

WORLD HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

UNIT 1 : The Ancient World

Over the first thousands of years of human existence, people advanced in many different areas. A new era of human development began when humans discovered how to plant crops and domesticate animals. A more settled life and more dependable food sources allowed people to build civilizations with complex political, social, and religious structures. Civilizations began to interact with each other. They shared ideas and technology through such means as trade and conquest.

Classical civilizations arose in Africa, Asia, and Europe. These civilizations made contributions to art, architecture, law, government, and other fields. Their achievements continue to affect society today. Ancient civilizations also made an impact on each other and on today's world through the development of powerful belief systems. These belief systems have spread throughout the world and affected cultural development and the course of history.

STANDARDS

WH.H.1 Apply the four interconnected dimensions of historical thinking to the United States History Essential Standards in order to understand the creation and development of the United States over time.

Concept(s): Historical Thinking, Creation, Development

Human Legacy pages H6-H49

WH.H.2 Analyze ancient civilizations and empires in terms of their development, growth and lasting impact.

Concept(s): Civilizations, Achievement, Growth, Influence, Trade, Innovation, Class

Human Legacy Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6

READING

"Everyday Life in Ancient Greece, 4th Century BC," EyeWitness to History, www.eyewitnesstohistory.com

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. Is social hierarchy a natural function or dysfunction of civilizations? Explain whether or not the United States resembles Ancient Rome? Be specific
2. Choose ONE form of government (theocracy, democracy, oligarchy, tyranny, or aristocracy), explain its importance and compare/contrast it with the others.
3. How did agricultural improvements transform daily life during the Neolithic Revolution and early history?
4. Ancient and classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weakness and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future generations. Provide two legacies for each of the classical Greek and Roman Civilizations and then explain their importance to future civilizations.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

STUDENT: _____ TEACHER: _____

ASSIGNMENT SHEET		DATE	GRADE	DATE	PARENT
UNIT 1: The Ancient World		ASSIGNED		COMPLETED	INITIALS
<i>Unit 1 Notes</i>					
CLASS ASSIGNMENT					
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT					
Section 1 H.O.					
Section 2 H.O.					
Section 3 H.O.					
Section 4 H.O.					
TEST					
<i>Unit 1 Pre-Test</i>					
Section 1 Quiz					
Section 2 Quiz					
Section 3 Quiz					
Section 4 Quiz					
Unit 1 Post-Test					
CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTIONS					
OTHER ASSIGNMENTS					

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

UNIT 1: THE ANCIENT WORLD (4000 BC – 500 AD)

- How did Paleolithic people acquire food from their natural environment?

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS

Three important ways in which cultural diffusion occurs are through migration, trade, and warfare.

Belief Systems

Many early peoples had polytheistic belief systems. The gods were seen as closely tied to the force of nature, and keeping them happy was essential to agriculture. Therefore, religious leaders became very important in early societies.

SECTION 1 U1: Early People and River Civilizations

Section overview

Scientists believe that humans first appeared over two million years ago. The first humans were wandering hunters and gatherers. They made simple tools and weapons from stone, bone, and wood.

With the development of farming, ancient peoples gave up their nomadic lifestyles and established permanent settlements, which grew over time into civilizations. Early civilizations developed in river valleys. As populations grew, these peoples developed systems of government, social structures, and belief systems. Migration, trade, and warfare helped ideas move from one culture to another.

I. Early Peoples

A) Hunters and Gatherers

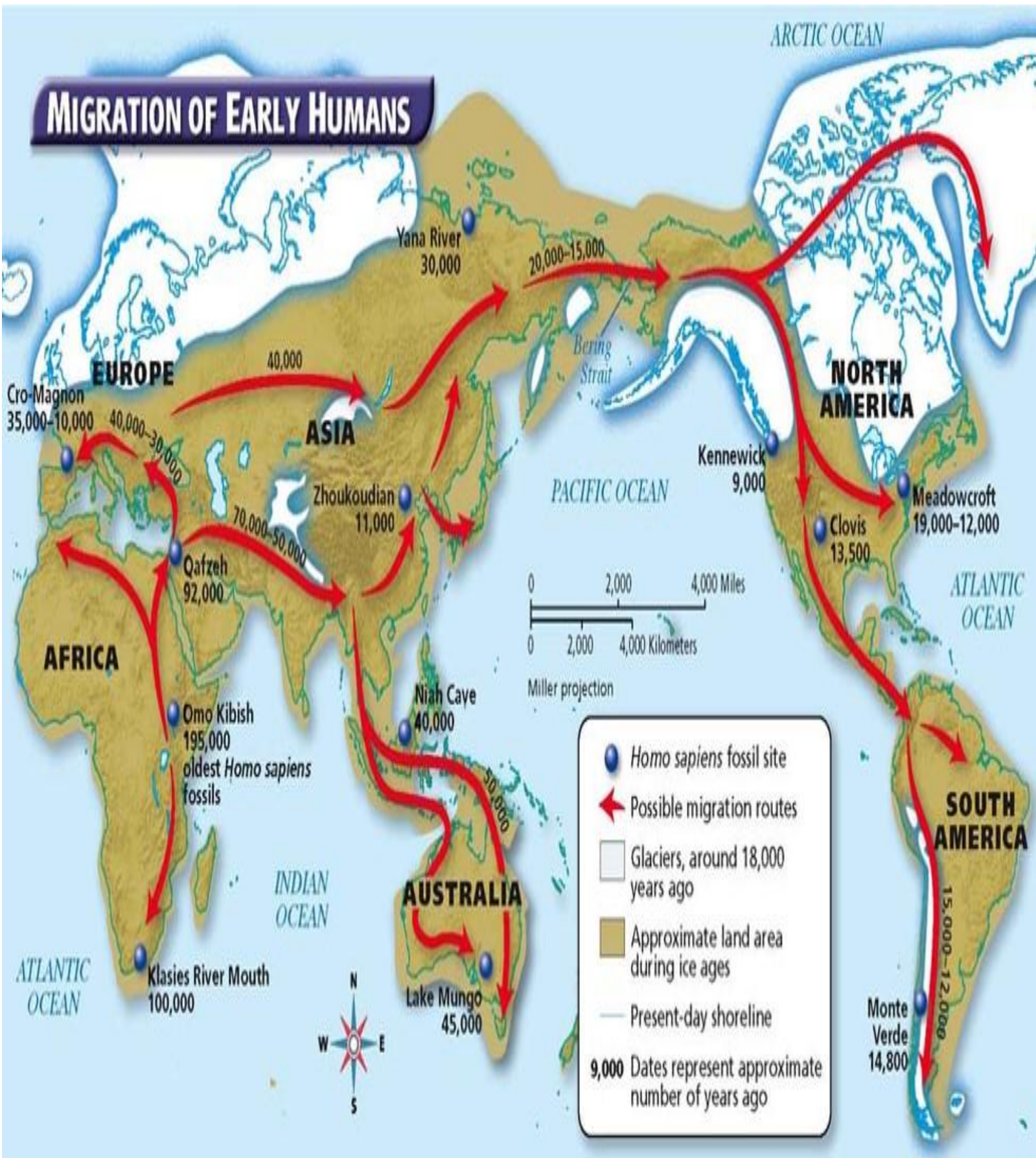
The earliest people lived during the Old Stone Age, also called the Paleolithic age, which began more than two million years ago. Paleolithic people were nomads, or people who moved from place to place, hunting and gathering their food. Their simple social structure consisted of small groups of people when traveled together.

B) Adapting to Their Environment

Stone Age people adapted to their environment. They made simple tools and weapons, such as digging sticks and spears, from stone, bone, or wood. During Paleolithic times, people developed language, which allowed them to communicate and cooperate during a hunt. Paleolithic people invented clothing made of animal skins. They used fire for warmth as well as for cooking food.

C) Spiritual Beliefs

Paleolithic people developed some spiritual beliefs. Toward the end of the Old Stone Age, people began burying their dead with care, a practice suggesting that they believed in an afterlife. They buried tools and weapons with their dead.



HIGHLIGHT - UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY - CHUNKING - *ASTERISKS / STARS* - QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

The Neolithic Revolution was one of the great turning points of history. Farming and the domestication of animals changed the way people lived. A dependable source of food allowed villages to grow larger and develop into cities. People who lived in cities developed more complete forms of government and such concepts as division of labor and social classes.

How did agriculture change everyday life?

D) Migration

Evidence supports the theory that the earliest people lived in East Africa. Their migrated north and east into Europe and Asia. After many years, some migrated over a land bridge into North America. Others migrated by boat to islands in the Pacific. Migration led to **cultural diffusion**, or the exchange of ideas, customs, and goods among cultures. Cultural diffusion also occurred through trade and warfare.

II. The Neolithic Revolution

Environmental changes brought new climate patterns that contributed to the end of the Old Stone Age. Warmer weather allowed plants to grow where, previously, sheets of ice had dominated the landscape.

Around 10,000 B.C., people made two important discoveries. They learned to plant seeds to grow food, and they learned to domesticate animals. These meant that people no longer had to wander in search of food. They could live in permanent settlements. This change marked the beginning of the New Stone Age, or Neolithic period. Historians call these discoveries the Neolithic Revolution, or the Agricultural Revolution, because farming and domestic animals changed the way people lived.

A. The Impact of Agriculture

After the Neolithic Revolution, more abundant food helped the population to increase. Humans' lives changed in many ways.

- **Permanent Settlements:** People settled together in villages
- **New Social Classes:** When resources were scarce, groups went to war. Chiefs or headmen emerged. Some men gained prestige as warriors and had great power.
- **New Technology:** People began to develop technology, or tools and skills they could use to meet their basic needs, such as calendars and plows. Other new technology included the wheel, metal weapons, and metal tools.

These changes paved the way for civilization to emerge.

List and EXPLAIN 5 characteristics of early civilizations

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

III. The Rise of Civilization

A) Cities and Central Government

Cities emerged as farmers cultivated land along river valleys and produced surplus food. Surplus food led to increased population. More systematic leadership than just a headman or council of elders was needed. Governments developed to make sure that enough food was produced and that the city was protected. Rulers also ordered that public works such as roads, bridges, and defensive walls be built.

B) Traditional Economy

Traditional economies, based primarily on farming, grew up in early civilizations. Skilled crafts workers made pottery, cloth, and other goods.

C.) Organized Religion

Ancient peoples were **polytheistic**, believing in many gods. Priests and worshipers tried to gain the favor of these gods through complex rituals. They hoped that the gods would ensure plentiful crops and protect their cities.

D.) Job Specialization and Social Classes

People began to specialize in certain jobs because no one person could master all the necessary skills to provide for himself or herself. People became ranked in classes according to their jobs. Priests and nobles were usually at the top of these societies, followed by warriors and merchants, with peasant farmers and slaves at the bottom.

E.) Art and Architecture

Much early art and architecture consisted of temples and palaces, symbols of the power of rulers.

F.) System of Writing

Writing may have first developed in temples, where many types of records were kept. Early writing was picture writing, consisting of simple drawings. Over time the writing became more symbolic.

GEOGRAPHY

What geographical features of the Fertile Crescent helped civilization to grow and ideas to spread between cultures?

IV. Ancient River Valley Civilizations (c. 3000 – 1000 B.C.)

A. Egypt

- Location: Northeastern Africa
- Major River: Nile River
- Characteristics and achievements:
- Developed hieroglyphics- Writing using picture symbols.
- Constructed pyramids- Massive structures used to bury Egyptian Pharaohs (kings).

B. Mesopotamia (Sumer)

- Location: Middle East
- Major Rivers: Tigris River and Euphrates River
- Characteristics and achievements:
- Developed cuneiform- Writing system using wedge-shaped symbols.
- Code of Hammurabi- Oldest written set of laws in the world that is known for its strict (harsh) punishments of crimes (i.e.- “an eye for an eye”).

C. Harappan Civilization

- Location: India
- Major River: Indus River
- Achievements: The urban (city) areas of Harappan civilization were organized and well- planned.
- **NOTE:** Early societies in India (and areas of Southeast Asia) were very affected by seasonal monsoons- Winds that brought rain needed to farm (but too much rain caused dangerous flooding).

D. China

- Major Rivers- Yellow (Huang He) River and Yangtze River
- Early Chinese societies were very isolated from other civilizations because China is surrounded by natural boundaries (i.e.- mountains and deserts).

Common Features- Many ancient societies had important traits in common:

- They existed in river valley regions.
- They were all polytheistic- People believed in many gods associated with nature (i.e.- Sun God, Rain God, Wind God, etc).
- They often had traditional economic systems with the following characteristics:
 - Barter- Trade without using money.
 - Subsistence agriculture- Farming in which the crops are used only to feed the farmer and his family. Food is not usually sold for a profit.
 - People have the same occupation

SUMMARY (Unit 1 Section 1)

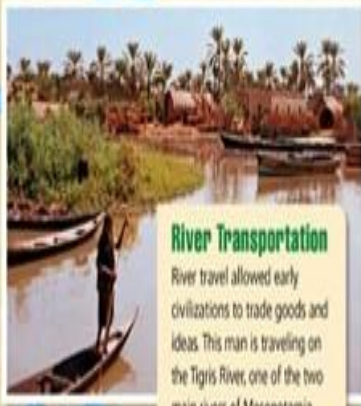
The earliest people were nomadic hunters and gatherers. When they learned how to grow food, they settled in villages. These changes led to the growth of civilizations. Early civilizations grew up in river valleys. Civilizations developed governments, economic systems, and social structures. Early civilizations also had complex systems of belief and made advances in technology, architecture, and legal systems. These advances were spread among early civilizations by migration, trade, and warfare.

HISTORY & Geography

Interactive

River Valleys and Civilizations

Pure, sparkling water—it makes life possible. Water also made civilization possible. The first civilizations all arose in river valleys. Common geographic features made these river valleys ideal for farming. The rivers provided water for irrigating crops. The soil along the rivers was highly fertile, nourished each year by rich flood deposits. Flat land bordered the rivers, which made it easier to plant crops. In addition, the river valleys fall in a similar latitude with a warm to hot climate, providing a long growing season.



River Transportation

River travel allowed early civilizations to trade goods and ideas. This man is traveling on the Tigris River, one of the two main rivers of Mesopotamia.



Flooding

The first civilizations all arose along rivers that flood their valleys each year. The receding floodwaters left behind fertile silt, enriching the soil and producing abundant crops. At the same time, flooding could be destructive, as in this scene of flooding on the Huang He (Yellow River) in China.



EUROPE

Black Sea

CAUCASUS MTS

Carpathian Sea

ASIA MINOR

MESOPOTAMIA

ZAGROS MTS

SYRIAN DESERT

INDUS VALLEY

INDIA

ASIA

CHINA

INDOCHINA PENINSULA

South China Sea

AFRICA

EGYPT

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INDIAN OCEAN

Arabian Sea

INDUS VALLEY

INDIA

ASIA

CHINA

INDOCHINA PENINSULA

South China Sea

Irrigation and Farming

River water was key to farming in early civilizations. Irrigation canals enabled people to channel the water to their crops. These fields are located along Egypt's Nile River.



The highlighted latitude lines mark the zone where the first civilizations arose.


GEOGRAPHY SKILLS
INTERPRETING MAPS

gn.hrw.com
 Interactive Map
 Keyword: SHL BEG

1. **Location** Where were each of the four river valley civilizations located? What do all the locations have in common?
2. **Human-Environment Interaction** What advantages did the locations of the first civilizations provide in addition to the advantages mentioned here?

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???
 NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

CORNELL NOTES 	Topic/Objective: UNIT 1 Section 1 Early People and River Civilizations	Name: <hr/> Class/Period: <hr/> Date:
---	---	--

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS
ENVIRONMENT 1. How did the earliest people adapt to their environment?	
URBANIZATION 2. How did the development of agriculture change the way early people lived?	
POLITICAL SYSTEMS 3. What types of government and social structure were created by early civilizations?	
CULTURE AND INTELLECTUAL LIFE 4. What contributions did early people make to later civilizations?	
MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS 5. How did trade, warfare, and migration spread ideas among early civilizations?	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

UNIT 1 Section 1	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
6. Pre-History	
7. Nomads	A person who belongs to a group of people who move from place to place seasonally in search of food and water.
8. Cultural Diffusion	The spreading of ideas through contact such as trade or war.
9. Neolithic/Paleolithic Eras	
10. Technology	
11. Civilization	A society that has a high level of culture and social organization including organized government, job specialization, and an organized belief system.
12. Monotheism/Polytheism	
13. Pharaoh	In ancient Egypt, title given to the ruler who was considered both king and god.
14. Fertile Crescent	
15. Ziggurats	
16. Cuneiform	One of the earliest forms of writing. It consisted of wedge shaped symbols usually imprinted in clay. Used throughout ancient Mesopotamia.
17. Empire	(1) A collection of nations or peoples ruled by a single authority, usually a monarch, but can be other systems of government as well. (2) A very large and powerful industrial organization
18. Hammurabi's Code	Oldest written system of laws. They were created by King Hammurabi of Babylonia in the mid 18th century BCE and placed on stones tablets for all to see.
19. Middle Kingdom	(1) Term that ancient China used to refer to themselves. The believed they were the center of the Earth, or the Middle Kingdom. (2) (2040 BCE – 1640 BCE) Period in ancient Egyptian history characterized by internal strife and hardships, and the invasion, and subsequent takeover by the neighboring Hyksos.
20. Dynasty	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

Topic/Objective: Unit 1 Section 1 Early People and River Civilizations Quiz	Name:
	Class/Period:
	Date:

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully before you select your final response. Double check test when complete.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: (80 pts)

1. Which of the following marked the beginning of history?

- A. the making of tools
- B. the discovery of artifacts
- C. the invention of writing
- D. the use of weapons

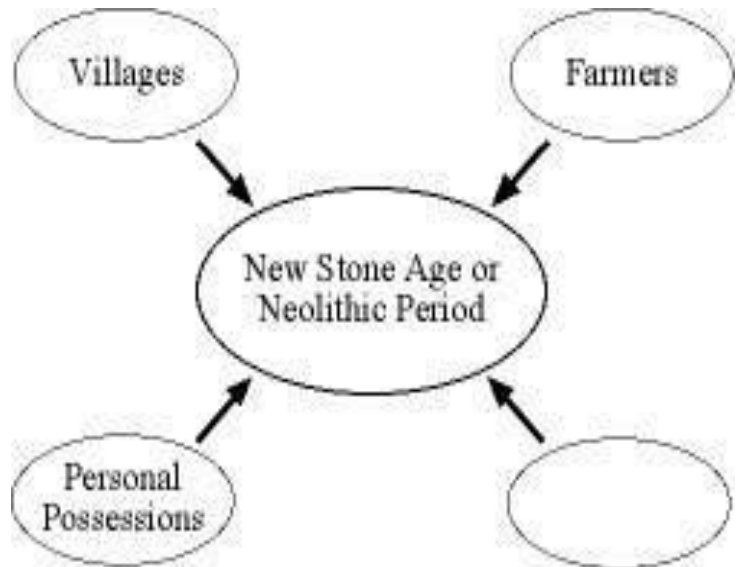
2. One result of the Neolithic Revolution was

- A. an increase in the number of nomadic tribes.
- B. a reliance on hunting and gathering for food.
- C. the establishment of villages and the rise of governments.
- D. a decrease in trade between cultural groups.

3. Use the diagram and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

Which characteristic belongs in the empty circle?

- A. hunters and gatherers
- B. very small population
- C. cave paintings
- D. domestic animals



4. One similarity in the Mesopotamian, Egyptian, ancient Indian (Harappan), and ancient Chinese civilizations was that they each developed

- A. democratic governments.
- B. monotheistic religions.
- C. irrigation systems.
- D. industrialized economies.

5. The river valleys of the Tigris-Euphrates, the Nile, and the Indus were centers of civilization because they

- A. had rich deposits of iron ore and coal.
- B. were isolated from other cultural influences.
- C. were easy to defend from invasion.
- D. provided a means of transportation and irrigation.

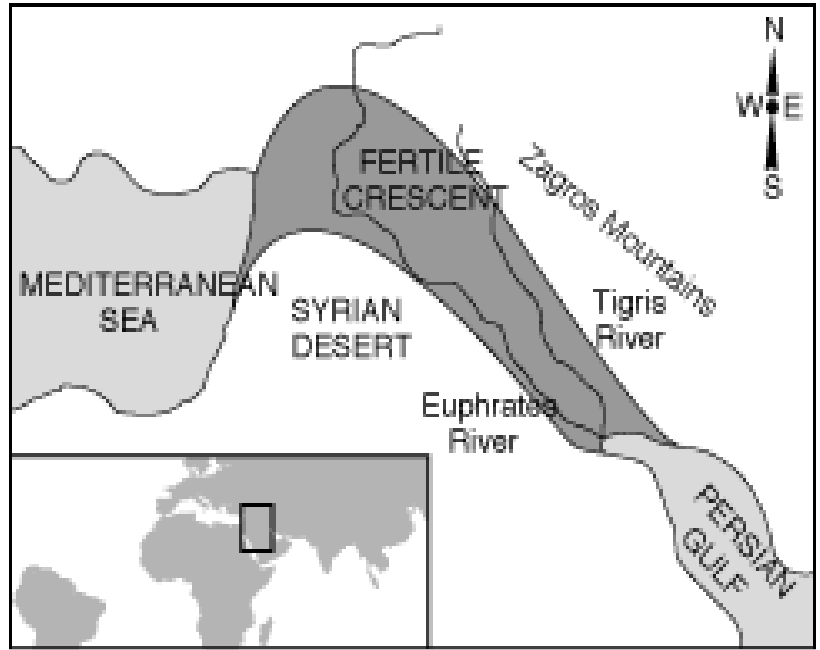
HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

6. Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question.

Based on the map, the Fertile Crescent was land located

- A. east of the Zagros Mountains.
- B. along the Nile River.
- C. along the west coast of the Persian Gulf.
- D. between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.



7. From the time of early civilizations, people in India have depended on monsoons to

- A. provide energy to run machines.
- B. warm their homes in winter.
- C. bring rain to water crops.
- D. destroy pests that ruin crops.

8. “If a seignior (noble) has knocked out the tooth of a seignior of his own rank, they shall knock out his tooth. But if he has knocked out a commoner’s tooth, he shall pay one-third mina of silver.”

-Code of Hammurabi

Which idea of Babylonian society does this portion of the Hammurabi code of law reflect?

- A. all men were equal under the law
 - B. fines were preferable to corporal punishment
 - C. divisions existed between social classes
 - D. violence was always punished with violence
9. The fact that the calendar we use today is similar to the one developed by ancient Egyptians is a result of
- A. social equality.
 - B. cultural diffusion.
 - C. environmental changes.
 - D. organized religion.
10. Due to the physical geography of China, early Chinese civilizations
- A. did not develop in river valleys.
 - B. were spread over large amounts of land.
 - C. were isolated from the rest of the world.
 - D. made few advances in learning.

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTION: (20 pts) Complete on separate sheet of paper

How did agricultural improvements transform daily life during the Neolithic Revolution and early history?

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

The BIG Idea

The classical civilizations of India, China, Greece, and Rome:

1.

2.

3.

How did the geography of Greece affect both its economic activity and its political divisions?

SECTION 2 U1: Classical Civilizations

Section overview

The classical civilizations of China, India, Greece, and Rome have had a strong impact on the world. Each of these civilizations was influenced by its particular geographic setting. Each had a strong, well-organized government and a prosperous economy that allowed it to thrive. Each civilization made important contributions in such areas as art, science, architecture, and law. The growth of global trade routes during this period allowed classical civilizations to share ideas and technology.

Classical civilizations are the societies that were more advanced and more recent than the ancient civilizations discussed in the previous section. Most classical civilizations had a **Golden Age**- A period of great achievements in art, literature, math, and science.

I. The Classical Civilizations

A) *Greece* (1750 B.C. – 133 B.C.)

The ancient Greeks adapted ideas from many earlier cultures, such as those of Mesopotamia and Egypt. However, they also developed their own ideas about the role of the individual and how society is best governed.

- 1) **Geographic Setting:** Located on a peninsula with an irregular coastline in southeastern Europe. Greece is made up of many mountains, isolated valleys, and small islands. This geography prevented the Greeks from building a large empire like that of Egypt or Mesopotamia. Instead the Greeks created many small city-states.

The Aegean and Mediterranean Seas were an important link to the rest of the world. The Greeks became skilled sea traders. They exchanged not only goods but ideas and technology as well. For example, the Greeks adapted the Phoenician alphabet for their own use.



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

What was a cause of Sparta's decline in power?

2) **Rise of City-States:** Because Greece has a very mountainous geography, it was not one united civilization. Instead, Greece was divided into many independent (separate) city-states. Each city-state (or *polis*) had its own government and land.

A polis typically was made up of two parts. There was a hilltop acropolis, which included marble temples. On the flatter ground below was the main city, within a wall. This area included the marketplace, theater, other public areas, and homes.

Between 750 B.C. and 500 B.C, the Greek city-states had several different types of government. At first, kings ruled the city-states. Over time, landowning nobles gained power, creating an aristocracy, a government ruled by the landowning elite.

The two most famous city-states were Athens and Sparta. They were very different societies, although they shared Greek culture.

3) Sparta

- Sparta was a warrior society, and from an early age, boys trained for a lifetime in the military. At the age of seven, boys were moved into barracks, where they were toughened by a coarse diet, hard exercise, and rigid discipline. Girls were also trained to exercise rigorously and strengthen their bodies in order to give birth to healthy boys for the army. Although Sparta was an excellent military state, its power declined as a result of its rigid ways and its inability to change. A military society where men spent almost all of their lives training for warfare. People in Sparta had very little freedom.

4) Athens

- A wise leader named Pericles ruled Athens from 460B.C to 429 B.C. Under Pericles, Athens had a direct democracy, in which a large number of the male citizens actually took part in the day-to-day running of the government. Women, however, did not participate, since Athenians believed that women were inferior to men and needed male guidance. Another group that did not participate in the Athenian democracy were enslaved people. Enslaved people had neither political rights nor any personal freedom. Even so, Athens gave a greater number of people a voice in government that did any other culture of its time.

CULTURE and INTELLECTUAL LIFE

- Greek art portrayed individuals in perfect form, a reflection of the Greek belief in beauty, balance, and order in the universe.

- Athens is known for having the first democracy in the world. A democracy is a form of government in which people can vote. Athens had a direct democracy, which means that all citizens (adult males born in Athens) were able to vote on laws.
- Unlike Sparta, which focused mainly on war, Athens focused heavily on culture and is known for its philosophers (Socrates, Aristotle, Plato) and writers (such as Homer).



Ancient Greece and nearby regions



HIGHLIGHT - UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY - CHUNKING - *ASTERISKS / STARS* - QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

The blending of Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman traditions is often referred to as Greco-Roman civilization. It has had a great impact on the western world.

Athens and Sparta

ATHENS	In common	SPARTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited democracy • Laws made by assembly • Only male citizens in assembly • Trade with other city-states • Education for boys • Women inferior 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common language 2. Shared heroes 3. Olympic games 4. Same gods and religious beliefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monarchy with two kings • Military society • Trade and travel not allowed • Military training for all boys • Girls trained to be mothers of soldiers • Women obey men • Women own property

5) Religion

- The people of ancient Greece were polytheistic (believed in many nature gods).
- The Olympic Games were held every 4 years in Greece to honor their god, Zeus.

6) Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic Age

- Macedonia was a mountain kingdom north of Greece. In the 300s B.C., Phillip of Macedonia conquered Greece, which had been weakened by years of civil war. His son, Alexander the Great, went on to build an empire that included the Egypt, Persia (Iran), and part of India. Through his conquests Alexander spread Greek culture. A new Hellenistic culture arose that blended aspects of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian life. This culture gave more right and opportunities to women, who even gained some political power. Although Alexander’s empire fell apart soon after his death, Hellenistic culture had a lasting impact on the regions he had ruled.

- 7) Hellenistic impact-** The word Hellenistic is used to describe the mixture of Greek, Egyptian, Persian, and Indian culture that took place in the areas that Alexander conquered.

- a. **Philosophy:** Greek thinkers tried to use observation and reason to understand why things happened. The Greeks called these thinkers philosophers, a word that means “lovers of wisdom”. Three of the most famous Greek philosophers were Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

The Greek Philosophers

SOCRATES	PLATO	ARISTOTLE
Developed Socratic method: learning about beliefs and ideas by asking questions	Believed government should control lives of people	Believed one strong and good leader should rule
Government put him to death	Divided society into three classes: workers, philosophers, and soldiers	Believed people learned through reason

- b. **Literature:** The first Greek plays developed from religious festivals. Stories of the gods usually served as the basis for plays. Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides wrote tragedies, plays that told stories of human conflict. Other Greek playwrights wrote comedies. In addition, the Greek poet Homer wrote epic poems that inspired many later writers. Greeks applied observation and logic to their writing of history. The Greek historian Herodotus is often called the Father of History because of his careful historical writing.
- c. **Art and Architecture:** The Greeks believed in beauty, balance, and order in the universe. Greek art and architecture reflected those ideas. Greek paintings and statues were lifelike, but they also showed the human body in its most perfect form. The most famous Greek building was the Parthenon. Architects today still use ancient Greek ideas, such as Greek column styles, in their buildings.

GEOGRAPHY

The location of Rome helped the Romans to carry on trade and build an empire around the Mediterranean Sea.

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

- d. **Science:** The astronomer Aristarchus discovered that the earth rotates on its axis and moves around the sun. Archimedes explored the principles of the lever and pulley. Hippocrates, a Greek physician, studies the causes of illness and looked for cures.

- e. **Mathematics:** Greek and Hellenistic thinkers made great strides in mathematics. Pythagoras developed a formula to measure the sides of a right triangle; Euclid wrote a book that became the basis for modern geometry

B) Rome

- 1) **Geographic Setting:** Located on the peninsula of Italy, near the center of Italy. Unlike the geography of Greece, Italy's geography helped its people to unite. Low mountains presented fewer natural barriers. Fertile plains supported a growing population. In addition, the location of the Italian peninsula helped Romans to move easily though the lands of the Mediterranean.



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

2) **The Roman Republic:** The traditional date given for the founding of Rome is 509 B.C., when the Romans drove out the Etruscans who had ruled them. The Romans established a new form of government called a republic. In a republic, officials were chosen by the people. The most powerful governing body was the Senate. Senators were members of the landholding upper class, called patricians. These officials elected two consuls, who supervised the business of government and commanded the armies. The plebeians- farmers, merchants, artisans, and traders, who made up most of the population-had little power.

Under Roman law, the male head of the household had authority over his wife and family. During the late years of the republic and early years of the empire, however, women gained greater freedom. Roman women held prominent public roles and owned successful businesses.

3) **The Roman Empire:** By 270 B.C., Rome had conquered all of Italy. The Romans went on to conquer Carthage, Macedonia, Greece, and parts of Asia Minor. This expansion, however, led to a widening gap between rich and poor and also to increased corruption. Attempts at reform led to a series of civil wars. Out of this period of chaos, Julius Caesar came to power in 48 B.C. Caesar made new conquests as well as important reforms.

After Caesar was murdered, his grandnephew Octavian- later called Augustus- became ruler. Augustus ruled with absolute power, thus bringing the republic to an end. The age of the Roman empire had begun. The 200-year peace that began with Augustus is called the Pax Romana, or Roman peace. During this time, the Roman empire spread stability over a large area of the world, including parts of Europe, North Africa, and Southwest Asia.

4) **Roman Contributions:** Roman civilizations spread to other lands. The Romans also absorbed the ideas of other cultures.

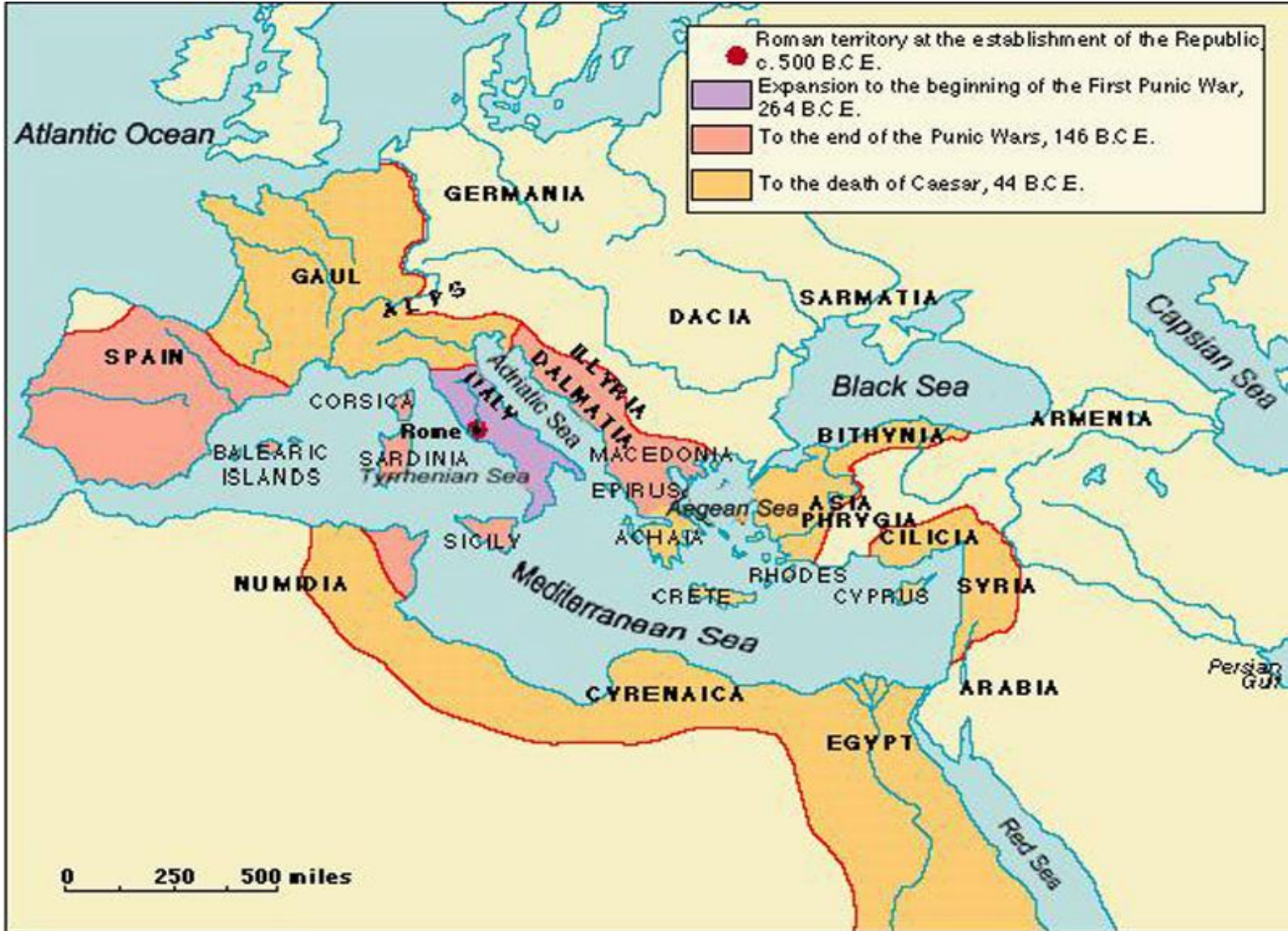
- **Law:** A system of laws was Rome's greatest achievement. It applied to all people and created a stable Roman empire. Many of its basic principles-including equality under the law, the right of the accused to face one's accusers and mount a defense, and the idea of being considered innocent until proven guilty- are the basis for systems of justice to this day.

In 450 B.C, the plebeians demanded written laws, saying that they could not know what the laws were if they were not written down. These Laws of the Twelve Tables, inscribed on twelve tablets, were displayed in the marketplace. Later, plebeians won the right to elect their own officials and serve in all kinds of government jobs.

- **Art and Architecture:** The Romans borrowed many Greek concepts in the arts and architecture. They used Greek-style statues in their home and public buildings. Roman buildings were mighty and grand, however, instead of simple and elegant. Roman writers used the Latin language, which united the empire, to write great poetic, historical, and philosophical works.
- **Engineering:** The Romans were very practical. They built excellent roads, bridges, harbors, and aqueducts- bridge like stone structures that carried water from the hills to the cities. The Romans also improved the arch and the dome.

5) Key Features and Achievements of the Roman Empire:

- Trade and Transportation Networks- The Romans were able to unite the areas of their empire and grow wealthy from trade because of the roads they built on land and because the Mediterranean Sea connected areas within their empire.
- Twelve Tables of Rome- Written set of laws that stated the rules of behavior for members of Roman society. Although the laws favored the wealthy, these laws created stability (order) since they were displayed in public for all to see.
- Ideas about Law- Romans developed important legal ideas that we still use today (“innocent until proven guilty”)
- d.) Pax Romana- means “Roman Peace”. This was the 200-year Golden Age of Rome in which there was extensive trade and great achievements in art, literature, math, and science.



C) India (c. 1500 B.C.-185 B.C)

1) Geographic Setting: The subcontinent of India juts out from the Asian continent. The Indian subcontinent includes three major geographical regions:

- The northern plain, fertile and well watered by the Indus and the Ganges
- The Deccan Plateau, dry and sparsely populated
- The coastal plains, flat land along the east and west coasts where farming, fishing, and trading can occur.

This varied geography had made the subcontinent difficult to unite.

During the classical period, India was ruled by two successful dynasties (families of rulers): The Maurya dynasty and the Gupta Dynasty.

BELIEF SYSTEMS
 One of the most important contributions of the Mauryans was the spread of Buddhism into other parts of Asia.

2) Maurya Dynasty

- **Asoka**- Famous ruler of India who wrote the laws of India on tall rock pillars (columns) that were displayed throughout India. Asoka converted to Buddhism during his reign and is known for his kind treatment of people and animals.

3) Gupta Dynasty

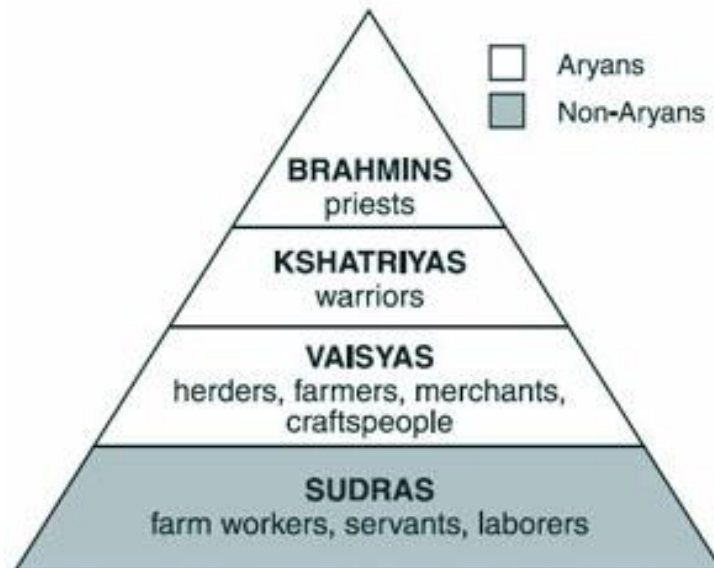
- The Gupta Dynasty is considered the Golden Age of India since there were many achievements in art, literature, math, and science. Some of the achievement include the invention of zero in mathematics, the development of Sanskrit writing, and beautiful Buddhist paintings.

4) Caste System

a) The caste system was the social hierarchy of India in which people were born into a social class (called a caste) and remained in that class for the remainder of their lives. The four main castes were Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaisyas (merchants and artisans), and Sudras (laborers). The lowest group included people who were known as Untouchables (they had the worst jobs).

b) Since people could not move up or down in the caste system, it provided order and structure to society.

c) The caste system is closely associated with the Hindu religion



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

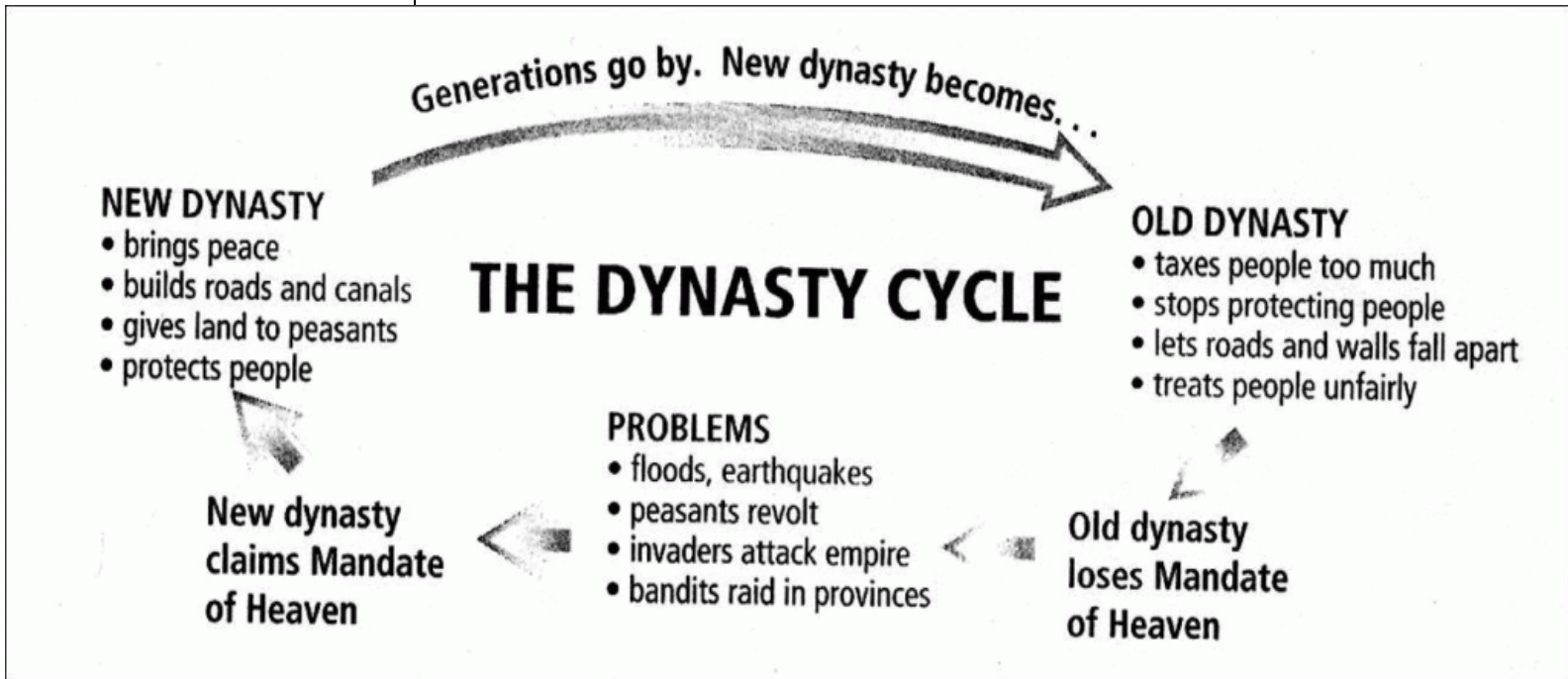


D) China (1027 B.C. – A.D. 220): was the most isolated of all ancient civilizations. High mountains existed to the west and southwest; the Gobi Desert lay to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the east, After the Shang united around the Huang He and Yangzi rivers, civilization prospered there.

1) Zhou Dynasty (1027 B.C. – 221 B.C.)

- Over threw the Shang; told the people that the gods had become very angry at Shang cruelty and now had chosen the Zhou to rule.
- Set up Feudal government
- Economy
 - i. Began using iron to make tools, could produce more food.
 - ii. Irrigation projects increased crop yields
 - iii. Trade expanded along new roads and canals
 - iv. The Chinese began for the first time to use money, which spurred the development of trade.

- Contributions
 - i. The Chinese made the first books
 - ii. Astronomers studied planet movements and eclipses, developing an accurate calendar.
 - iii. Discovered how to make silk from the cocoons of the silkworm



2) Qin Dynasty (221 B.C. – 206 B.C.)

- a) Leader proclaimed himself *Shi Huangdi*, meaning “First Emperor”
- b) Qin rulers based their government on the philosophy of Legalism- Believes that humans are evil and that harsh punishments are needed to keep order in society.
 - i) Centralized Government
 - ~ Abolished the old feudal states, divided country into military districts
 - ~ Created national coins
 - ~ Promoted uniformity in Chinese writing
 - ~ Repaired canals and roads

NOTE: Legalism was similar to the Code of Hammurabi in ancient Mesopotamia since both noted that harsh punishments were necessary in society.

c) Contribution: The GREAT WALL; keep out invaders

3) Han Dynasty (206 B.C. – A.D. 220)

a) Lasted 400 years; Golden Age. Peasant Leader Liu Bang took the title of *Gao Zu*.

i. Reduced taxes and eased the harsh policies of the Qin.

b) Key Features and Achievements:

i. Trade and Transportation Networks- As with the Roman Empire, the Han Dynasty grew wealthy through trade because of the system of roads that was developed throughout the region.

2) Civil Service System- System in which government positions were given only to skilled people who passed difficult exams and not family influence. The Chinese were the first to use this kind of system. Established by the most famous Han emperor, Wudi, began his reign in 141 B.C.

c) Contributions

i. Technology: Making paper out of wood pulp, the wheelbarrow, the fishing reel, and the rudder (steer ships)

ii. Science: Acupuncture, herbal remedies and anesthesia. Scholars wrote texts on chemistry, zoology, and botany.

iii. Arts: Created jade and ivory carvings. Other artisans worked in bronze, ceramics, and silk.

E) The Growth of Global Trade Routes

The classical civilizations engaged in trade with one another. These exchanged of goods, technology, and culture expanded from the time of the first Indian empire to the time of the Romans.

1. Phoenician Trade: The Phoenicians were one of the earliest trading empires of the ancient Middle East. Phoenicia was made up of small city-states in the lands known today as Lebanon and Syria. Phoenicians made glass from sand, manufactured a purple dye from the sea snail, and created scrolls from Egyptian papyrus. Their ships carried valuable goods across the Mediterranean. As trade expanded, Phoenicia founded colonies throughout the region. The most important Phoenician contribution to history was the alphabet, developed to record business transactions. It is the basis of the alphabet we use today.



2. India's Role in Trade: Even during early Indus Valley Civilization, trade had gone on between the peoples of the Indian coast and Mesopotamian civilizations such as Sumer. During the 300 B.C., when Alexander expanded his territory into India, he opened a trade corridor between India and the Mediterranean. By 100 B.C., Indian goods such as textiles, gems, and spices were given in great demand. Some goods were sent overland into central Asia and China. Others went by ship to the Middle East, Egypt, East Africa, and Southeast Asia. Rome later became an eager market for Indian goods.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???


NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS

In the ancient world, goods moved both over land and over the seas. Rulers saw the value of improving transportation.

Governments built roads, bridges, ships, and canals to benefit trade

- 3. China and the Silk Road:** The Han dynasty opened a trade route called the Silk Road that eventually linked China with lands as far west as Mesopotamia. Silk and other Chinese goods moved west, while products such as muslin, glass, and new foods flowed into China. The Silk Road eventually stretched for 4,000 miles. Few merchants traveled the entire distance. Most goods were traded at various markets along the way. In the west, groups such as the Persians controlled the Silk Road.
- 4. Roman Trade:** During the Pax Romana, trade flowed freely among the peoples of the Roman empire and other parts of the world. Egyptian farmers supplied grain; other Africans supplied ivory, gold, and even lions. Indians exported cotton and many spices to the Roman empire, and the Chinese supplied silk and other goods. Cultural Diffusion- Cultural diffusion is the exchange of goods and ideas between societies. The Silk Road led the exchange of many products (like Silk) and religious ideas (like Buddhism) between civilizations.

CORNELL NOTES 	Topic/Objective: UNIT 1 Section 2 Classical Civilizations	Name: <hr/> Class/Period: <hr/> Date:
---	---	--

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Questions/Main Ideas/Annotations:	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS USING YOUR STUDY GUIDE AND/OR MATERIALS FROM CLASS
--	--

<p style="text-align: center;">GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>1. How did geographic conditions influence the development of classical civilizations?</p>	
--	--

<p style="text-align: center;">GOVERNMENT</p> <p>2. What features of government allowed the classical civilizations of India, China, Greece, and Rome to remain strong?</p>	
---	--

<p style="text-align: center;">CULTURE and INTELLECUTAL LIFE</p> <p>3. What contributions have the classical civilizations of India, China, Greece, and Rome made to later civilizations?</p>	
---	--

<p style="text-align: center;">MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE and GOODS</p> <p>4. How did trade routes link civilizations and lead to cultural diffusion?</p>	
---	--

10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

UNIT 1 Section 2	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
5. Mandate of Heaven	
6. Feudalism	A social, political, and economic system that dominated all aspects of medieval European life.
7. Qin Dynasty	
8. Han Dynasty	
9. Maurya Dynasty	
10. Bureaucracy	The administration portion of the government.
11. Asoka	(?-232 BCE) King of the Maurya dynasty. He ruled nearly the entire subcontinent of India. He also was instrumental in the spread of Buddhism after his conversion.
12. Polis	
13. Aristocracy	
14. Direct Democracy	
15. Hellenistic Culture	Time period from the late 4th century BCE to the 1st century CE that was characterized by Greek achievement and a blending of Persian, Egyptian, Greek, and Indian cultures due to the empire of Alexander the Great.
16. Republic	A political system in which a country is ruled by law, has representative government, and is democratic in nature.
17. Senate	
18. Patricians/Plebeians	
19. Pax Romana	A 200 hundred year period of relative peace throughout the Roman Empire. Occurs during the first two centuries C.E.
20. Twelve Tables	
21. Aqueducts	Above ground structures used to carry water long distances.
22. Silk Road	Trade route from China to the Middle East. Called the Silk Road due to China's most important export.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

Topic/Objective: Unit 1 Section 2 Classical Civilizations Quiz	Name:
	Class/Period:
	Date:

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully before you select your final response. Double check test when complete.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: (80 pts)

1. All citizens in ancient Athens had the right to attend the assembly, where they could meet in the open to discuss and cast votes. This situation is an example of

- A. direct democracy B. totalitarianism C. parliamentary democracy D. absolutism

2. The silk road was important to China because it provided

- A. contact with other cultures through trade.
 B. a means of administering civil service examinations.
 C. a military route for the defense of the northern border.
 D. a means for the country to expand its borders.

3. Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the following question. How did the geography of Greece affect its economic activity and political divisions?

- A. Greece was unable to unite into a large empire and instead formed small city-states.
 B. Greece contained a large amount of fertile land and therefore relied heavily on agriculture.
 C. Greece was extremely isolated and therefore unable to trade with others.
 D. Greece united to form a large empire.



4. Which ancient civilization established the basis of western democracy?

- A. Phoenician B. Egyptian C. Sumerian D. Greek

5. The political system of the Ancient Roman Empire was characterized by

- A. a strong central government
 B. rule by a coalition of emperors and religious leaders
 C. universal suffrage in national elections
 D. a strict adherence to constitutional principles

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

6. The Ancient Greek city-state of Sparta

- A. was primarily concerned with the health of their people
- B. was a powerful military state
- C. granted universal suffrage to their people
- D. placed great emphasis on literature and the arts

7. Which societal condition was basic to the development of Greek philosophy?

- A. rigid social classes
- B. emphasis on individualism
- C. religious uniformity
- D. mass education

8. Alexander the Great's conquests of Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Persia led to the

- A. spread of Hellenic culture
- B. adoption of a feudal system
- C. establishment of representative democracy
- D. spread of Islamic culture throughout Europe

9. The _____ system was the social hierarchy of India in which people were born into a social class and remained in that class for the remainder of their lives.

- A. Encomienda
- B. Socialist
- C. Republic
- D. Caste

10. This Dynasty began for the first time to use money, which spurred the development of trade in China.

- A. Qin
- B. Zhou
- C. Shang
- D. Han

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTION: (20 pts) Complete on separate sheet of paper

The classical civilizations of China, India, Greece, and Rome have had a strong impact on the world. Each of these civilizations was influenced by its particular geographic setting. Each had a strong, well-organized government and a prosperous economy that allowed it to thrive. Each civilization made important contributions in such areas as art, science, architecture, and law. The growth of global trade routes during this period allowed classical civilizations to share ideas and technology.

Ancient and classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weakness and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future generations. Provide two legacies for each of the classical Greek and Roman Civilizations and then explain their importance to future civilizations.

The BIG Idea

SECTION 3 U1: Rise and Fall of Great Empires

Section overview

1. The rise and fall of the Han dynasty and the Roman empire followed remarkably similar courses. Both empires gained power through conquest, strong central government, and profitable trade. Both eventually fell because of weak leadership, internal dissent, and aggressive invaders.

2. **I. Factors Leading to Growth**

Both the Han and the Roman empires reached their height between 200 B.C and A.D 200. Both empires began by throwing off oppressive rulers: the Qin in China and the Etruscans in Rome. Although many elements contributed to the growth of these two empires, the most important factors that sustained them were strong government and profitable trade.

3. **A. The Han Empire**

1. **Military Power:** The most famous of the Han emperors, Wudi, conducted many military campaigns to secure and expand China's borders. Many of the battles he fought were attempts to drive nomadic peoples beyond the Great Wall.
2. **Government:** Wudi worked to strengthen the Chinese government. He removed many harsh laws. Also, the civil service system helped him to choose wise officials. He set up an imperial university to train scholars in Confucian teachings.
3. **Economy and Trade:** Initially, Wudi improved the economy internally by adding canals and roads to ease the movement of goods. He also had storage areas for grain set up throughout his empire. When grain was plentiful, the government would buy and store it. Then, when it became scarce, the government could sell it.

Another source of government revenue was income from the sale of iron and salt. Wudi created a government monopoly on these items. A monopoly is the complete control of a product or business by one person or group- in this case, the Han government. Sales of iron and salt allowed the government to have a source of income besides taxes. Wudi and later emperors also developed the Silk Road, a caravan route stretching from the Chinese capital to the Mediterranean Sea.

B. The Roman Empire

1. **Military Power:** The Romans were able to conquer partly because they had a strong, well-disciplined army. However, they also treated conquered peoples well, allowing them to keep their own governments and customs. In return, conquered lands were required to supply soldiers of well-trained and well-educated government officials.
2. **Government:** Emperor Augustus, who ruled the Roman empire from 31 B.C. to A.D. 14, stabilized the government. He, like the Han emperors, created a civil service system that ensured a supply of well-trained and well-educated government officials.
Both good and bad emperors followed Augustus. However, the 200-year period called the Pax Romana, or Roman peace, began with his reign. During this time, Roman rule brought order and prosperity to the empire. Roman legions maintained the road system and guarded the borders.
3. **Economy and Trade:** Roman expansion allowed the empire to take over prosperous trade routes throughout the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean served as a natural highway for trade. In addition, the Romans built miles of fine roads that promoted trade and brought wealth into the empire. Grain from the Nile Valley, ivory and gold from Africa, spices and gems from India, and silk that came from China via the Silk Road flowed into the empire. Under Augustus the tax system was reformed, and new coins were issued to make trade easier.

II. Geographic Setting

The Han and Roman empires arose on opposite sides of the Eurasian landmass. Both, however expanded their borders over time.

A. Extent of the Han Empire

The Han empire was first located where the Qin had ruled: in eastern China. However, the empire expanded during Han times as Wudi secured and expanded China's borders. To the north, the Han moved into Manchuria and Korea. To the south, the empire moved into northern Vietnam. To the west, the Han gained territory in Tibet and central Asia.

B. Extent of the Roman Empire

Rome also expanded from its initial location in central Italy. The powerful Roman military first took over the Italian peninsula. By about 44 B.C. Roman power extended throughout the Mediterranean, from Spain to parts of Asia Minor. To the north, the Roman empire spread to what is now France as well as into parts of Great Britain.

III. Causes of Decline

Both the Han and Roman empires grew weak as a result of internal problems and external pressures.

A. The Han Empire

Expansion helped to strengthen the Han empire but also led to its decline.

- **Political Causes:** Rulers that followed Wudi were unable to control powerful warlords in outlying areas.
- **Economic Causes:** Some rulers did not maintain the systems of canals and roads, which were vital routes of commerce. As a result, the economy suffered. High taxes oppressed the peasants and this led to a revolt.
- **Military Causes:** In A.D 220, warlords overthrew the last Han emperor, and the empire was split into several kingdoms. Invaders overran the Great Wall and set up their own kingdoms.

B. The Roman Empire

Some of the same factors that led to the Han decline led to the Roman decline. Overexpansion of the empire, high taxes, and foreign invasions all weakened the empire.

Roman emperor Diocletian divided the empire into two parts in a failed attempt to restore order. Although the decline of the Roman empire was a long, slow process, the year A.D. 476, when Germanic leader Odoacer ousted the emperor in Rome, is the date generally considered to mark its fall. The Eastern Roman empire survived, however, and became known as the Byzantine empire.

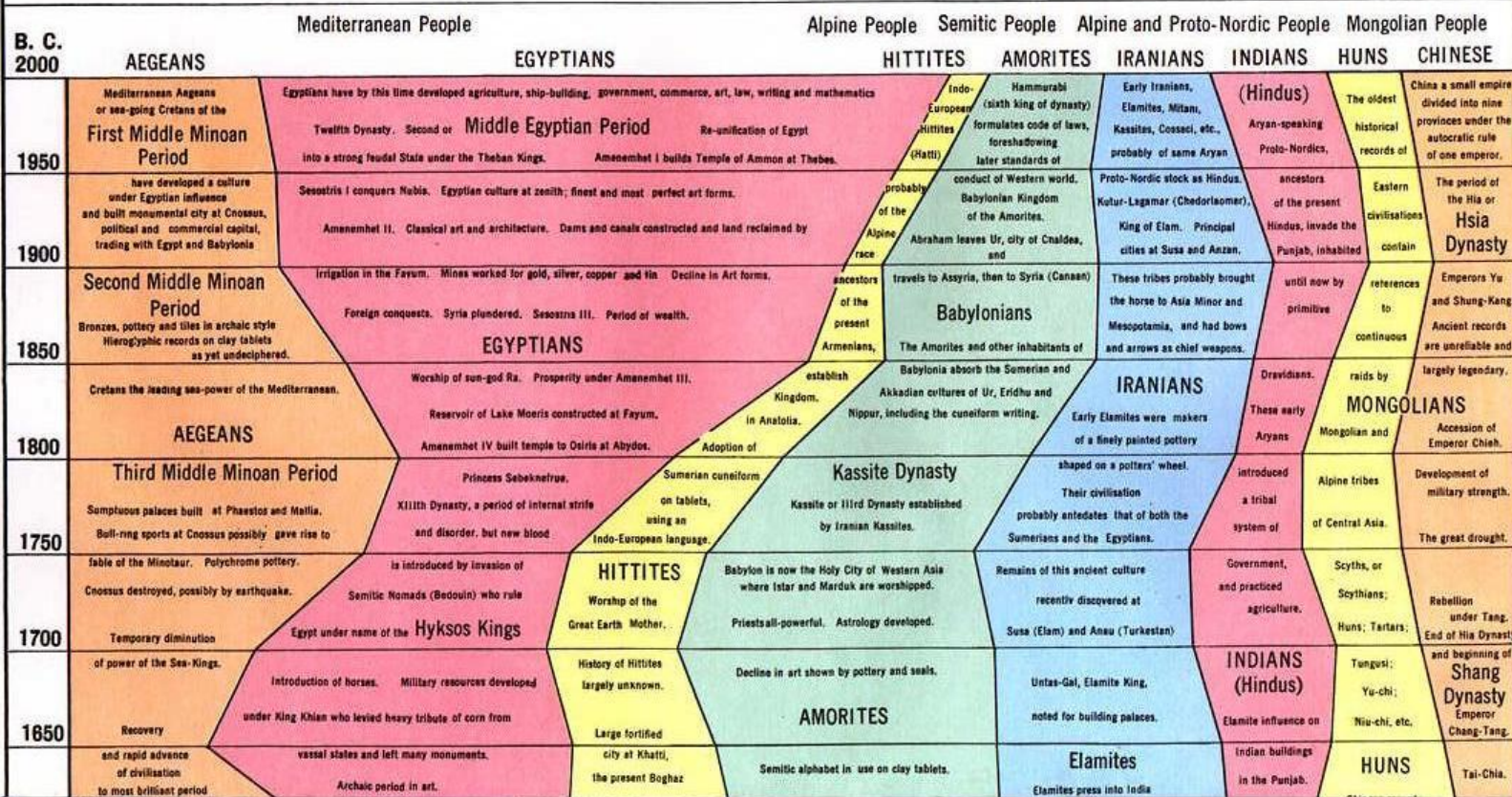
The Fall of the Roman Empire

Military Causes	Economic Causes	Political Causes	Social Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visigoths and other Germanic peoples invaded the empire • Roman army lacked training and discipline • Romans were forced to hire foreign soldiers to defend borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy taxes were necessary to support the government • Farmers left land • Middle class disappeared • Romans used too much slave labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government became too strict • People stopped supporting government • Many officials were corrupt • Divided empire became weak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population declined because of diseases and war. • People became selfish and lazy.

RAND McNALLY
The rise and fall of peoples and nations for 4,000 years.

HISTOMAP OF WORLD HISTORY

By John B. Sparks



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???
 NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

UNIT 1 Section 3	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
4) Wudi	
5) Monopoly	
6) Silk Road	
7) Augustus Caesar	
8) Pax Romana	

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

Topic/Objective: Unit 1 Section 3 Rise and Fall of Empires Quiz	Name:
	Class/Period:
	Date:

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully before you select your final response. Double check test when complete.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: (80 pts)

- 1. An immediate result of the fall of the Roman Empire was**

 - A. a renewed interest in education and the arts
 - B. a period of disorder and weak central government
 - C. an increase in trade and manufacturing
 - D. the growth of cities and dominance by the middle class
- 2. A major impact of Ancient Greece and Rome on Western Civilization was that**

 - A. the Greeks and Romans succeeded in achieving a classless society, which was later copied in Western Europe
 - B. Greek sculpture and Roman architecture were much admired and copied in the 18th and 19th centuries
 - C. Greece and Rome transmitted Islamic philosophy to the areas they conquered
 - D. Greek and Latin are still widely spoken in universities throughout the West
- 3. A major contribution of the Roman empire to western society was the development of**

 - A. Gunpowder B. the principles of feudalism C. monotheism D. an effective legal system
- 4. The rise and fall of dynasties in China was based on**

 - A. migrations of people from other lands.
 - B. the Mandate of Heaven.
 - C. trade with other civilizations.
 - D. the caste system.
- 5. This Germanic leader ousted the emperor in Rome in A.D. 476, this date generally is considered to mark Rome’s fall. The Eastern Roman empire survived, however, and became known as the Byzantine empire.**

 - A. Augustus B. Odoacer C. Constantine D. Diocletian

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTION: (20 pts) Complete on separate sheet of paper

The rise and fall of the Han dynasty and the Roman empire followed remarkably similar courses. Both empires gained power through conquest, strong central government, and profitable trade. Both eventually fell.

Choose one of the empires and give three reasons for its decline; be sure to provide examples/evidence.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

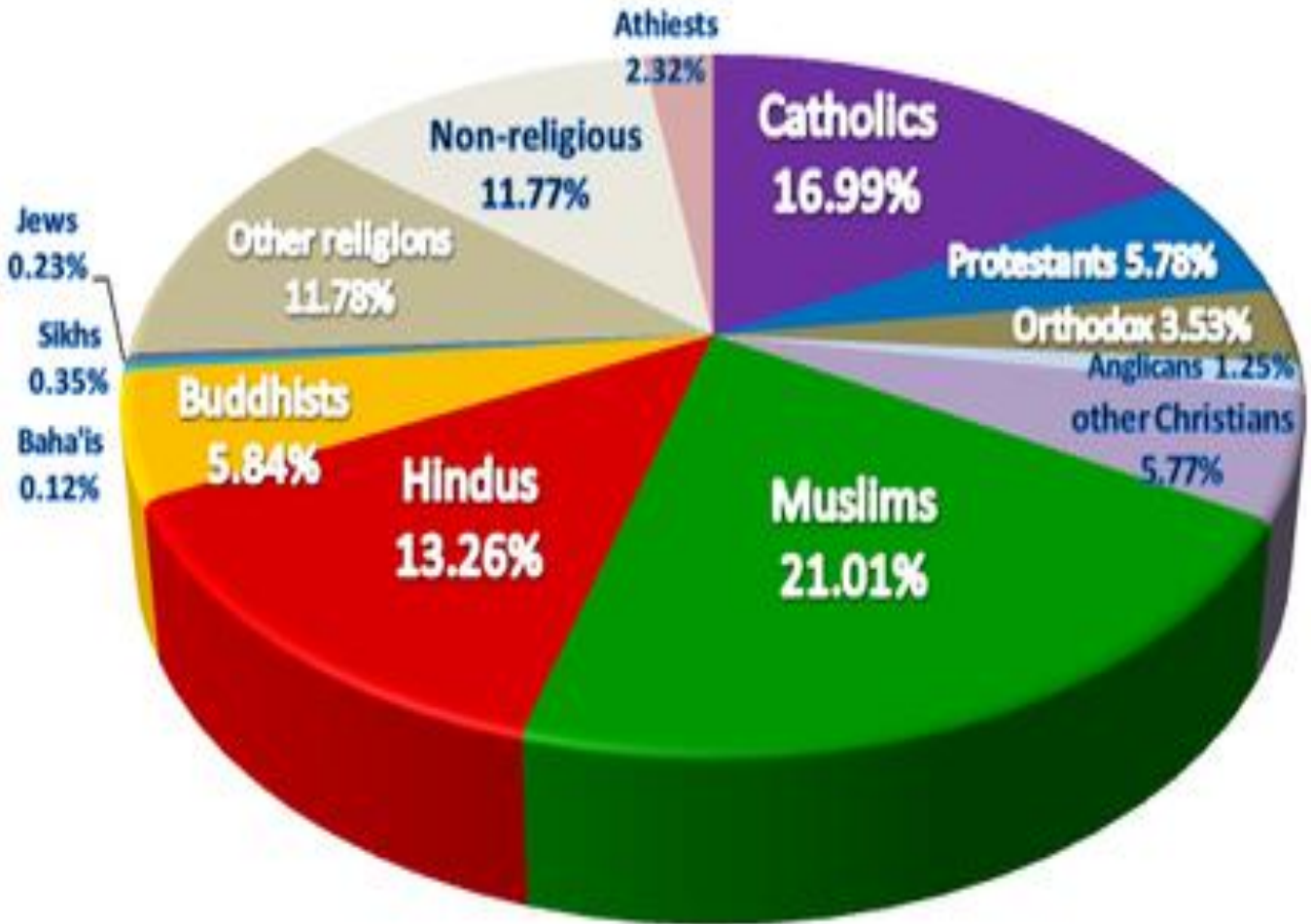
NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

SECTION 4 U1: Emergence and Spread of Belief Systems

Section overview

Belief systems developed with the earliest humans, who saw the world as being full of spirits, With the rise of civilization, more complex belief systems developed. Hinduism and Buddhism emerged in India. In China, Confucianism and Taoism developed. In the Middle East, three great world religions- Judaism, Christianity, and Islam- grew. Each of these religions had its own beliefs and sacred texts, though all shared some concepts. Several of these religions spread and had an impact far beyond their places of origin.

World Religions by percentage (2007 est.)



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

I. The Monotheistic Religions

A) Monotheism

- Monotheistic religions believe in only one God.
- The 3 main monotheistic religions are Judaism, Islam, and Christianity.

B) Codes of Conduct (Behavior)- All 3 monotheistic religions have codes of behavior issued by God that state the religious and moral/ethical obligations (duties) of followers:

- Ten Commandments- Code of behavior for Jews and Christians (i.e.- Do not kill, do not steal, do not worship false gods, etc.).
- Five Pillars- Code of behavior for Muslims (i.e.- Make a pilgrimage to Mecca, pray five times daily, etc.).

II. Major Belief Systems

A) Animism

- The belief that every living and nonliving thing in nature has a spirit. Stone Age paintings by early peoples expressed these early beliefs.
- Some early civilizations combined animism with reverence for ancestors. People in Shang China and in some traditional African societies, for example, believed that the spirits of deceased ancestors could affect life in a positive or negative way.

B) Hinduism

- Hindus believe in one unifying spirit, Brahm (universal spirit); because it is too complex for humans to understand, Hindus worship gods that give a more concrete form to Brahman. The three most important Hindu gods are Brahma the Creator, Vishnu the Preserver, and Shiva the Destroyer. The goal of life is to achieve union with Brahman.
- Reincarnation- The idea that after humans die, their souls are reborn into another body. Hindus believe that humans go through many rounds of reincarnation (death and rebirth).



Om



Dharmachakra

- Karma- Karma refers to all of the good and bad deeds that one does during their lifetime. Those who do good deeds develop good karma and are reborn at a higher level in the next life. Those who do bad deeds develop bad karma and are reborn at a lower level in the next life. Hindus follow the Caste System (**SEE PREVIOUS SECTION ON INDIA**) and believe that the social class that they are born into in this life is based on the karma they developed in a previous life.
- The goal of Hindus is to achieve Moksha- Ending reincarnation and stopping the cycle of death and rebirth.

C) Buddhism

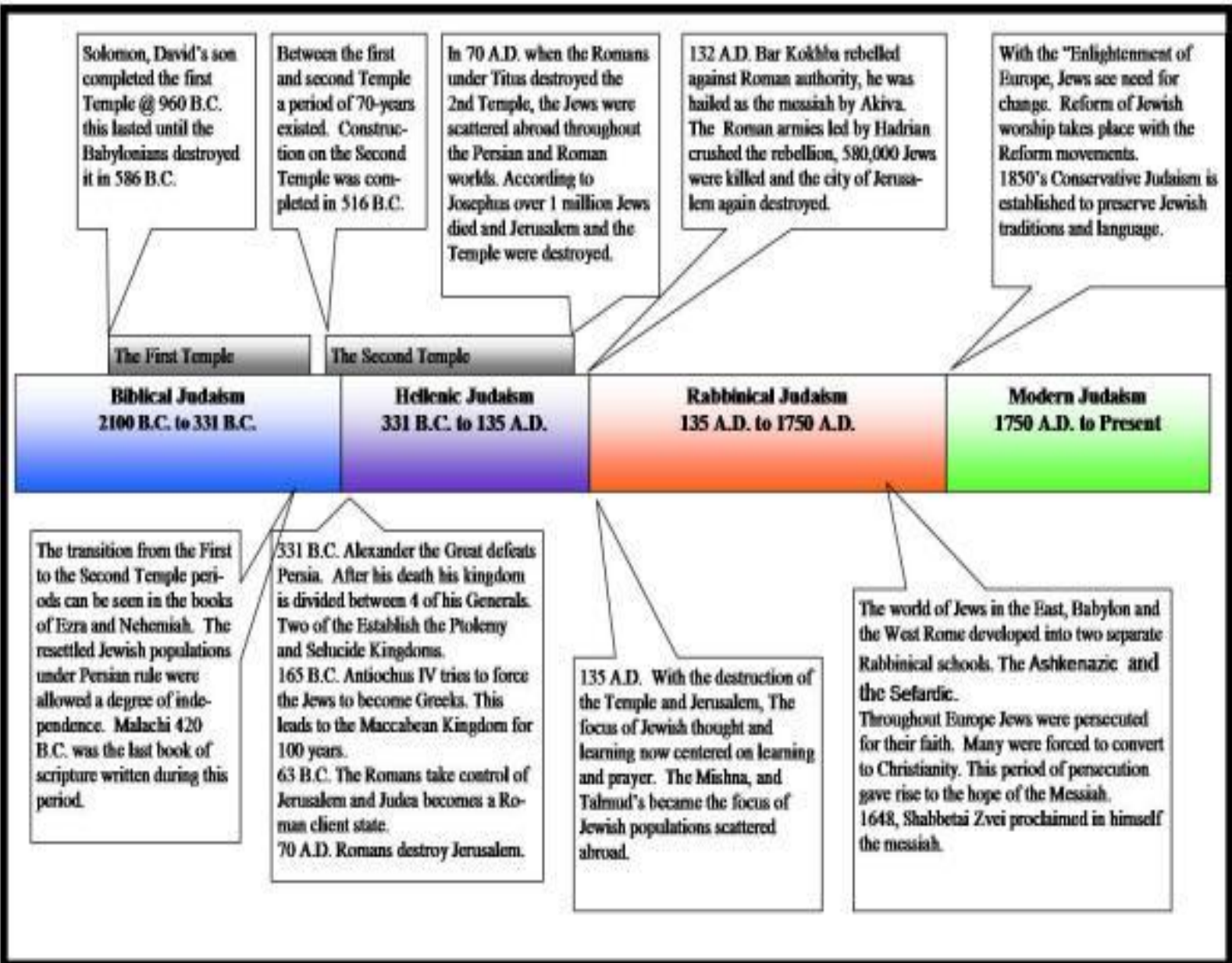
- Buddhism was founded by Siddhartha Gautama (also called the Buddha).
- Buddhism is very similar to Hinduism. Both religions believe in Reincarnation and Karma.
- Sacred Texts: Tripitaka, or “Three Baskets of Wisdom.”
- The ultimate goal of Buddhists is to achieve Nirvana- union with the universe and Ending reincarnation and stopping the cycle of death and rebirth (similar to Hindu concept of Moksha).
- Buddhists believe that Nirvana can be achieved when people accept the Four Noble Truths
 - i. All life is suffering
 - ii. Suffering is caused by our selfish desires
 - iii. The way to eliminate suffering is to eliminate desire
 - iv. Following the Eightfold Path (a code of behavior for Buddhists that requires them to resist evil, act in a kind manner, meditate, etc.).
 1. Right views, Right intentions, Right speech, Right conduct, Right livelihood, Right effort, Right mindfulness and Right meditation.



Star of David

D) Judaism

- The Hebrews were one of the nomadic groups who lived in the Fertile Crescent. According to Hebrew tradition, the Hebrews became enslaved in Egypt, and God helped them escape this slavery. By about 1000 B.C., the Hebrews had set up the kingdom of Israel with Jerusalem as its capital. They believed that God promised them this land.
- Monotheistic. The Hebrews believed that God was their special protector and was all-knowing, and omnipotent.
- Sacred Texts: The Torah- God made a *covenant* to be the God of the Hebrews.



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

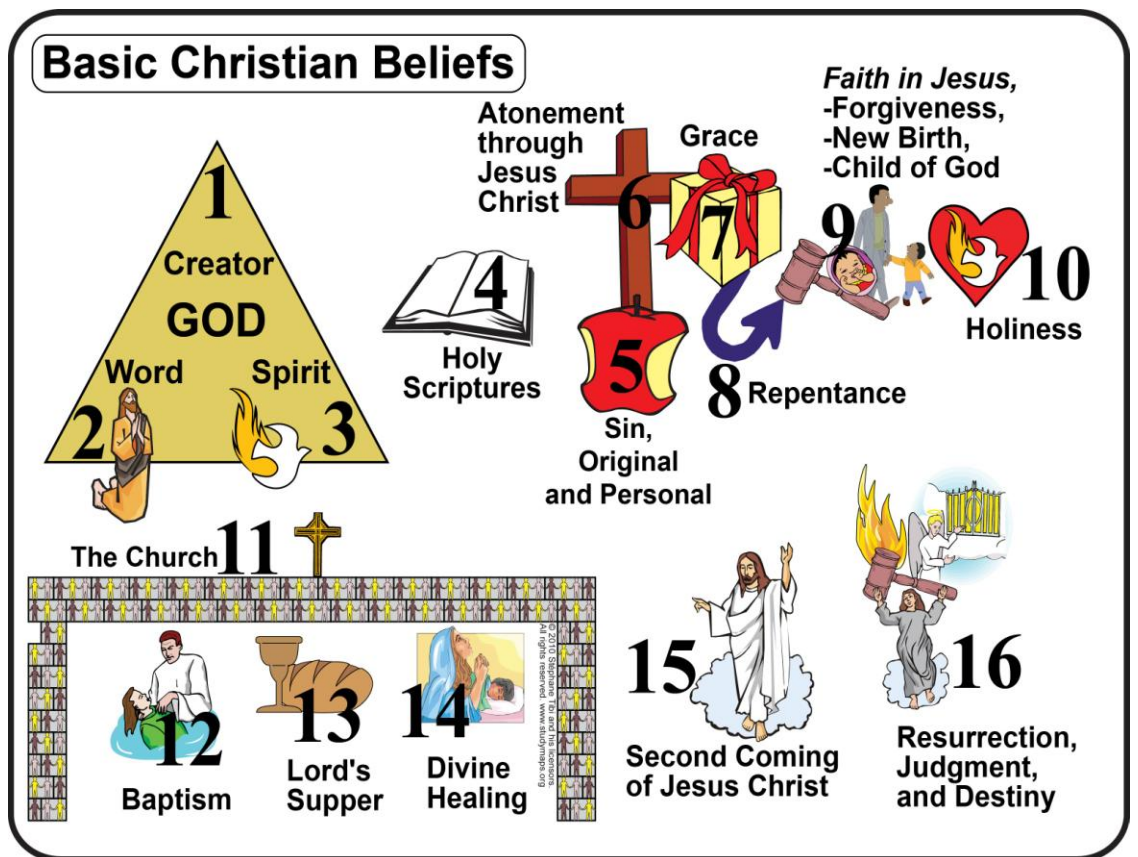
NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES



Cross

D) Christianity

- Began in Palestine with the teachings of a Jew named Jesus about A.D. 30. Beginning with a small group of followers, Christianity grew and spread to become the official religion of the Roman empire by A.D. 392.
- Jesus was the Messiah; Many Jews and Romans worried that Jesus was dangerous. He was arrested and crucified. Christians were persecuted. Emperor Constantine ended persecution when he made Christianity the official religion.
- Teachings of Jesus
 - i. Ten Commandments
 - ii. He was the Son of God and Savior
 - iii. His mission was to bring Salvation and Eternal life to anyone who followed his teachings
 - iv. Mercy and Compassion for the poor and helpless
 - v. Brotherhood and equality of people before God
- Sacred Text: The *Bible*; consists of the Old and New Testament



HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

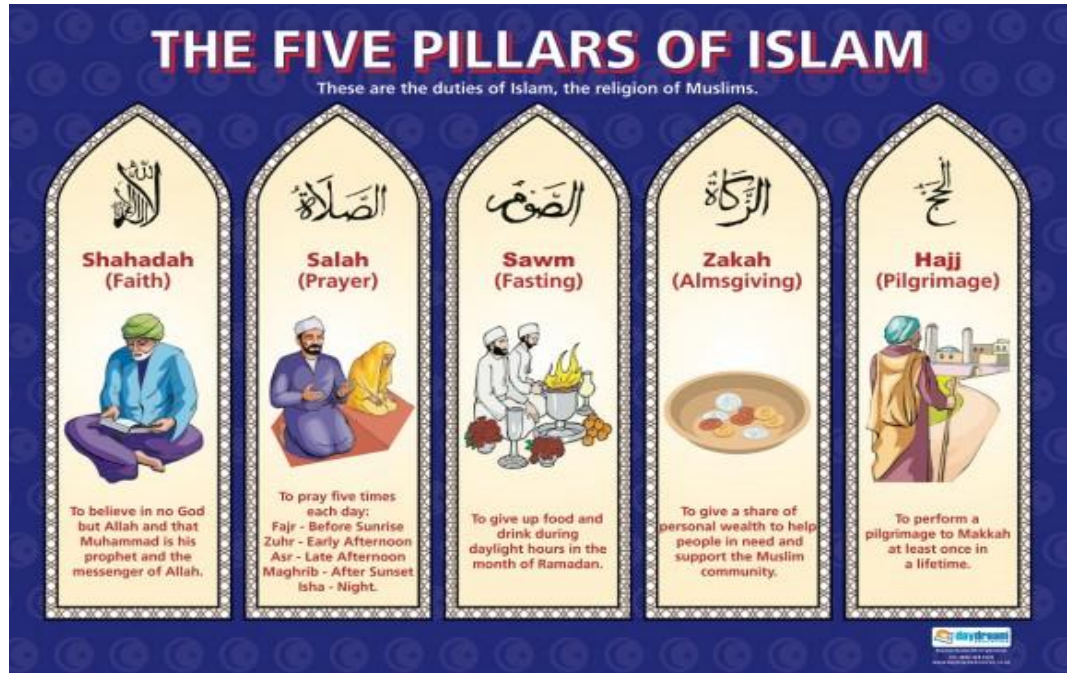
NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES



Crescent

E) Islam

- In A.D. 622, a new religion arose in Arabia; Monotheistic
- Founded by Muhammad; troubled by idol worship, according to Muslim tradition, the angel Gabriel commanded Muhammad to spread the message of Islam.
- Sacred Text: *Qur'an* (Koran). Muslim scholars have also developed an immense body of laws called the **Sharia** that covers all aspects of life.



III. Philosophies (Beliefs) of China

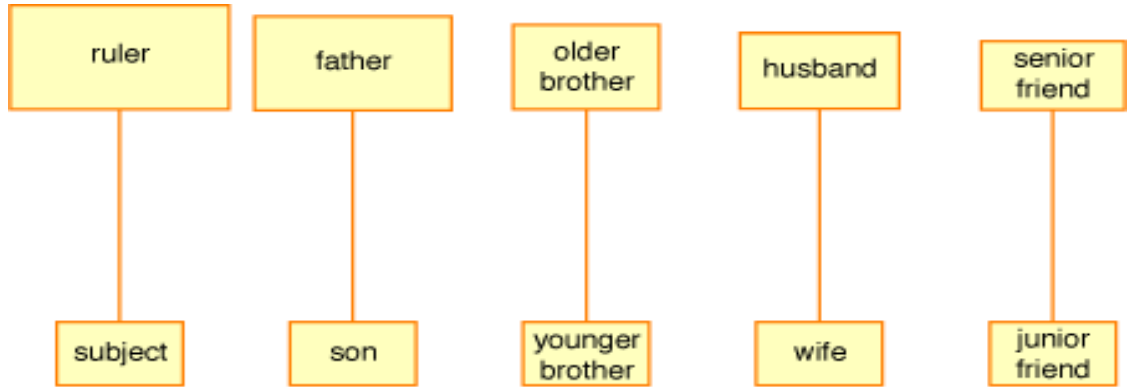
A) Legalism

- Philosophy based on the idea that humans are evil and that harsh punishments are needed in order to prevent crime and keep order in society.

B) Confucianism

- Major philosophy of China. It's main teachings include:
 - The Five Relationships- The idea that every single person has specific roles and obligations that must be followed in order to keep order and stability (calmness) in society. For example, subjects must obey their ruler, wives must obey their husbands, and children must obey their parents.



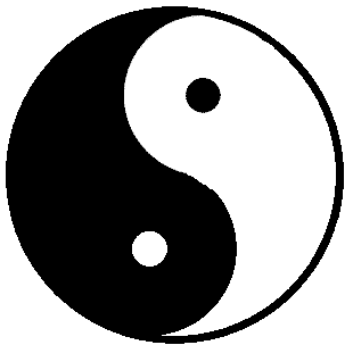


Confucianism's Five Relationships

- Filial Piety- The idea that people must honor and respect the elders of their family (i.e.- children must be loyal and obedient to their parents).
- Confucius's teachings, collected in *The Analects*, taught people to accept their given places in society.
- Other ideas of Confucius:
 - People are naturally good
 - Education should be the road to advancement in society
 - To ensure social order, the individual must find and accept his or her proper place in society.

C) Taoism (Daoism)

- Sought to help people to live in harmony with nature; founded by Laozi, taught people to contemplate the Tao, or the "way" of the universe.
- Followers rejected the world and human gov't and often withdrew to become hermits, mystics, or poets.
- Yin and Yang:
 - i. Yin: Earth, darkness, and female forces
 - ii. Yang: Heaven, light, and male forces
 - iii. Peace and well-being of the universe depend on harmony between the two.
- Beliefs collected in two works: *The Way of Virtue* and the *Zhuand-zi*



Yin and Yang







MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND GOODS

Three ways in which religions spread were through missionary activity, military conquest, and trade.

IV. Nature Religions

A) Nature religions believe that both living and non-living things in nature (i.e.- trees, mountains, rivers, rain, rocks, animals, etc.) have a spirit.

B) **NOTE:** The two most common nature religions are **Shinto** (practiced in Japan) and **Animism** (practiced in Africa). Both religions believe in nature spirits.

	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Islam	Judaism	Confucianism
						
Followers Worldwide (estimated 2001 figures)	362 million	2 billion	820 million	1.2 billion	14.5 million	6.3 million
Name of Deity	The Buddha did not teach a personal deity.	God	Three main gods: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva	God (Allah)	God (Yahweh)	Confucius (viewed by many as a god)
Founder	The Buddha	Jesus Christ	No one founder	Muhammad	Abraham	Confucius
Holy Book	No one book—sacred texts, including the <i>Dhammapada</i>	Bible	No one book—sacred texts, including the Vedas, the Puranas	Qur'an	Hebrew Bible, including the Torah	the <i>Analects</i> , the Five Classics
Leadership	Buddhist monks and nuns	Priests, ministers, monks, and nuns	Guru, holy man, Brahmin priest	No clergy but a scholar class called the ulama and the imam, who may lead prayers	Rabbis	No clergy
Basic Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons achieve complete peace and happiness (nirvana) by eliminating their attachment to worldly things. Nirvana is reached by following the Noble Eightfold Path: Right views; Right resolve; Right speech; Right conduct; Right livelihood; Right effort; Right mindfulness; Right concentration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people. Jesus Christ was the son of God. He died to save humanity from sin. His death and resurrection made eternal life possible for others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soul never dies, but is continually reborn. Persons achieve happiness and enlightenment after they free themselves from their earthly desires. Freedom from earthly desires comes from a life-time of worship, knowledge, and virtuous acts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons achieve salvation by following the Five Pillars of Islam and living a just life. These pillars are: faith; prayer; almsgiving, or charity to the poor; fasting, which Muslims perform during Ramadan; pilgrimage to Mecca. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is only one God, who watches over and cares for his people. God loves and protects his people, but also holds people accountable for their sins and shortcomings. Persons serve God by studying the Torah and living by its teachings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social order, harmony, and good government should be based on strong family relationships. Respect for parents and elders is important to a well-ordered society. Education is important both to the welfare of the individual and to society.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE – CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

10-24-7 METHOD: HOW DO I KNOW YOU ARE STUDYING THESE NOTES? (EVIDENCE)

UNIT 1 Section 4	DEFINE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY
5. <i>Animism</i>	The oldest known type of belief system in the world. It is still practiced in a variety of forms in many traditional societies. Animists practice nature worship. They believe that everything in the universe has a spirit. This is exemplified by the practices of the Plains Indians in North America who would praise the spirit of the buffalo that they killed for giving its life to them so that they might survive. Animists also believed that ancestors watch over the living from the spirit world. This belief resulted in ancestor worship as a means of communicating with and showing respect to ancestors
6. <i>Braham</i>	In Hinduism, Brahman is the name given to the oneness of the universe.
7. <i>Reincarnation</i>	The rebirth of a soul into another body.
8. <i>Karma</i>	
9. <i>Dharma</i>	The act of fulfilling one's duty in life. Associated with Hinduism and Buddhism
10. <i>Upanishads</i>	Hindu holy book from the 8th century BCE.
11. <i>Buddha</i>	
12. <i>Nirvana</i>	In Buddhism, spiritual enlightenment.
13. <i>Monotheistic</i>	The belief in one god or goddess.
14. <i>Torah</i>	The holy book of Judaism. It describes the creation of the world, the history of ancient Israel, the Ten Commandments, and contains the Psalms and the prophetic books.
15. <i>Messiah</i>	
16. <i>Bible</i>	
17. <i>Hijra</i>	Hijrat or Hegira, is the migration or journey of the Islamic prophet Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Medina in June 622 CE.
18. <i>Qur'an (Koran)</i>	
19. <i>Sharia</i>	The Islamic book of laws which regulates all aspects of life including, moral behavior, family life, business dealings, and government.
20. <i>Missionaries</i>	
21. <i>Diaspora</i>	The enforced spreading out of a group of people. In history, there has been both a Jewish Diaspora and an African Diaspora.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

Topic/Objective: Unit 1 Section 4 Emergence and Spread of Belief Systems Quiz	Name:
	Class/Period:
	Date:

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully before you select your final response. Double check test when complete.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: (80 pts)

1. **The Quran, Mecca, and hijra are most closely associated with the practice of**
 A. Islam. B. Judaism. C. Christianity. D. Buddhism.

2. **The Eightfold Path, the Four Noble Truths, and the concept of nirvana are associated with the religion of**
 A. Islam. B. Hinduism. C. Shinto. D. Buddhism.

3. **In traditional Chinese culture, which philosophy had the greatest influence on the development of social order and political organization?**
 A. Taoism B. Shintoism C. Confucianism D. Marxism

4. **In India, which aspect of society has been most heavily influenced by religious beliefs, tradition, and the division of labor?**
 A. caste system
 B. policy of neutrality
 C. urbanization
 D. parliamentary government

5. “In his [the leader] personal conduct, he was respectful. In his serving his superiors, he was reverent. In his nourishing the people, he was kind. In governing the people, he was righteous.”*Confucius*
These selections show that the ancient civilizations who developed these concepts placed emphasis on
 A. anarchy B. law C. trade D. architecture

6. **One similarity between the Five Pillars of Islam and the Ten Commandments is that both**
 A. support a belief in reincarnation.
 B. promote learning as a means to salvation.
 C. encourage the use of statues to symbolize God.
 D. provide a guide to proper ethical and moral behavior.

HIGHLIGHT – UNDERLINE - CIRCLE VOCABULARY – CHUNKING – *ASTERISKS / STARS* – QUESTION MARKS???

NUMBER OF SENTENCES IN SUMMARY = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS IN NOTES

7. According to the teachings of Confucius, the key to the successful organization of society is
- A. the ruler should be chosen democratically.
 - B. the evil in humans must be eliminated.
 - C. ancestor worship should be discontinued.
 - D. individuals should know and do what is expected of them.
8. The hijra, Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D., is important to Muslims because the journey
- A. resulted in Muhammad's early death.
 - B. ended Muhammad's attempts to spread Islam throughout Arabia.
 - C. established Byzantine rule throughout the region.
 - D. signified the establishment of the Islamic faith.
9. Which term is used to describe the spread of Buddhism from India through Southeast Asia?
- A. ethnocentrism
 - B. isolation
 - C. imperialism
 - D. cultural diffusion
10. In traditional India, the caste system and the Hindu beliefs in karma and dharma most directly resulted in
- A. the establishment of a set of rules for each individual in society.
 - B. the rapid industrialization of the economy.
 - C. a strong emphasis on the acquisition of wealth.
 - D. a strong belief in the importance of education.

CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE QUESTION: (20 pts) Complete on separate sheet of paper

The rise and fall of the Han dynasty and the Roman empire followed remarkably similar courses. Both empires gained power through conquest, strong central government, and profitable trade. Both eventually fell.

Discuss how Judaism was different from other ancient religions and Describe the influence that Judaism had on other similar religions.