

Unit 1: Ancient World

Section 1:

Early Peoples and River Civilizations (P. 2-8)

Nomads	People who moved from place to place hunting and gathering their food
Cultural Diffusion	Exchange of ideas, customs and goods among cultures
Neolithic	Agricultural revolution, farming and domestic animals changed the way people lived. Settling in one area
Technology	Tools and skills that could be used to meet their basic needs
Polytheistic	Belief in more than one god
Fertile Crescent	Crescent-shaped region of good farmland created by the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, stretches from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.
Ziggurats	Pyramid type structure, used to worship their gods
Cuneiform	Wedge-shaped writing formed by pressing a pen-like instrument into clay. (Sumerian writing system)
Code of Hammurabi	First major collection of laws. Harsh punishment, "eye for an eye"
Dynasty	Ruling family

1. How did paleolithic people acquire food from their natural environment?
 - Traveled from place to place in search of food
 - Hunted game and gathered berries

2. What are three ways in which cultural diffusion occurs?

- Trade
- Warfare
- Migration

3. Identify the changes that occurred to the way people lived during the Neolithic Revolution.

- People started to settle in one place
- Domesticated animals and started to farm
- Civilization and cities begin to form

4. List and explain five characteristics of early civilizations

1. Cities- people live in a certain area. Leaders created public works (roads, bridges and defensive walls)
2. Traditional Economy- Based on farming, skilled craftsman
3. Organized Religion- Priests and worshipers tried to gain the favor of these gods through complex rituals
4. Job Specialization and Social Classes- Specialize in certain jobs because there are so many jobs that need to be completed in a civilization
5. Art and Architecture- Temples and palaces, symbols of the power of rulers

5. What is a traditional economy?

- Based on farming, skilled craftworks like pottery, cloth and other goods

6. As you read record information about Egypt

Egypt

Concept	Main Idea
Geographic Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Settled along the Nile River- Floods soak lands and leave behind fertile soil to farm- River used as a highway, drinking and irrigation
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Polytheistic- Afterlife- Mummification used to preserve the dead for afterlife
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pharaoh was both a god and a king- Buried in pyramids
Social Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Divided into social classes1. Pharaoh

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Priests 3. Nobles 4. Peasants 5. Slaves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women have higher status than other ancient civilization
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7. What geographical features of the Fertile Crescent helped civilization to grow and ideas to spread between cultures?

- Lack of Natural barriers allow for frequent migration and invasions

8. Look at the Map on page 6 to help answer the following questions:

A. Which two rivers ran through the Fertile Crescent?

1. Tigris and Euphrates

B. Which two river valley civilizations are shown on the map

1. Egyptian and Mesopotamian

9. Compare Sumerian Society to Egyptian Society. How are they alike? How are they different?

Egypt	Similar	Sumerian
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writing Systems 2. Religious structures (pyramid and ziggurats) 3. Polytheistic 4. Trade made them wealthy 	

10. What were the two main cities of the Indus River Valley? What were unique about the cities?

- Harappa and Mohenjo-Dara
- Grid like cities, think NYC streets

11. Why did the Chinese call their culture the Middle Kingdom?

- Believed that their culture was the center of the Earth

12. What were the main characteristics of the Shang government, society and religion?

Government

- Dynastic Cycle centralized government

Society

- Social Classes
- Noble warriors owned land
- Most people peasants

Religion

- Many gods and spirits
- Asked dead ancestors to intercede with gods

13. What were some important contributions of early river civilizations? How are these advancements important today?

Egypt

- Mummification, helped learn about the human body and surgery
- Architecture, pyramids
- Writing system, hieroglyphics

Mesopotamia

- Wheeled vehicles
- Calendars
- Writing system, cuneiform

Indus River Valley

- Grid like city setup
- Plumbing with baths and sewers

China

- Writing system, Pictographs

Section 2:**Classical Civilizations (P.9-17)**

Mandate of Heaven	Divine approval to rule Dynastic Cycle <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. New Dynasty2. Life is good3. Problems (Flood, Earthquake, Invasion)4. New Dynasty Takes Over
Feudalism	Local Lords controlled their own region but owed military service to the ruler
Qin	Ended feudal states, centralized Government The Great Wall of China built
Han Dynasty	Wudi, created civil service system (examinations based on teaching of Confucius)
Mauya Dynasty	(India) Strong Central Government run through bureaucracy
Bureaucracy	A system of managing government through departments that are run by appointed officials
Asoka	Mauyan leader Tolerant of other beliefs, religions United a diverse group of people
Polis	City-State
Aristocracy	Government ruled by the landowning elite
Direct Democracy	A large number of male citizens took part in daily running of the government.

Hellenistic	Blend of Greek, Persian, Egyptian and Indian cultures
Republic	Officials chosen by the people
Senate	Most powerful governing body
Patricians	Landholding upperclass
Plebeians	Farmers, merchants, artisans and traders
Pax Romana	Roman Peace
Laws of the Twelve Tables	Written down laws that were published in market place for people to know their laws
Aqueducts	Bridge like structures that carried water from the hills to the cities
Silk Road	Trade route that linked China and Mesopotamia

1. Look at the chart on Page 10 to help you answer the following question:

A. How might a dynasty lose the Mandate of Heaven?

- Earthquake, Famine, invaders

2. As you read fill in the effects of Rule of the Han Dynasty in China

Han Dynasty

Reduced Taxes
Ease the harsh policies
Civil Service Exams for Government jobs
Technology- Wheelbarrow, fishing reel, rudder (device to steer ships)
Science- Acupuncture, herbal remedies
Arts- crafts workers, artisans working on bronze, ceramics and silk

3. How did the Geography of Greece affect both its economic activity and its political divisions?

Mountains, isolated valleys and small islands prevented the Greeks from building a large Empire

City-States were created which caused rivalries

4. How were the roles of women in Athenian and Han societies similar?

Both groups viewed women as inferior

5. What impact did classical Greece have on the development of Modern political system?

Democracy, people are elected to run the government

6. Compare the cities of Sparta and Athens

Sparta	Similar	Athens
Monarchy Military society Trade and travel allowed Women own property Military training for all boys	Common Language Shared heroes Olympic Games Same gods and religious beliefs	Limited Democracy Laws made by assembly Only male citizens in assembly Trade with other city-states Education for boys Women inferior

7. What impact did Rome have on the development of later political systems?

Rome created a republic, officials were chosen by the people

Future political systems, legislative branch where laws are created. (Congress in the United States)

8. Identify the Roman Contributions in the following areas:

Law	Equality under law Right of the accused Innocent before proven guilty Laws of Twelve Tables, Laws written down and posted in public
Art and Architecture	Greek-Style Buildings and Statues Latin Language, poetry and philosophical
Engineering	Built roads, bridges, harbors and aqueducts Improved the arch and dome

9. Write the Cause and Effect of the development of the Phoenician Alphabet

Cause

Wanted to be able to record business transactions once their range of trade expanded

Effect

Alphabet is used today

10 List three contribution of each classical civilization listed below:

India	Well Organized Government, Roads, harbors, Spread of Buddhism
China	Civil Service Exams, Wheelbarrow, rudder, fishing reel, acupuncture, herbal remedies
Greece	Direct Democracy, Greek Philosophy (Socrates, Plato and Aristotle), Literature (Homer, Sophocles, Euripides), Greek Art (Human like details in statues) Greek Architecture (Parthenon)

Section 3

Rise and Fall of Great Empires

Wudi	Han Emperor, who strengthened Chinese government. Removed Harsh Laws Civil Service System used to help choose officials Helped to develop Silk Road
Silk Road	Trade route from Chinese capital to Mediterranean Sea
Augustus	Roman Emperor, created civil service system
Pax Romana	Roman PEace

1. Compare and Contrast the Fall of the Han and Roman Empires

Han	Similar	Roman
Warlords controlled land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-High Taxes-People stopped supporting government-Government upset the lower classes-Empires became divided-Outside invaders	Forced to higher outside soldiers

Section 4

Emergence and Spread of Belief Systems

Animism	The belief that everything living and nonliving in nature had a spirit
brahman	HIndus belief in one unifying spirit
reincarnation	Rebirth of the soul in a new body, allows people to continue their journey toward union with brahman
karma	All the deeds of a person's life that affect his or her existence in next life
dharma	Moral and religious duties that are expected of an individual
Upanishads	Hindu sacred text
Buddha	Enlightened One, Siddartha Gautama
Nirvana	Union with the universe and release from the cycle of death and rebirth
Monotheistic	Belief in one God
Torah	Sacred Scripture
Messiah	Jewish word for Savior sent by God
Bible	Sacred Text of Christianity, Old and New Testament
Hijra	Journey to Medina
Quran	Sacred Text of Islam
Sharia	Body of laws for Islam
Missionaries	People dedicated to spreading a religion
Diaspora	Scattering of People (Romans expelled the Jews from Palestine)

1. Identify the Hindu belief System Below:

Hinduism

Mono or Polytheistic?	Poly
Sacred Text	Vedas Upanishads

Founder	No Single Founder
Beliefs	Karma/Dharma Reincarnation Use of Caste System

1. What system defines the social system of Hinduism? Explain
Caste System- Three basic caste groups Priests (Brahmins), warriors (Kshatriyas) and herders, farmers, artisans and merchants (Vaisyas)
Later the Untouchables (Sudras) were added

2. Identify the Buddhist Belief System

Buddhism

Mono or Polytheistic?	No god, universal Spirit
Sacred Text	Tripitaka
Founder	Siddartha Gautama (Buddha)
Beliefs	Four Noble Truths EightFold Path Give up worldly desires to escape suffering Nirvana ultimate goal

3. What is the effect of following the Eightfold Path?

Right views, intentions, speech, conduct, livelihood, effort, mindfulness and meditation will lead to Nirvana

4. Compare and Contrast Hinduism and Buddhism

Hinduism	Similar	Buddhism
Caste system Hindu gods	Karma Dharma Reincarnation	Does not believe in Hindu gods, rituals or priest Rejects caste system

5. According to Confucius, what is the effect of following proper relationships in society?
Social Order/Role in Society

6. Make a chart comparing Confucianism and Taoism (Daoism)

Confucianism	Similar	Taoism
5 Relationships, no relationships is equal besides friend to friend	Both beliefs balance the universe and society	Ying (Earth/Darkness/Female) and Yang (Heaven/Light/Male)

7. Identify Judaism belief system

Judaism

Mono or Polytheistic?	Monotheistic
Sacred Text	Torah
Founder	No Single Founder
Beliefs	God made a covenant or binding agreement to be God of the Hebrews God gave the Jews the Ten Commandments (system of law codes) Torah set up laws to establish the moral ways of Jews

8. Identify the Christianity Belief System

Christianity

Mono or Polytheistic?	Monotheistic
Sacred Text	Bible (Includes Old Testament from the Torah and New Testament)
Founder	Jesus

Beliefs	Ten Commandments Mercy and sympathy for the poor and helpless Unity and equality of people
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9. Identify the Islamic Belief System

Islam

Mono or Polytheistic?	Monotheistic
Sacred Text	Quran (Koran) provides guidelines for Muslims Shaira Body of Laws
Founder	Muhammad
Beliefs	Five Pillars <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One God Allah 2. Pray 5 times a day 3. Give money to the poor 4. Fast, sunrise to sunset, during holy month of Ramadan 5. Visit Mecca Hijra-Religious pilgrimage to Mecca

10. Describe how each of these religions spread throughout the world:

Buddhism	-Mauryan ruler Asoka converted and sent Buddhist missionaries to spread religion. -Trade
Judaism	Diaspora, scattering of people, forced Jews to settle across Europe and Middle East
Christianity	Missionaries Trading Networks
Islam	- Military conquest - Trade