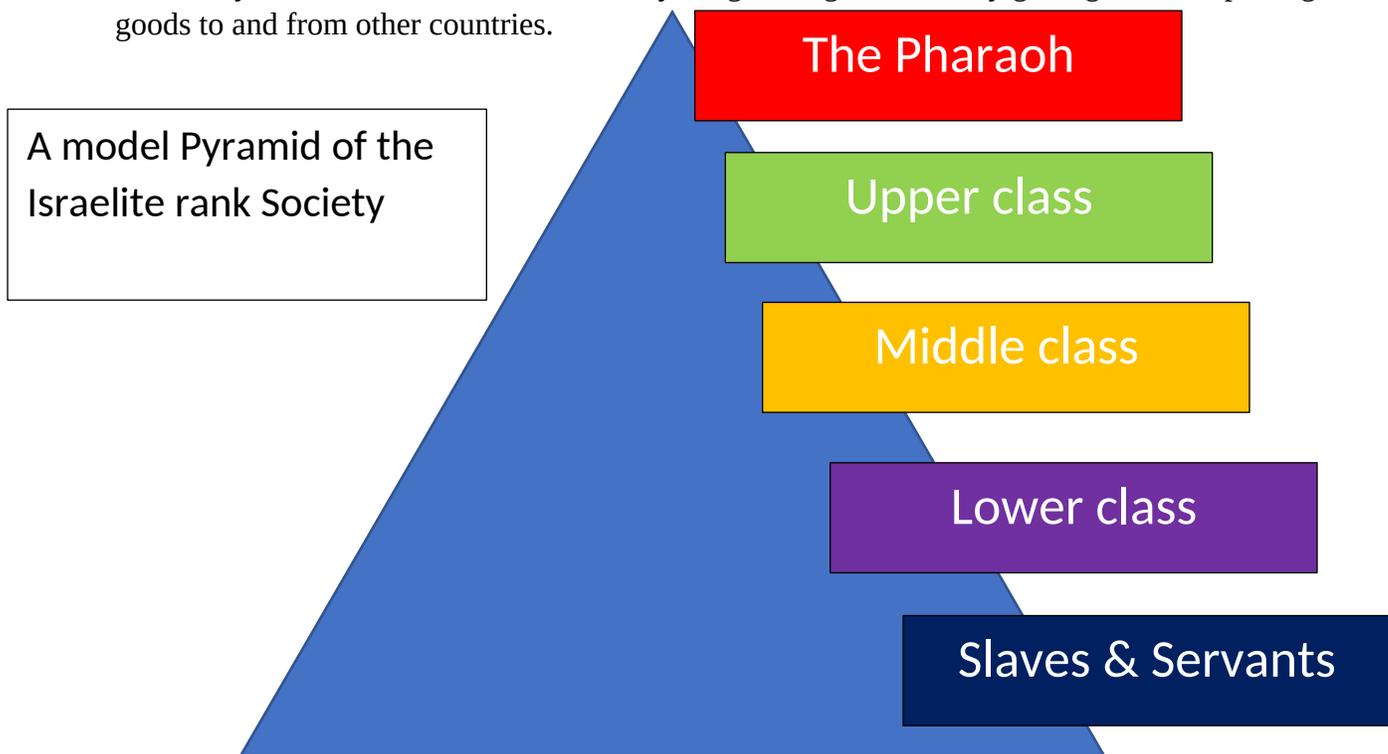


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HIS 113 World Civilization

As I read what I notice that a lot of early societies have in common is they all have their own culture, God, law, architecture, they went to war, and also started to have political views. What I noticed that the Hittites started to do that was similar to what have in America today is, they had chiefdoms which was similar to having states like in today's society. In today's society we have marketing, selling, and we can also ship goods. Back then in the Hittite society they did a lot of trading and raiding until after the Trojan war, the bronze age came to an end at about 1200 BC. After the Trojan war there was more trading and marketing, there were also city-states being established in the North-West by the descendants of the Mycenaean Greeks. The Arameans have also done something similar to the Mycenaean Greeks which is developing their own small towns and cities. Even though these are different groups of people they both were developing cohesive communities instead of a kingdom. They both lacked leadership and wealth, but they made their swords and spear bearing infantry. Both communities compared to America today, as you read you can notice that the Mycenaean Greeks and Arameans both had small communities and didn't have really big cities or a leader. Whereas in America we have multiple states, big cities, a government, a leading figure or as we say a president. Even though our president makes a lot of decisions and can control how our country runs, the president can't control everything and even the government can't do certain things because of the constitution. We also have a strong military with more advanced technology and weaponry. We are also a wealthy country with many resources, and we also have ways to get things we need by getting and transporting goods to and from other countries.



This pyramid model shows the different classes and society ranks that the Israelite society had. The Pharaoh was the highest class along with other upper class following behind, then there is the working middle class who are regular citizens apart of society, then you have the lower class who are more poor or sadly less noticed, and then you have slaves and servants. To go deeper into the Israelite history there was a Hebrew kingdom that stayed unified from 1050 BC until 930 BCE. Then the one kingdom split into two kingdoms which was the Kingdom of Israel that was in the north and the Kingdom of Judah that was in the South. There were also smaller kingdoms that prospered in the Interregnum. This was between the Great Empires that lasted from 1200 BCE to 600 BCE. The Hebrews would migrate into Palestine, and they settled down near other agricultural members, but they didn't try to resemble themselves with that group of people but since they are living in their environment they may converted to identifying with the people in that society. There were ten tribes that have rebelled against becoming one community but because of pressure from other states the ten tribes all united.

