and heroics have had a significant impact on this civilizations.

Important Contribution:

- The states of Greece were called city state.
- Commerce was the main source of income.
- Athens and Sparta were two important states of Greece.
- Democracy developed in Athens while martial law developed in Sparta.
- They played an important role in all sector including religion, architecture, philosophy and science.

Roman Civilization

Period: 550 BC–465 AD

Original Location: Village of the Latini

Current Location: Rome, Italy.

Major Highlights: Warrior Nation.



Roman civilization emerged around the **sixth century BC**. Even the story behind the foundation of ancient Rome is the stuff of legend and myth. Rome also saw the rise and fall of some of the [greatest emperors](#) in human history, like **Julius Caesar**, **Trajan**, and **Augustus**.

Important Contribution:

- Rome civilization was business dependent.
- They were a warrior nation.
- They built stone and brick-built house, road and streets etc.
- They were famous in making stone statues.
- In the field of science they contributed much.

>>After reading the whole chapter Students will solve MCQ and CQ from text book.

>>Answer to the creative question:

Incident -1: Rina was read about a civilization developed in 600 B.C. The emperor of that civilization turned the whole kingdom into an empire conquering many countries and they had two major contribution.

Incident- 2: Tina was astonished to read the city was rich in wealth and resources and well protected with fort wall and trench. And it was a prosperous city like the legacy of the second urban civilization.

- a)What was the name of religious temple of Mesopotamian?
- b) Explain the Chinese civilization.
- c)Identify the major contribution of civilization reflected in incident 1.
- d)Incident -2 civilization indicate prosperous socioeconomic condition of Bangladesh. Analyze.

Prepared by

Zakiya Sultana

Assistant Teacher (Morning)