Ancient Civilizations

- ______________ societies – existed for millennia after agriculture was first introduced.
- As villages grew & increased functional specialization occurred, there was a greater need for ________ systems & structures; led to early states (centralized political hierarchy w/ at least ________ levels of administration).
- __________ Era (occurred b/w 7,000 – 5,000 B.C.) – for the development of states & urbanization in Southwest Asia.
- __________ societies – a hierarchy of social classes developed as populations grew (e.g. priests, merchants, administrators, farmers...)

Function and Location (of Ancient Cities)

- The ancient city was the ____________ focus of the state; need for central organization may first have risen from the invention of ________; other organizational needs included – collection of ________, ________ against enemies (needed to build walls), acquisition & storage of ________, etc...
- Organization of food required an ____________ – decision makers who controlled resources & lives; most likely the first to develop ________ & recordkeeping). Writing made possible the codification of ________ & preservation of ________.
- Geographic ________ was also key to a city’s success – key advantages were proximity to productive ________ for food, availability of ________ for transportation & survival, and the ________ of the site against enemies.

Ancient Cities

- _____________ - its cities were usually protected by earthen ________, religious ________ dominated the landscape (often built on mounds); the richest lived near the city’s ________, whereas the poorest remained on the ________; ordinary citizens lived in _____-walled houses with only narrow lanes b/w the homes; there was no ________ disposal (dumped garbage in streets); disease kept the population small (10,000-15,000 max).

Mesopotamian cities were political centers, ________ centers (rulers were essentially god-kings), and educational centers – they were the anchors of culture & society.
Ancient Cities (cont’d)
• ________ had a worldwide impact (e.g. affected Western Europe), every city had an ________ (best structures built on high point of city; e.g. Parthenon); they also had an ________ (“market”; public spaces built in the lower points of the city w/ steps – debated, lectured, socialized… later became commercial centers); most had excellent ________ (only affecting the rich primarily).
• Life was miserable for many - housing & sanitation was no better than in __________; most of the building had been done by ________ (same as in Mesopotamia).

Parthenon, Greece
Nimes Aqueduct, France

• In _______, _____________ networks linked urban places by road, river & sea, they used a ___________ grid pattern (Greek), had ________ (markets – Greek), ________ (expanded from Greek theater), the collapse of Rome coincided w/ the disintegration of its urban system & transportation networks (b/w 500 – 1,000 A.D. the ____ had invaded Europe – e.g. Spain & Sicily).
• __________ Europe – the “Medieval __________” (marked by warmer climate (beginning ~2,000 yrs. ago) expanded farmlands, aided Europe’s recovery & led to the defeat of the Moors); the “Little _______” (14th – 17th c., colder & drier climate forced farmers & peasants to the cities).

Urban Concepts
• Gideon Sjoberg (1960) – said cities should be viewed as products of their societies & development; 1) ________ - ________, 2) ________, 3) ________ (may be inaccurate – industries did exist), 4) ________ - ________; preliterate, feudal, & preindustrial cities were products as well as reflections of their cultures.
• __________ city – country’s largest city, most expressive of national culture, may be the capital (e.g. Paris, London, Tokyo…).
• Urban ________ (pre – European colonization) – crescent-shaped urban zone across Eurasia (from England to Japan), cities developed along the ________ & spice trade route, many cities are located along the interior (not the coasts).
• __________ cities (e.g. Lisbon, Amsterdam, London, …) – maritime trade disrupted old trade routes & centers of power starting in the 1500s (from interior to coastal ports); central square became focus (“downtown”), these cities became nodes of a network of trade; brought huge riches to Europe.
• __________ cities – grew out of the Ind. Rev. and the “Little Ice Age”; associated w/ mushrooming population, factories, tenement buildings, railroads,…; poor living & health conditions; cities improved w/ government intervention, city planning, zoning,…
• __________ cities – transportation & road systems allow dispersal into suburbs, hallmark of American life; __________ – architecture & design developed for look & commerce (disjointed from historical roots).