

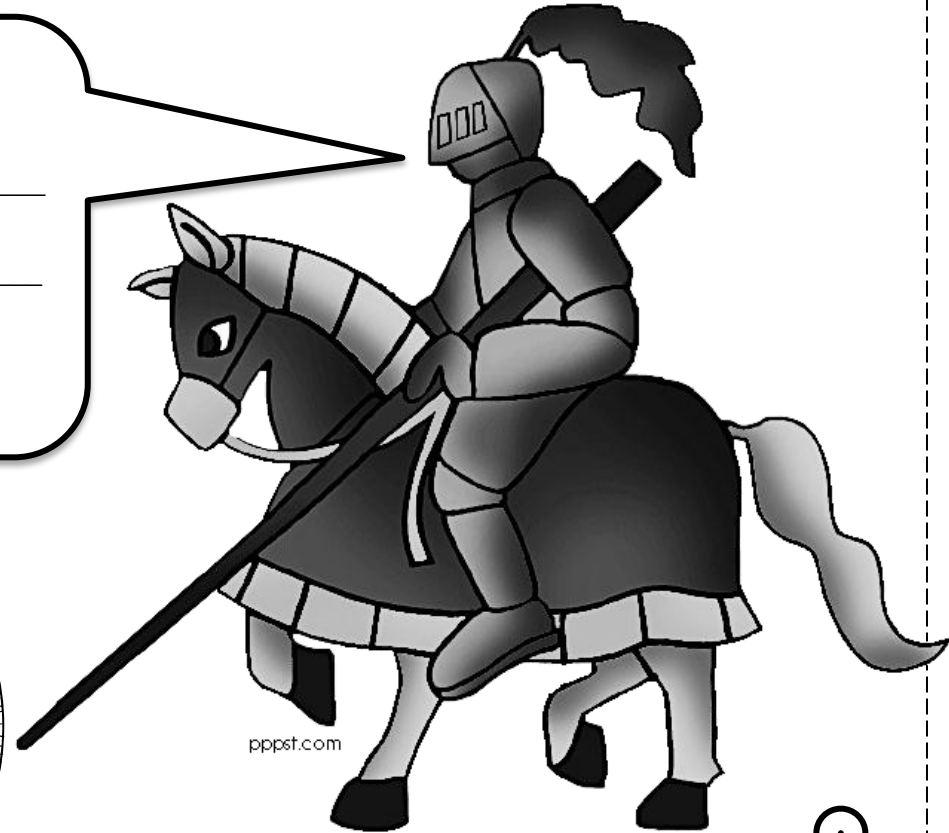
World History 1: SOL Review Packet

This packet belongs to:

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Period: _____



My **SOL test** is May _____, 2015. At _____

in _____

1. Label the following continents:

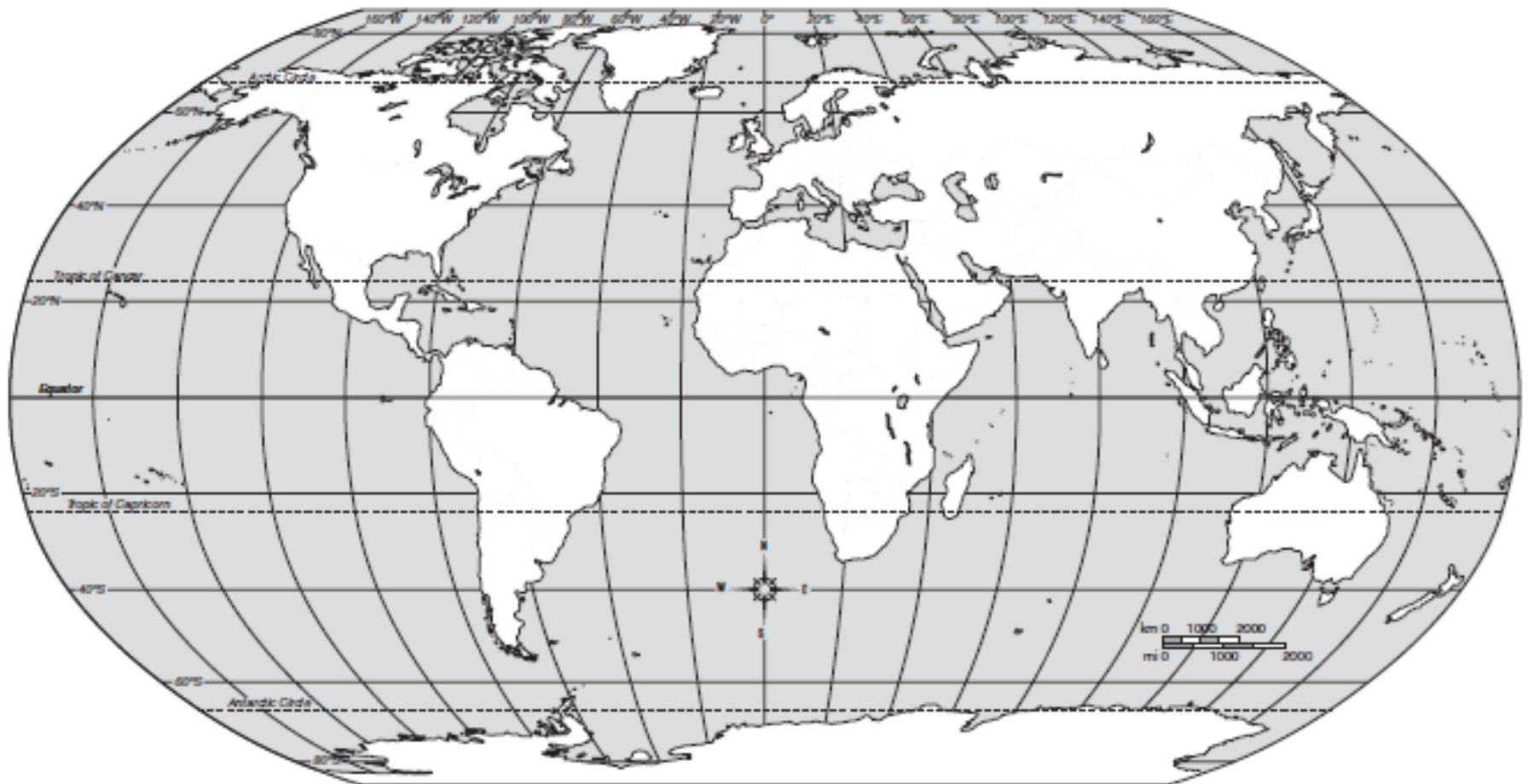
North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica

2. Label the following bodies of water:

Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Indian, Southern Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea

3. Label the following features:

The Equator, the Prime Meridian



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Mastering Ancient World History

SOL#: WH1.2

Topic: Paleolithic Era to Agricultural Revolution

Apprentice Level

Part I: Define the following words

1. Paleolithic - _____
2. Neolithic - _____
3. Hominid - _____
4. Prehistory - _____
5. Artifact - _____

Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.

1. The way of life of a society is its (*technology/culture*).
2. (*Mary Leakey/Donald Johanson*) gave the name Lucy to an australopithecine.
3. The *Paleolithic Period/Neolithic Period*) lasted from at least 2 million BCE to about 10,000 BCE.
4. (*Çatalhüyük/Jericho*) was a tiny Neolithic village located in present-day Turkey.
5. A highly organized social order is a (*culture/civilization*).
6. A group of states or territories controlled by one ruler is a(n) (*empire/city-state*).

Journeyman Level

Part I: Fill-in-the-blank with the correct term.

1. _____ are scientists who study the culture of early humans.
2. _____ are scientists who study past cultures through their material remains.
3. _____ - _____ helps scientists to determine the age of artifacts/fossils.
4. The 3 types of early hominid groups include

_____,
_____, &
_____.

Part II: Identify the following.



Master Level

Part I: List the 6 characteristics of Paleolithic societies.

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Part II: List the 5 characteristics of Neolithic societies.

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-

Part III: Answer the following questions.

1. Homo sapiens in Africa, between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago,

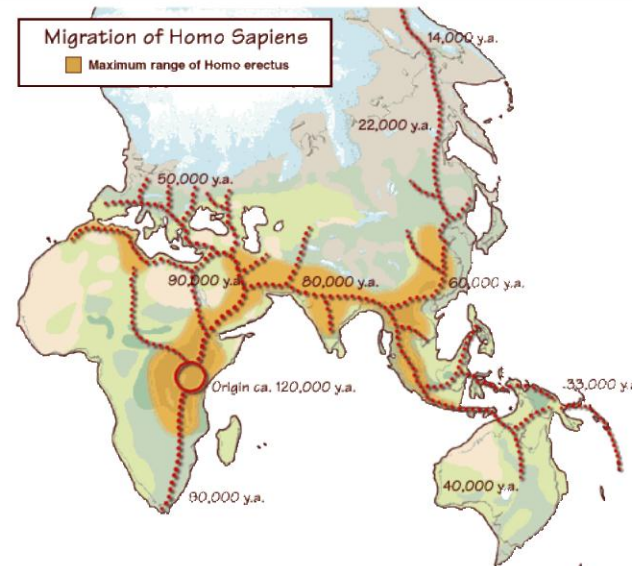
- A lived in semi-permanent settlements.
- B had an organized government.
- C had complex tools.
- D were nomadic.

2. Neolithic societies

- A were disorganized.
- B relocated frequently in search of food.
- C had simple tools.
- D were also referred to as New Stone Age.

3. Scientists that study past cultures by analyzing human remains, fossils, and artifacts are called

- A Paleontologists.
- B Archaeologists.
- C Psychologists.
- D Entomologists.




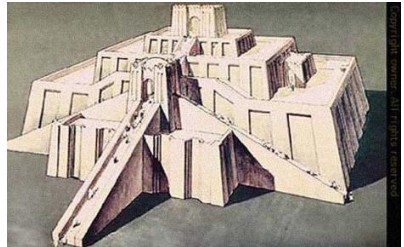
1. According to this map, what is the **relative location** of human origins?
2. Which was the **first** hominid to migrate from Africa?
3. To which continent did hominids migrate first?
4. Why was migration to the north a slow process?

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SOL#: 1-3

Topic: Ancient River Valley Civilizations - Mesopotamia

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Define the following words.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. City-State - _____2. Ziggurat - _____3. Monotheism - _____4. Cuneiform - _____5. Polytheism - _____ <p>Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The world's first epic was written about the king (<i>Gilgamesh/Hammurabi</i>).2. Another name for Mesopotamia is the (<i>Fertile Circle/Fertile Crescent</i>)3. The world's first law code was created by (<i>Nebuchadnezzar/Hammurabi</i>)4. The world's first form of written language was i (<i>Cuneiform/Hieroglyphics</i>)5. Mesopotamia's first civilization was (<i>Sumer/Babylon</i>).6. The first monotheistic religion was begun by the (<i>Hittites/Hebrews</i>).	<p>Part I: Fill in the blank with the correct Mesopotamian Civilization.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The _____ were the first to create an alphabet.2. The _____ were the first to replace the barter system with a coin system.3. The _____ were the first to create tools/weapons with Iron.4. The _____ were known to be cruel conquerors in the creation of their Empire.5. The _____ under the leadership of Sargon, created the world's first empire. <p>Part II: Identify the following.</p> <div data-bbox="1006 1090 1275 1163"></div> <div data-bbox="1373 1078 1779 1329"></div>

Master Level

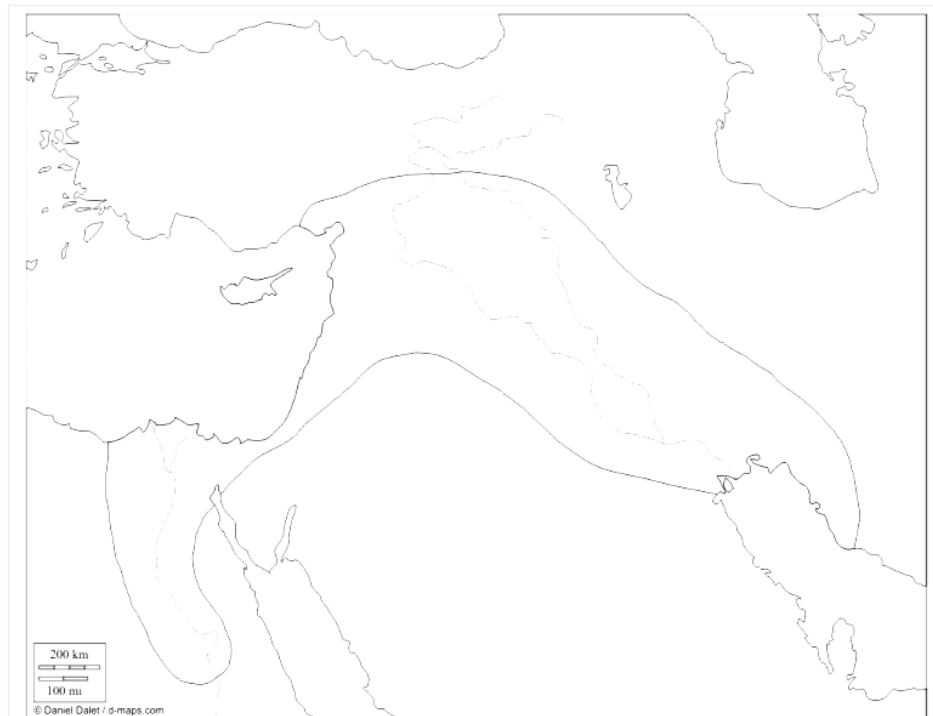
Part I: List the 5 elements of Civilization.

-
-
-
-
-

Part II: What is the significance of the Jewish Diaspora?

Part III: Identify the following terms/people as they are related to Hebrew History.

- Exodus –
- The Exile –
- Abraham –
- Moses –
- Covenant –
- Torah –
- Jerusalem –




1. Label the 2 rivers that make up Mesopotamia.
2. Use a green pencil to shade in the area known as the Fertile Crescent.
3. Label the 2 continents that house the Fertile Crescent.
4. Label the Mediterranean Sea; the Red Sea; the Persian Gulf; the Nile River; the Sinai Peninsula; the Arabian Peninsula; the Anatolia Peninsula (Asia Minor).
5. Put a star ☆ where Jerusalem would be.
6. Put a Dot • where Babylon would be.
7. Put a Triangle Δ where the city of Ur would be.

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SOL#: WH1.3

Topic: Ancient River Valley Civilizations - Egypt

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: List the 3 periods into which the Ancient Egyptian History is divided.</p> <p>Part II: Define the following words:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pharaoh - _____2. Hieroglyphics - _____3. Theocracy - _____4. Delta - _____ <p>Part III: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Egyptians believed that the (<i>Book of the Dead/ Book of Souls</i>) guided them through the spirit world.2. Egyptians used (<i>Papyrus/Clay Tablets</i>) to record information.3. The Pyramids built by Egyptians were used as (<i>Temples/Tombs</i>).4. The Nile River flows in a (<i>Southern/Northern</i>) direction.5. The Age of Pyramids occurred during the (<i>Old/Middle</i>) Kingdom6. (<i>Deltas/Cataracts</i>) were rapids which impeded travel on the Nile.	<p>Part I: Fill in the blank with the correct answer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Geographically, Egypt is divided into _____ and _____ Egypt because of the flow if the Nile River.2. Egypt was first united by King _____ (aka _____) and signified this by wearing a _____ & _____ crown.3. The _____ finally enabled historians to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphics.4. The original capital of the Egyptian Civilization was the city of _____.5. _____ the Great was considered to be the greatest of all Pharaohs <p>Part II: Identify this structure.</p> <div data-bbox="1348 1125 1657 1320"></div>

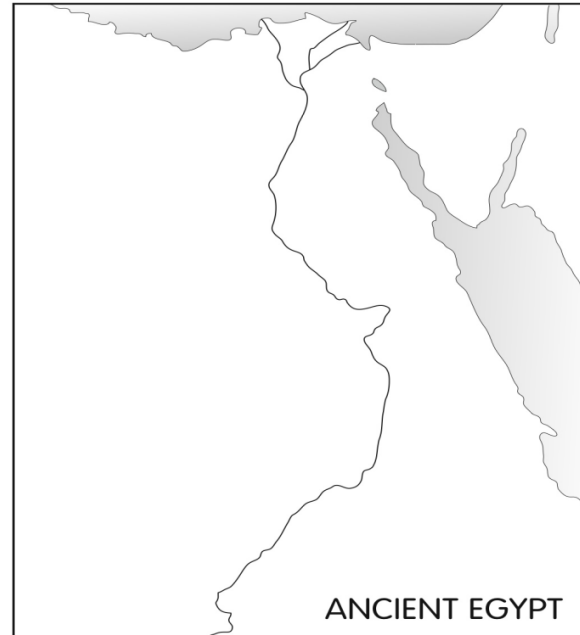
Master Level

Part I: Identify each of the following People.

1. I drove the Hyksos out during the Middle Kingdom. _____
2. I insisted there was only one god – Aton – and caused a near revolution in Egypt. _____
3. I ruled as a regent for my stepson and proclaimed myself as Pharaoh. _____
4. I led the Kush/Nubia in a victory over the Libyans and began Egypt's 25th Dynasty. _____
5. I ruled beside my husband and was renowned for my beauty. _____
6. I was the first king to unite Upper and Lower Egypt. _____
7. I created Egypt's first empire by conquering territories in Palestine, Syria, & Nubia. _____

Part II: Label the following on the map.


- Delta
- Red Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Sinai Peninsula
- Upper Egypt
- Lower Egypt
- Memphis
- Thebes
- Cataracts



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SOL#: WH1.3 & 1.4 Topic: Ancient River Valley Civilizations: China

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Define the following Terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loess –• Mandate of Heaven –• Dynasty –• Oracle Bones –• Bureaucracy –• Civil Service – <p>Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chinese civilization began on the Yellow River, better known as the <i>(Huang He/Yangtze)</i> River.2. The legendary first dynasty of China was known as the <i>(Yu/Xia)</i> Dynasty.3. The Shang were the first to create <i>(Silk/Cotton)</i> fabric.4. The transition from one dynasty to another was known as the Dynastic <i>(Cycle/Circle.)</i>5. Due to the geography of the country, most of China's population settled in the <i>(East/West)</i>.	<p>Part I: Fill in the Blank with the correct answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Confucius was a government official whose real name was _____.2. Confucius stressed respect for parents known as _____.3. Confucius' beliefs/sayings were written down by his followers in books called the _____.4. Confucius' Five Relationships included: Father/Son; Friend/Friend; Older Brother/Younger Brother; Husband/Wife; and most importantly _____/_____.5. Daoism was founded by a man named Laozi, also known as the _____.6. Daoists believe that in order to avoid chaos, one must find balance in _____. <p>Identify this symbol and explain what it means.</p> 

Master Level

Part I: Identify the following Dynasties. Answers will be used more than once. (Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han)

1. Considered to be the first Dynasty of China. Used both Bronze and Silk. _____.
2. Led by Shi Huang Di. Short-lived because of his autocratic leadership. _____.
3. The first to use a system of government called Feudalism. _____.
4. Ushered in the era known as the *Pax Sinica*. A contemporary of the Roman Empire. _____.
5. The construction of the Great Wall increased dramatically. _____.
6. The Civil Service was created to improve the quality of government workers. _____.
7. Argued the Mandate of Heaven to justify their overthrow of the Shang. _____.
8. Leader followed a philosophy known as Legalism. _____.
9. Opened trade routes that would later be known as the Silk Roads. _____.
10. Ruler created an army of clay soldiers to protect him in the afterlife. _____.

Part II: Identify/Label the following on the map.

- Huang He/Yellow River
- Yangtze River
- Gobi Desert
- Himalayas
- Takla Makan Desert
- Yellow Sea
- South China Sea
- Mongolia
- Great Wall



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Mastering Ancient World History

SOL#: 1.3 & 1.4 Topic: Ancient River Valley Civilizations – India & Cultures of Persia, India, & China

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Define the following terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Subcontinent –2. Monsoon –3. Reincarnation –4. Caste System –5. Karma – <p>Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The ideas that became Hinduism were brought to the subcontinent by a people called the (<i>Aryans/Dravidians</i>).2. The native people of the subcontinent were called (<i>Aryans/Dravidians</i>).3. The first Indian civilization began in the river valley of the (<i>Ganges/Indus</i>).4. The climate of the Indian subcontinent is affected by seasonal winds called (<i>tsunamis/monsoons</i>).5. The (<i>Vedas/Torah</i>) is considered the holy book for Hindus.6. Siddhartha Gautama was better known as (<i>Brahma/Buddha</i>).	<p>Part I: Fill in the blank with the correct answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The two major cities of the first Indus River Valley civilization were _____ & _____.2. The _____ Pass was used by Aryans to travel through the Hindu Kush Mountains to settle in the Indus River Valley.3. Hindus believe in one god, Brahma, who takes many forms. This type of religion is called _____.4. The 3 main manifestations of Brahma are _____ (the creator), _____ (the preserver) & _____ (the destroyer).5. Hindus believe that the _____ River is sacred and will perform ritual washing in its waters.6. Siddhartha Gautama became known as <i>Buddha</i> or the _____ after discovering the reason for suffering.

Master Level

Part I: Identify the following people or accomplishments as the Mauryan Empire or Gupta Empire:

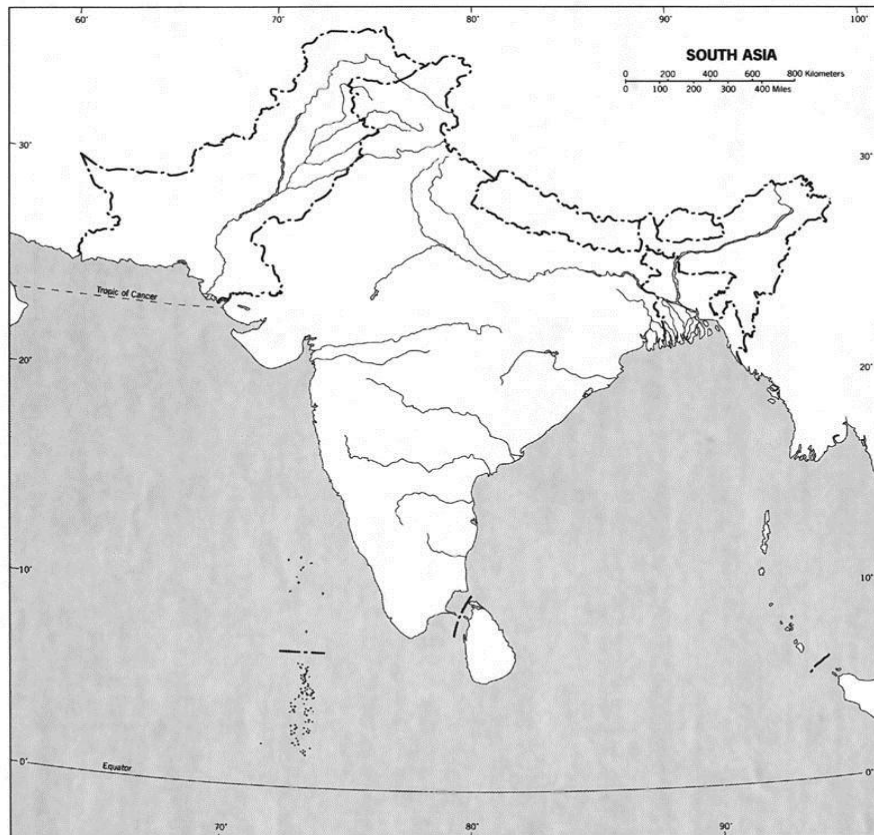
1. The Golden Age of India occurred during the _____.
2. Asoka was ruler and instrumental in the spread of Buddhism to other Asian regions _____.
3. The Modern Numeral System & the Concept of zero were conceived during the _____.
4. Macedonian General Seleucus' forces were defeated; restoring Indian rule during the _____.

Part II: Identify the following as beliefs/characteristics of *Hinduism*, *Buddhism*, or *Both*:

- Reincarnation
- Four Noble Truth
- Caste System
- Moksha
- Eightfold Path
- Nirvana
- Vedas & Upanishads
- Siddhartha Gautama
- Henotheism
- Aryans

Part III: Label the following on the map.

- Hindu Kush
- Himalayas
- Indus River
- Ganges River
- Bay of Bengal
- Arabian Sea
- Indian Ocean
- Eastern Ghats
- Western Ghats
- Deccan Plateau

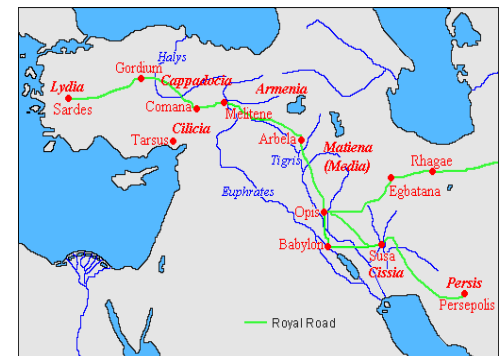


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SOL#: WH1.4 Topic: Cultures of Persia, India, & China - **Persia**

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Define the following words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucracy Satrap Zoroaster Diversity Royal Road <p>Part II: Choose the correct word that answers each question.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Persians were known for the (<i>Cruel/Tolerant</i>) way in which they treated the conquered people. The Persian's empire included the region known as Asia Minor, present-day (<i>Turkey, Greece</i>) Each province of the Persian Empire was known as a (<i>Kingdom, Satrap</i>) The Persian prophet who greatly influenced the Empire was known as (<i>Abraham/Zoroaster</i>) The Empire was finally defeated by the armies of (<i>Ceasar/Alexander</i>) The Supreme god of Zoroastrianism was (<i>Ahura Mazda/Ahura Kia</i>) The holy writings of Zoroastrianism are called the (<i>Vedas/Avesta</i>) 	<p>Part I: Fill-in-the blank with the correct term/word:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> P-E-R-S-I-A = Greatest Empire of its time!!!! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P = E = R = S = I = A = <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What does this map represent?



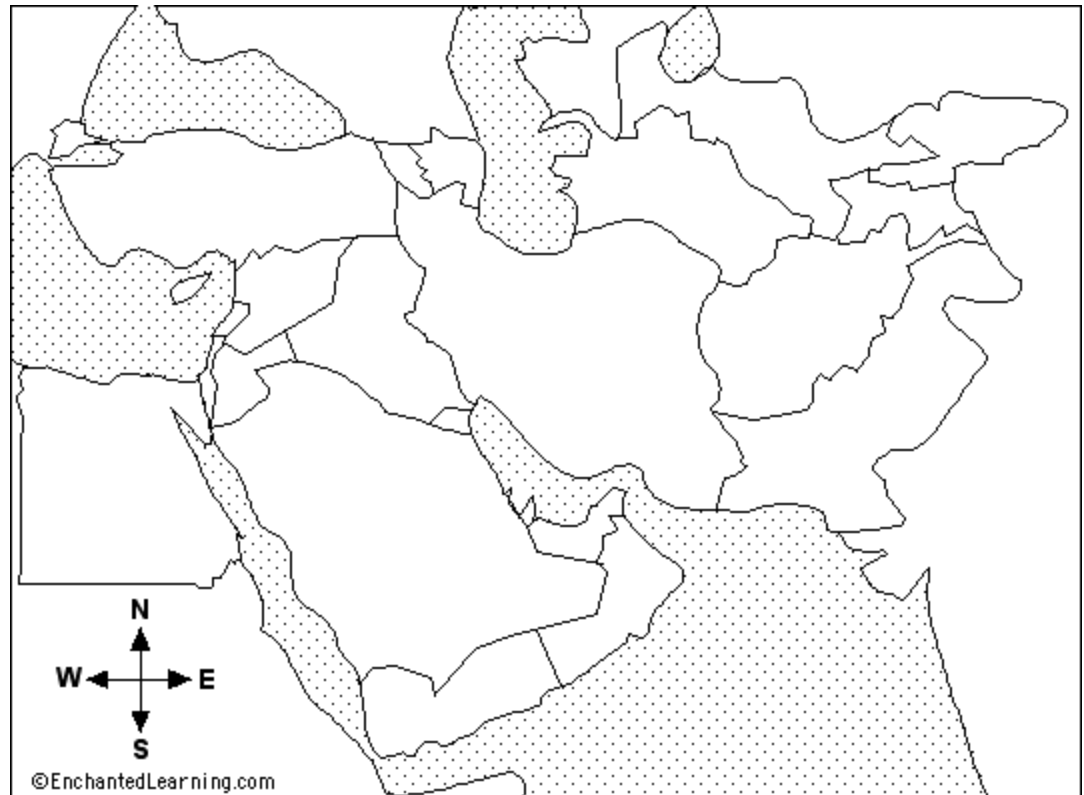
Master Level

Part I: Give the name of the Persian ruler which is described in each sentence. (answers may be used more than once)

1. I, King _____ added to the empire by conquering Egypt.
2. I, King _____ created the Royal Road System in order to unify the empire.
3. I, King _____ defeated Nebuchadnezzar of the Babylonian Empire.
4. I, King _____ led the Persians to their defeat by the Spartans in the Battle of Marathon.
5. I, King _____ was helped to the throne by a group called the Ten Thousand Immortals.
6. I, King _____ was known to be Tolerant, especially after allowing the enslaved Jews to return to their homeland.

Part II: Identify/Label the following on the map

- Persian Empire Borders
- Mediterranean Sea
- Black Sea
- Aral Sea
- Caspian Sea
- Red Sea
- Arabian Sea
- Persian Gulf
- Fertile Crescent
- Anatolia Peninsula
- Sinai Peninsula
- Indus River
- Egypt
- Iraq
- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- India



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SOL#: WH1.5 Topic: Ancient Greece – Greek Geography & the Greek Polis

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Define/Identify the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Polis -• Acropolis -• Aristocracy –• Parthenon –• Agora –• Phalanx –• Hoplite -• Oligarchy -• Democracy -• Tyranny -• Hellenic Culture –• Minotaur - <p>Part II: Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence about Early Greek Civilizations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Minoans created Greece’s first civilization on the island of <i>(Rhodes/Crete)</i>2. The Minoan economy was based on <i>(Trade/Agriculture)</i>.3. The Mycenaeans were famous for their participation in the <i>(Trojan/Persian War)</i>4. The Dark Age of the Greeks occurred during the time the <i>(Mycenaeans/Dorians)</i> controlled most of Greece.	<p>Part I: Fill-in-the Blank with the correct term/name.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In the Greek city-states, a citizen was defined as a _____.2. The two main city-states of Greece were _____ & _____.3. The Athenian form of Democracy was known as _____ Democracy.4. The Spartan form of government can best be described as an _____.5. _____ was an Athenian leader who created a law code with severe punishments.6. _____ attempted to reform Athenian democracy by outlawing debt slavery.7. To deal with disgruntled citizens, Athens created a stronger democracy while Sparta created a stronger _____.8. In order to overcome their lack of arable land, the Greek city-states created _____ all along the _____ Sea as well as Mediterranean sites.9. After the Persian Wars, Athens convinced many of its fellow city-states to create a defensive alliance called the _____.

Master Level

Part I: Label the following characteristics as either the PERSIAN or PELOPONNESIAN War.

1. Control of the Ionian city-state was a major cause. _____.
2. The Battle of Marathon resulted in the naming of an Olympic event. _____.
3. Philip II of Macedonia used the outcome of this war to his advantage. _____.
4. Sparta allies with the Persians in order to build a Navy. _____.
5. The formation of the Delian League was a major cause. _____.
6. Sparta and Athens were allies. _____.
7. The Battle at Thermopylae became a decisive conflict. _____.

Part II: Label/Identify the following on the map.

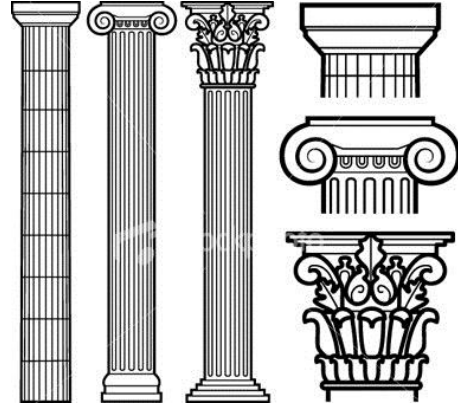



- Balkan Peninsula
- Anatolia Peninsula
- Attica Peninsula
- Peloponnesian Peninsula
- Crete
- Rhodes
- Mediterranean Sea
- Aegean Sea
- Black Sea
- Sea of Marmara
- Dardanelles
- Troy
- Athens
- Sparta
- Macedonia
- Persian Empire



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SOL#: WH 1.5 Topic: Ancient Greece – Golden Age & Alexander the Great

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Identify/Define the following terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hellenistic Culture - Perspective - Hippocratic Oath – <p>Part II: Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The (<i>Pantheon/Parthenon</i>) is the temple built atop the acropolis of Athens. Alexander the Great was preceded by his father, King (<i>Philip II/Aristotle</i>) of Macedonia. The leader of Athens during its Golden Age was (<i>Philip/Pericles</i>). The chief god of the Greeks was (<i>Apollo/Zeus</i>) Alexander’s empire was responsible for the spread of a new type of culture called (<i>Hellenic/Hellenistic</i>) culture which was a blending of Greek, Egyptian, & Asian cultures The greatest of the Greek philosophers was (<i>Zeno/Socrates</i>); famous for creating a style of teaching still used today. Alexander was tutored by the famous Greek philosopher (<i>Socrates/Aristotle</i>) who greatly influenced his love of all things Greek. Herodotus & Thucydides were famous Greek (<i>Historians/Playwrights</i>). Euclid is famous for writing the world’s first (<i>Algebra/Geometry</i>) textbook. 	<p>Part I: Identify the following Column Styles:</p> <div data-bbox="1000 401 1460 801">  </div> <div data-bbox="1493 448 1818 725"> <p>A. _____</p> <p>B. _____</p> <p>C. _____</p> </div> <p>Part II: Identify the following</p> <div data-bbox="977 886 1280 1105">  </div> <div data-bbox="1329 1076 1541 1368">  </div> <div data-bbox="1570 836 1727 1068">  </div>

Master Level

Part I: Match the following people to their accomplishment.

*Aeschylus	* Archimedes	*Aristarchus	* Aristophanes	* Aristotle	* Eratosthenes	* Euclid	* Euripides
*Hippocrates	* Hipparchus	* Myron	* Phidias	* Plato	* Pythagoras	* Socrates	* Sophocles

1. Philosopher sentenced to die for corrupting the youth of Athens. _____
2. Scientist who created the Compound Pulley & correctly estimated value of Pi. _____
3. Wrote the famous tragedy *Oresteia*. _____
4. Created the very famous sculpture, *The Discus Thrower*. _____
5. Philosopher who opened a school called the Lyceum. _____
6. Wrote the famous the famous play *Oedipus Rex*. _____
7. Invented system of Latitude & Longitude. _____
8. Wrote the famous play *The Trojan Women*. _____
9. Was the first playwright to create social satire. _____
10. Philosopher who wrote one of the earliest political science books, *The Republic*. _____
11. Sculptor who oversaw the sculptures placed in the Parthenon. _____
12. Scientist who concluded that the planets revolved around the sun. _____
13. Mathematician credited for the theorem involving right triangles. _____
14. Wrote a Geometry textbook used in European Universities well into the 19th century. _____
15. Most closely calculated the accurate circumference of the Earth. _____
16. Created a Code of Ethics still used in Medicine today. _____

Part II: List the 3 generals who inherited Alexander's Empire as well as the territory they received.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. General: | Territory: |
| 2. General: | Territory: |
| 3. General: | Territory: |

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SOL#: WH1.6

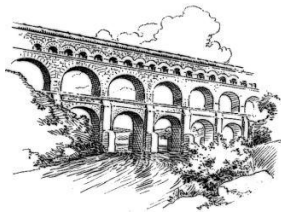
Topic: Roman Empire & Christianity

Apprentice Level

Part I: Identify/Define the following:

- Pax Romana -
- Mercenary -
- Apostle -
- Christos -
- Aqueduct -
- Inflation -

Part II: Identify these famous buildings/structures



What are the two architectural features most often associated with the Romans?

Journeyman Level

Part I: Fill-in-blank with the correct answer.

1. Julius Caesar's nephew, _____ became a member of the 2nd triumvirate with Caesar's former friend Marc Antony.
2. After defeating Antony, Octavian or _____ became the 1st Emperor of Rome.
3. One problem with Roman Imperialism was the failure to set up a successful system of succession. Emperors such as Marcus Aurelius & Hadrian were known as the _____ Emperors, while Nero & Caligula represented the _____ Emperors.
4. The *lingua franca* or common language of the Roman Empire was _____ which became the basis for many European languages known as the _____ languages.
5. One of the most important pieces of Roman literature was the epic *Aeneid* written by the poet _____.
6. Gladiator fights were held in the _____ while Chariot Racing occurred in the _____.
7. Roman history was recorded by the Historians _____ & _____ who compiled a multi-volume history of his homeland.
8. Roman Laws were hung for everyone to see in the marketplace known as the _____.

Master Level

Part I: End of the Empire; Explain what was happening in each area that caused the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Problem	Explanation
1. Economy	
2. Military	
3. Moral Decay	
4. Political Problems	
5. Invasion	

1. The Barbarians who invaded the Roman Empire, were pushed eastward by the Asiatic group, the _____ led by Attila.
2. In an effort to save the Empire, the emperor _____ divided the empire into 2 administrative areas.
3. Emperor _____ decided to move the capital from Rome to the city of _____ renaming it _____.

Part II: Christianity

1. Christianity had its roots in the monotheistic faith of _____.
2. Christianity was founded on the ideas of _____ of Nazareth.
3. After his death, the ideas of Jesus were spread by his followers known as the **Disciples** or _____.
4. The Apostle _____ helped to spread Christianity throughout the Eastern Mediterranean including Greece. _____ is thought to have built the 1st Church in the city of Rome itself.
5. Christians faced persecution within the Roman Empire until the emperor _____ made it a legal religion.
6. The Emperor _____ went on to make Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire
7. The _____ is considered the holy book of Christians. The first 4 books or _____ tell the story of Jesus and his ministry.

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SOL#: WH1.7 **Topic:** Byzantine Empire; Russia; Turks; Mongols

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Identify/Define the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Icon –• Cyrillic Alphabet –• The Great Schism –• Czar –• Justinian - <p>Part II: Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Byzantine Empire was once the (<i>Eastern/Western</i>) half of the Roman Empire.2. The greatest of the Byzantine Emperors was the Emperor (<i>Theodosius/Justinian</i>).3. The capital of the Byzantine Empire was (<i>Constantinople/Rome</i>).4. The Great Schism was a split in the (<i>Christian Church/Roman Empire</i>).5. The Byzantine Empire eventually falls to the (<i>Seljuk/Ottoman</i>) Turks in 1453.6. The first people to rule over the Slavs of the Russian Steppes were the (<i>Vikings/Turks</i>).7. Russia was stifled in its development by the invasions of Asiatic nomads called the (<i>Huns/Mongols</i>).	<p>Part I: Fill-in-the-blank with the correct term/name.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Through the efforts of his general, _____ Justinian attempted to reclaim the Roman Empire.2. Justinian’s most important contribution was the creation of a _____. _____.3. Justinian’s Empire was saved due to the advice of his wife, _____.4. Justinian was responsible for the construction of the Byzantines’ most famous church, _____ which means “holy wisdom.”5. The city of _____ was called the “Third Rome” because Ivan saw Russia as the successor to Roman/Byzantine power.6. The Mongolian empire which included the principalities of Russia was named the _____ of the _____.7. The most famous Khan or King of the Mongols was _____ Khan.8. The Russian ruler, Vladimir, decided to adopt the _____ form of Christianity.9. The Turks will eventually adopt the _____ religion.

Master Level

Part I: Identify the following as the Roman Catholic Church or the Eastern Orthodox Church.

1. Primary language was Latin. _____
2. Primary language was Greek. _____
3. Leader was the Patriarch. _____
4. Leader was the Pope. _____
5. The Pope held the real authority in the region. _____
6. The Emperor held the real authority in the region. _____
7. Priests were allowed to marry. _____
8. Priests were not allowed to marry. _____

Name this structure:

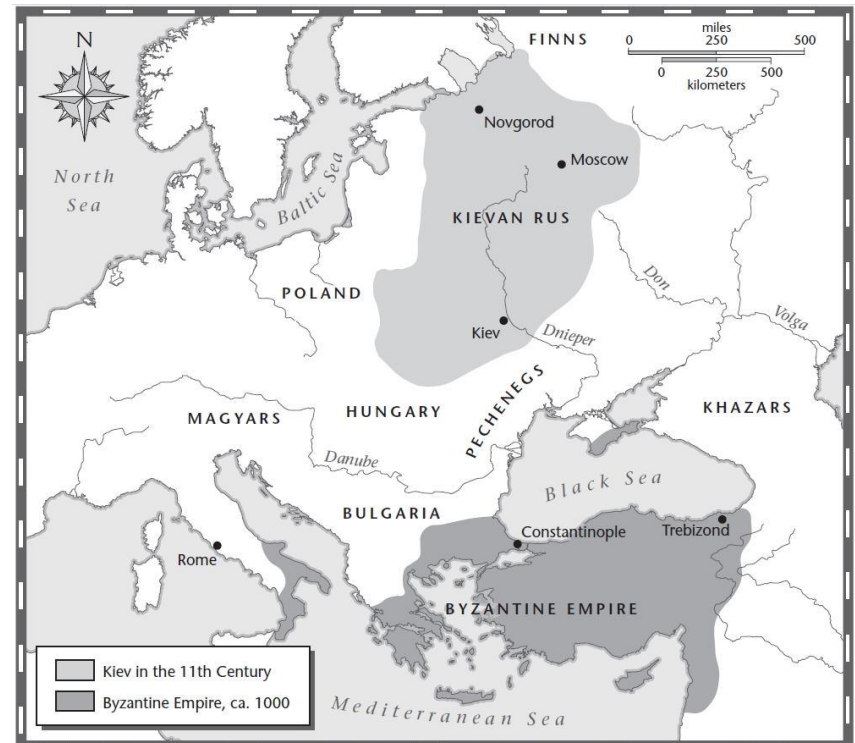


Part II: Identify/Label the following on the maps.

- Sea of Marmara
- Bosphorus Strait
- Strait of Hellespont (Dardanelles)
- Balkan Peninsula
- Apennine Peninsula
- Anatolia Peninsula

Part III: Answer the following questions based on the map.

1. What 3 Rivers did the Vikings use to settle in the Steppe Region?
2. What were the 3 major cities/principalities of Kievan Rus?
3. Which empire would have the most influence on the Russian principalities?



Ancient World History Guild

Mastering Ancient World History

SOL#: WH1.8 Topic: **Islamic Civilization**

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Define the following terms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Islam –2. Muslim –3. Hajj –4. Caliph –5. Hijrah (Hegira) –6. Qur'an (Koran) –7. Mosque – <p>Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The holiest city of the Islamic Civilization is the city of <i>(Jerusalem/Mecca)</i>.2. The Arabic word for God is <i>(Allah/Yahweh)</i>.3. The mathematician Al-Khwarizmi developed <i>(Algebra/Geometry)</i>.4. Like the other 2 monotheistic faiths, Islam began on the <i>(Arabian/Anatolia)</i> Peninsula.5. The basic tenets (beliefs) of Islam are the <i>(4 Noble Truths/The 5 Pillars)</i>.	<p>Part I: Fill-in-the-blank with the correct term.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. _____ is the founder of Islam.2. The yearly pilgrimage to Mecca is called the _____.3. Muhammad's escape to the city of Yathrib is called the _____.4. The city of Yathrib became known as _____ which means "City of the Prophet."5. The _____ is the body of law which governs all aspect of a Muslim's life.6. The two major sects of Islam are the _____ and the _____.7. _____ was the first of the Rightly Guided Caliphs who succeeded Muhammad as the ruler of the Islamic Civilization.8. The growth of the Islamic Empire in Europe was stopped at the Battle of _____ in _____ CE.

Master Level

Part I: Identify the following as aspects of the Sunni or Shi'a sect of Islam.

1. Believe that the Caliph may be any righteous Muslim. _____
2. Were initially followers of Caliph Ali & Muhammad's daughter Fatima. _____
3. Make up the minority of followers in the world today. _____
4. Believe the Imam is a prayer leader only. _____
5. Believe the Imam is a spiritual leader. _____
6. Believe the Caliph must be descended from Ali & Fatima. _____
7. Make up the majority of Muslims in the world today. _____
8. Led the 1st Islamic Dynasty – the Umayyads. _____

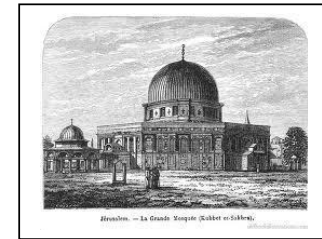
Part III: List the 5 Pillars of Islam

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Part IV: Answer the following questions

1. Which of the following represents the correct order of the Islamic dynasties from the 7th to the 13th century?
 - A. Umayyad, Abbasid, Seljuk
 - B. Abbasid, Seljuk, Umayyad
 - C. Abbasid, Shi'ite, Sunni
 - D. Umayyad, Shi'ite, Abbasid
2. At its height, the Islamic empire expanded from
 - A. east Asia to Europe.
 - B. the Indus River Valley to the Atlantic Ocean.
 - C. the Nile River Valley to the Pacific Ocean.
 - D. west Africa to Scandinavia.

Part II: Identify these structures.



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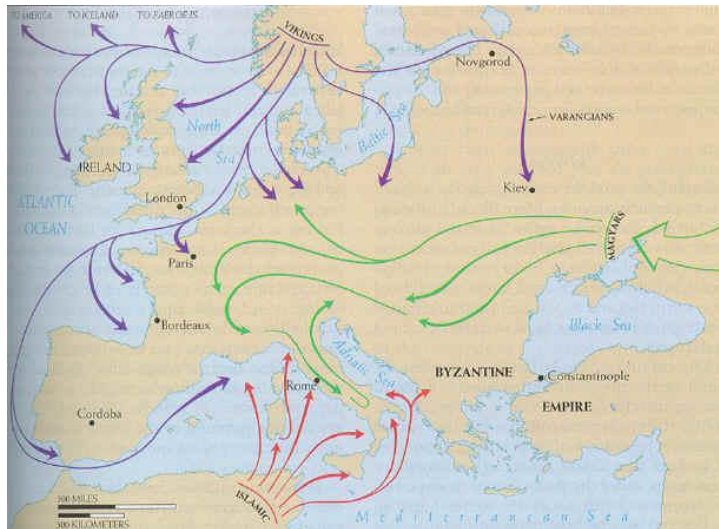
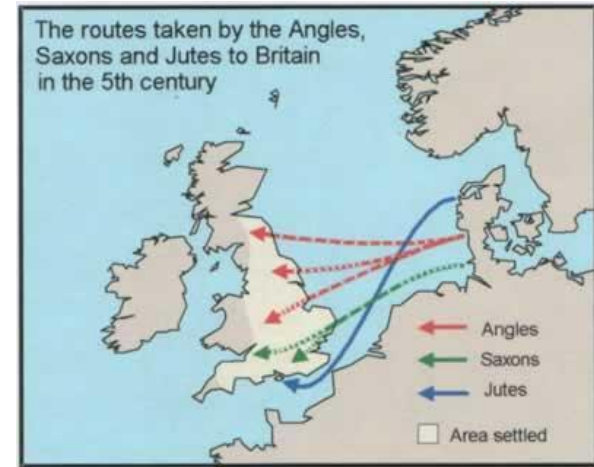
SOL#: WH1.9 Topic: Europe during the Middle Ages, 500 – 1000 CE

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Define/Identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fief –• Feudalism -• Vassal –• Serf –• Manorialism –• Knight -• Monastery –• Lord – <p>Part II: Circle the answer that best completes the sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Germanic Tribe who created Western Europe’s first kingdom after the fall of the Roman Empire was the (<i>Visigoths/Franks</i>).2. The Pope anointed Charlemagne <i>Holy Roman Emperor</i> on Christmas Day, (800/1000) CE.3. The Frankish kingdoms 1st Dynasty, the Merovingian, were followed by the (<i>Verdun/Carolingian</i>) Dynasty.4. The Political system that developed in Western Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire is known as (<i>Manorialism/Feudalism</i>).5. The Economic System that developed in Western Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire is known as (<i>Manorialism/Feudalism</i>).6. Charles Martel stopped the Muslim advance into Europe at the Battle of Tours in the year (800/732) CE	<p>Part I: Fill-in-the-blank with the correct term.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Because of the significance of the Church in Western Europe during the Middle Ages it is sometimes called the Age of _____.2. For the first 500 years after the fall of the Roman Empire, Western Europe experienced a decline in learning & prosperity which is why the period is sometimes referred to as the _____.3. Someone who received a grant of land in exchange for military service was known as a _____.4. After Charlemagne’s death, his empire was split among his 3 grandson’s with the Treaty of _____.5. The first Frankish ruler to convert to Christianity was the king _____.6. The first feudal exchange occurred between the French king, Charles and the Viking _____ who received territory called _____.7. Traveling monks were called _____.

Master Level

Part I: New European Invasions – Use the maps to fill in the chart below:

Invader	Origin	Area(s) impacted
Vikings		
Magyars		
Angles		
Saxons		
Muslims		



Part II: Problems in the Church: Identify/Label the following

1. Priests –
2. Simony –
3. Lay Investiture –
4. Papal States –
5. Clergy -

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SOL#: WH1.12 Topic: **Late Medieval Period**

Apprentice Level	Journeyman Level
<p>Part I: Identify/Define the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magna Carta – 2. Inquisition – 3. <i>Reconquista</i> – 4. Black Plague – <p>Part II: Circle the answer that best completes the sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Crusades were a series of wars between Western European Christians and (<i>Magyars/Muslims</i>). 2. The goal of the first crusade was to return (<i>Jerusalem/Constantinople</i>) to Christian control. 3. Pope (<i>Leo's/Urban's</i>) speech to European knights urged them to assist their Christian brothers to restore the Holy Land to Christian control. 4. While the 1st Crusade was successful, eventually Jerusalem was returned to Muslim control by the efforts of their leader (<i>Suleiman/Saladin</i>). 5. One effect of the Crusades was to (strengthen/weaken) the power of the kings. 6. After the Crusades, Western European trade (<i>strengthened/weakened</i>) as a result of contact with the Islamic civilization. 7. In the 4th Crusade, the Christian city of (<i>Constantinople/Rome</i>) was sacked by Christian knights. 	<p>Part I: Fill-in-the-blank with the correct answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Byzantine Empire fell to the _____ Turks in the year 1453 CE. 2. The Black Death or _____ resulted in the deaths of _____ of Europe's population. 3. Because of their inability to stop the disease, the _____ saw a decline in their influence in Western Europe. 4. William of _____ aka William the _____ led the French Normans to victory against the English at the Battle of _____ in 1066. 5. English nobles forced King John to sign the _____ in 1215 which weakened the king's rule and led to more rights for the nobles. 6. King John's father, _____ established a law code based on judicial decisions known as _____ Law. 7. As nobles gained more power, the English created a 2-house legislative body known as the _____. 8. Disagreements over territory led France & England into a series of wars known as the _____, from 1337-1453. 9. The 15th C. English Civil war was known as the War of the _____.

Master Level

Part I: The Nation-States: Place the achievement/person under the correct nation-state. (some could be used more than once)

- Ivan the Great through off rule of Mongols
- Joan of Arc was a unifying factor
- *Reconquista* drives out Moors
- Orthodox Church influenced unification
- William the Conqueror led Norman conquest
- Hundred Years' War defined it as a nation
- Otto I establishes Holy Roman Empire
- Philip IV establishes *Estates Generale*
- Ferdinand & Isabella unify country
- King John signs *Magna Carta*
- King Philip expands nation throughout Western Hemisphere
- Hugh Capet establishes throne in Paris
- Fails to unify as quickly as other European nations
- Henry II establishes tradition of Common Law
- Power centralized under Tsars

What does this image represent???



England	Spain	France	Russia	Germany

World History Review Cheat Sheets

Paleolithic Era

- **"Old Stone Age"**
- Nomadic
 - Followed migrating animals in search of food
- Small Clans
- Hunter-Gatherers
- Make Fire
- Simple Tools



Hominids

- Homo Habilis
- Homo Erectus
- Homo Sapiens
 - Neanderthal
 - Cro-Magnon



Neolithic Era

- **"New Stone Age"**
- **Agricultural Revolution**
- Stable, permanent Communities
- Domestication
 - Plants
 - Animals
- Advanced Tools

Paleolithic Era to Agricultural Revolution

"Prehistory" – time before writing

Migration from Africa

Science

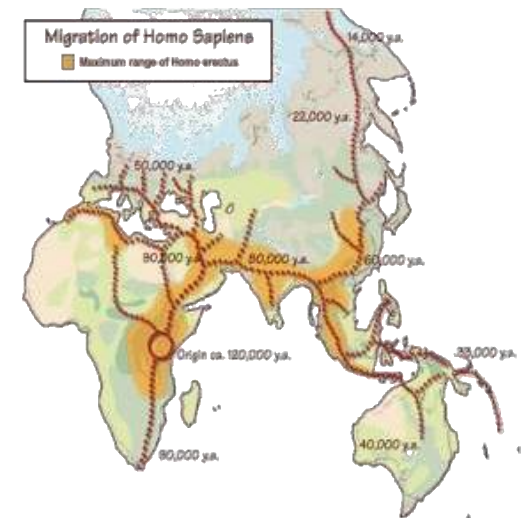
- Archaeologists
- Anthropologists
- Paleontologists
- Artifacts
- Fossils
- Carbon Dating
- Louis & Mary Leakey



Caves at Lascaux.
France

Places

- Olduvai Gorge – East Africa (Tanzania)
 - Oldest hominid discoveries
- Neolithic Settlements
 - Aleppo (Syria)
 - Çatalhöyük (Turkey/Anatolia Peninsula)
 - Jericho (Eastern Mediterranean)
- Stonehenge
 - England



Governments & Religions

- Monarchy
- Empires
- Dynasties
- Polytheism
- Monotheism
 - Judaism

Characteristics of Civilization

- Division of Labor
- Complex Social Institutions
 - Ex. Government, Religion
- Advanced Technology
- Calendar
- Written Language
 - (Last Aspect to develop)

Economic Patterns

- Use of new metals
 - Bronze & Iron
- Increased Agricultural Production
 - Use of Irrigation Systems & Plows
- Trade begins
- World's 1st Cities Develop - Sumer
- Use of Slaves for Labor

The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



Ancient River Valley Civilizations

Written Language

- Pictograms
- Cuneiform
 - Sumer
- Hieroglyphics
 - Egypt
- Alphabet
 - Phoenicia

"The Firsts of Everything"

Literature

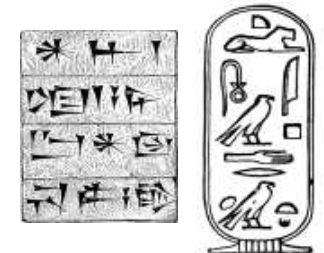
- *The Epic of Gilgamesh*
 - World's 1st Epic

Law Codes

- **Hammurabi's Law Code**
 - Unified Babylonian Society
 - Harsh Laws
 - Strict class distinctions

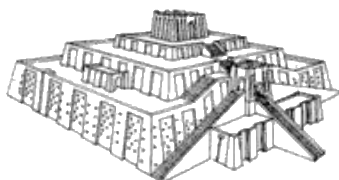
Locations

- Mesopotamia
 - Tigris & Euphrates
- Egypt
 - Nile
- Indus River Valley
 - Indus
- China
 - Huang He



Civilizations

- **Hebrews**
 - 1st Monotheistic Religion – Judaism
- **Sumer**
 - World's 1st City-States
 - 1st Written Language - **Cuneiform**
- **Phoenicia**
 - 1st Mediterranean Traders
 - 1st Alphabet
- **Akkadians**
 - 1st Empire – Sargon
- **Babylonians**
 - 1st Law Code – Hammurabi
- **Hittites**
 - Anatolia Peninsula – 1st Ironworkers
- **Assyrians**
 - Military Supremacy
- **Chaldeans**
 - Advances in Astronomy
 - Hanging Gardens of Babylon – Nebuchadnezzar
- **Lydians**
 - 1st Coins – Replaces Barter



Reconstruction of the Ziggurat at Ur



Terms

- Ziggurat
- Stylus
- Flax
- City-State

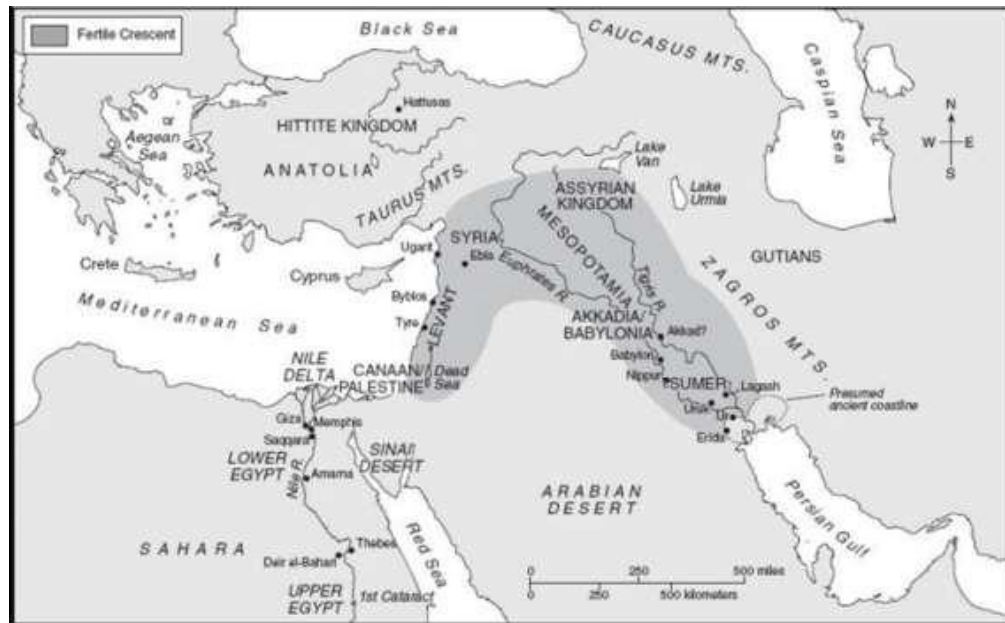


Judaism

- **Hebrews**
- 1st Monotheistic Religion
- Abraham – “Father” of Judaism
- Moses – Led Hebrews on *Exodus*
- Solomon – King unites 12 Tribes
- **Torah** – Holy Book
- **Ten Commandments** – Moral Law Code
- Exile – Jews enslaved in Babylon
- Diaspora – Dispersal of Jews around the World – Cultural Diffusion

Ancient River Valley Civilizations - Mesopotamia

Geography



Geography

- Nile River – Flows North
- The Delta – Rich Soil
- Cataracts - Rapids
- Upper Egypt
- Lower Egypt
- Sinai Peninsula – connected Africa to Asia (Mesopotamia)
- Sahara – Barrier to the West
- Thebes – last capital of Egypt



Religion

- Pharaoh – god-king
- Pyramids – tombs for the Pharaohs
- Book of the Dead – guides souls through Afterlife

Nubia

- Kingdom in Upper Nile Region
- Also known as the Kush
- Thriving Trade - Trading partner to Egypt
- Will be **ruled by** and will **rule over** Egypt
- Capital Meröe – Known for Iron deposits & production

Ancient River Valley Civilizations Egypt

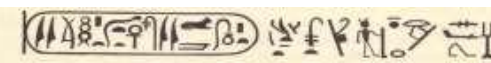
People

Kingdoms & Government

- History
 - Hieroglyphs record history
 - Old Kingdom
 - Pyramid Age
 - Middle Kingdom
 - Transitional period
 - New Kingdom
 - Age of Pharaohs
- Government
 - **Theocracy** – Ruler is political & religious leader



- Menes/Narmer
 - Unites Upper & Lower Egypt
- Ahmose
 - Queen who defeats Hyksos
- Hatshepsut
 - Queen who proclaims herself Pharaoh
- Thutmose III
 - Egypt's 1st Empire
- Amenhotep IV
 - One god – Aton
 - Changes name – Akhenaton
 - Queen Nefertiti

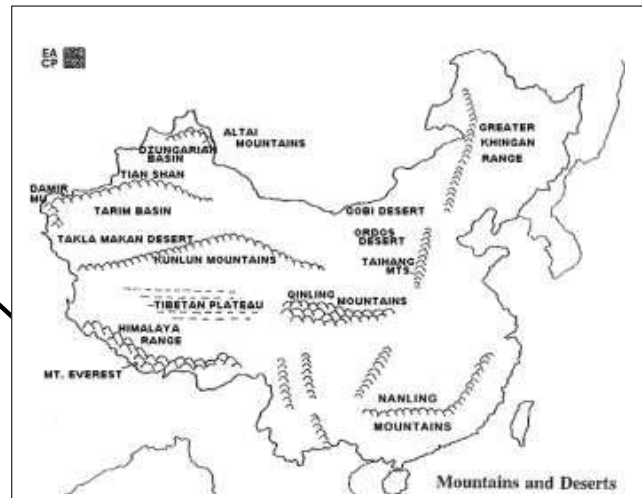


From the Rosetta stone. The writing is from right to left. The few words here shown mean "Raising a statue of the king of Egypt, Ptolemy eternal beloved of Ptah."



Geography

- Population in East – Isolation due to Geography
- Huang He Valley
 - Yellow River
- Other Rivers
 - Yangtze (Chang Jiang)
 - Xi Jiang
- Gobi Desert



Dynasties

- The “Dynastic Cycle”
- Xia – Legendary 1st Dynasty (?)
 - Yu the Great
 - Irrigation System
- Shang
 - Capital – Anyang
- Zhou
 - Feudalism
- Qin
 - 1st Emperor – Qin Shi Huang di
 - The Great Wall
 - Terra Cotta Warriors
- Han
 - Pax Sinica
 - Silk Roads



Confucianism

- Confucius – Kongzi
- Humans good & bad
- Filial Piety – respect for parents & elders
- Code of Politeness
- Emphasis on Education
- Ancestor Worship



Ancient River Valley Civilizations China

Daoism

- The “Old Master” – Lao tze
- Harmony w/ Nature
- Simple Life/Inner Peace
- Humility

Buddhism

- Spread along trade routes
- Appealed to those suffering at the end of Han Dynasty
- Cultural Diffusion results in many different sects of Buddhism



Terms

- Mandate of Heaven
- Loess
- Oracle Bones

Contributions

- Civil Service System
- Paper
- Porcelain
- Silk
- Gunpowder



Harappan Civilization

- **Indus River Valley**
- Planned Cities
 - Harappa
 - Mohenjo-Daro
- Declined due to Natural Disaster



Aryans

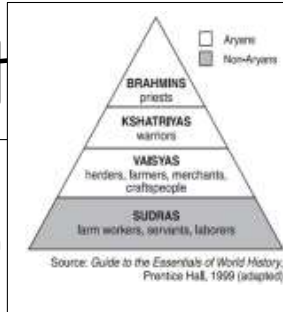
- Indo-Europeans
- Migrate through Khyber Pass of Hindu Kush Mountains
- Dominate native Dravidians
- Introduce:
 - Caste System
 - Vedas (Holy Books)
 - Sanskrit (language)

Geography

- Indian Subcontinent
 - Isolated by Mountains
 - Hindu Kush in West
 - Himalayas in East
- River Systems
 - Indus & Ganges
- Monsoons
 - Seasonal Winds bring rains

Hinduism

- Aryan influences
- Caste System
- Belief in Reincarnation
 - Role of Karma
- Holy Books
 - Vedas
 - Brought by Aryans
 - Upanishads
- Spread along trade routes to other parts of Asia
- Dominant religion of India today



Ancient River Valley Civilizations India

Buddhism

- Siddhartha Gautama
- Founded in area of present-day Nepal
- Four Noble Truths
- Eight-fold Path
- Emperor Asoka
 - Converts & Spreads through Missionaries



Mauryan Empire

- Politically unifies India
- Greatest leader – **Asoka**
- Spread of Buddhism
- Free Hospitals

Gupta Empire

- **“Golden Age”**
- Mathematics
 - Zero
 - Decimals
- Medical Advances
 - Set bones
- Literature
 - *Mahabharata*
 - *Ramayana*

Zoroastrianism

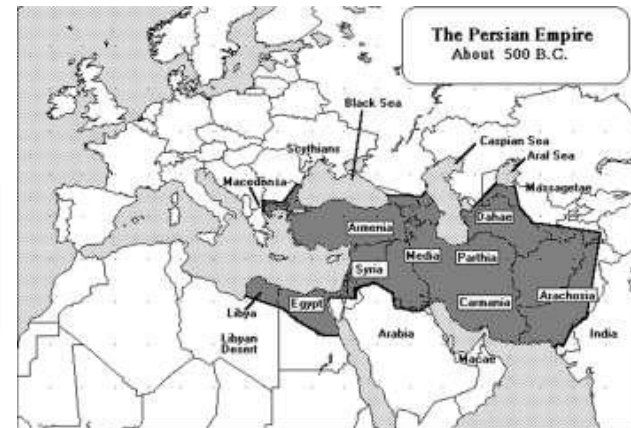
- Founded by the prophet, **Zoroaster**
- Belief in 2 opposing forces in the Universe – *Good & Evil?*
 - Ahuramazda – Supreme Being
 - Ahriman – opposing force
- Worshipped forces of nature
- Shared elements with 3 Monotheistic faiths – Judaism, Christianity & Islam



Contributions

- Imperial Bureaucracy
- Zoroastrianism
- The Royal Road

Geography



Persia

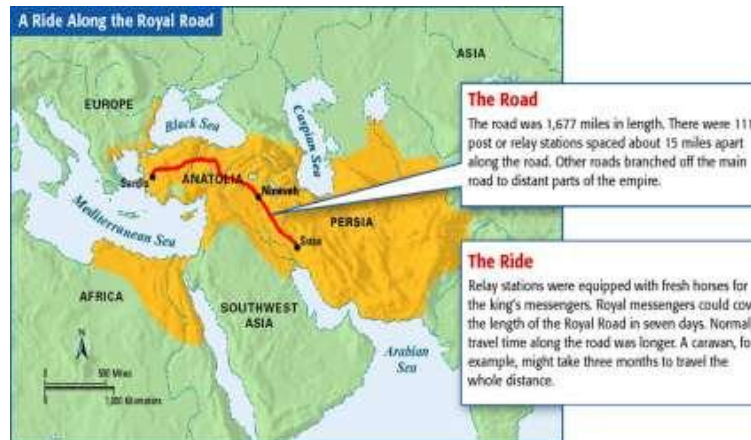
Mesopotamia's greatest empire

Greece & Alexander the Great

- Defeated by the United Greek city-states in Persian Wars
- Ultimately taken over by the forces of Alexander the Great
- Territory divided into

People

- Cyrus the Great
 - Known for **Tolerance**
- Darius I
 - Royal Road
 - Introduces Imperial Bureaucracy
- Xerxes
 - Fails in his attempt to conquer Greece



The Road

The road was 1,677 miles in length. There were 111 post or relay stations spaced about 15 miles apart along the road. Other roads branched off the main road to distant parts of the empire.

The Ride

Relay stations were equipped with fresh horses for the king's messengers. Royal messengers could cover the length of the Royal Road in seven days. Normal travel time along the road was longer. A caravan, for example, might take three months to travel the whole distance.

Geography



- Mountainous terrain
- Lack of arable land
- Located on Balkan Peninsula
- Aegean Sea at heart of civilization
- Black & Med. Seas – colonization
- Dardanelles – access to the Black Sea

Governments

- Individual cities = Individual Governments
- Monarchy: Aristocracy: Tyranny
- Oligarchy – Sparta
- Direct Democracy - Athens

City-States

The Polis

- Athens
 - Education
 - Government
 - Economy
 - Democracy
- Sparta
 - Militaristic
 - Oligarchy

Ancient Greece

Greek Golden Age

Religion

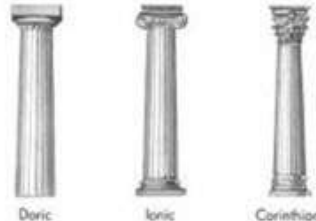
Hellenic Culture

“Golden Age of Pericles”

- **Drama:** Aeschylus, Sophocles
- **Poetry:** Homer
 - *Iliad, Odyssey*
- **History:** Herodotus, Thucydides
- **Sculpture:** Phidias
- **Philosophy:** Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
- **Medicine:** Hippocrates



- Polytheistic
- Explained natural phenomena
- Expressed human frailties/emotions



Greek Wars

“United we stand, divided we fall”

Persian Wars

- Greek city-states united
- Battles
 - Marathon
 - Salamis
- Athens becomes dominant city-state

Peloponnesian Wars

- Greek Civil War
- Delian League vs. Peloponnesian League
- Sparta victorious
- Weakens Greek City-states



The Parthenon

Roots of Democracy

- **Tyrant Reformers**
 - Draco – Law Code
 - Solon – Outlaws debt slavery
- **Pericles** – extends citizenship
- **Citizens**
 - Male-landowners
 - Responsibility of civic participation

DIRECT DEMOCRACY

Philip II

- Father to Alexander the Great
- Recognizes Greece's weakened state after the Peloponnesian War – Captures most of the Greek city-states.
- Raises Alexander to appreciate all things Greek.
- Assassinated at Daughter's Wedding Celebration



Empire

- Alexander completes takeover of Greece.
- Captures Anatolia Peninsula from Persia
- Proclaimed Pharaoh in Egypt.
- Completes defeat of Persian Empire
- Stretches Empire to Indus River Valley in the East

Hellenistic Culture

Blending of Greek and Persian, Egyptian, Indian (Oriental) cultures.

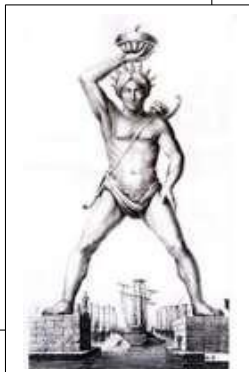
Exposure to others' ideas leads to an explosion of creativity & scientific achievement.

Science:

- Aristarchus
- Ptolemy
- Eratosthenes

Mathematics:

- Euclid
- Archimedes
- Pythagoras



Alexander the Great & Hellenistic Culture

After Alexander

- No clear successor after Alexander's Death
- Fighting among generals splits the Empire.



Geography

- Italian Peninsula centrally located in Mediterranean Basin
- Protected by Alps
- Sea provides protection and access to sea-borne trade.

Representative Democracy

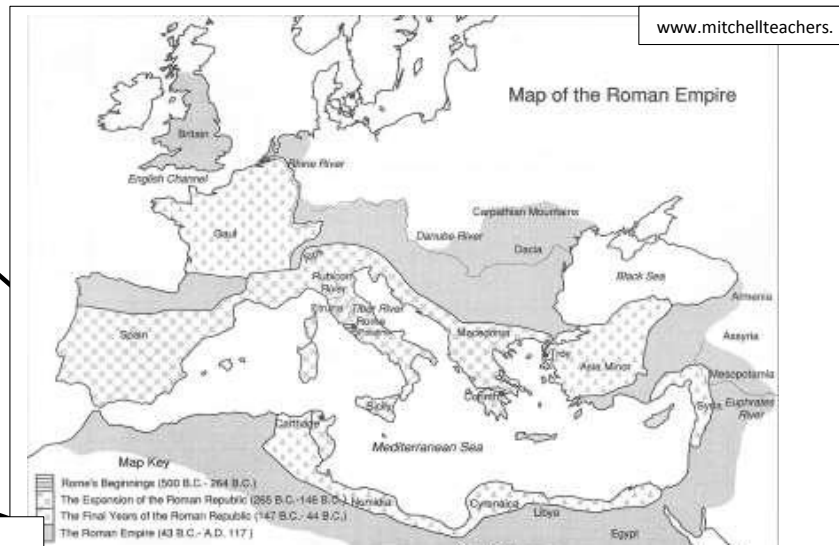
Res Publica – a “Republic”

- Overthrow of Etruscan Rulers
- Power divided among **3 branches**
 1. Executive
 - a. Consuls
 2. Judicial
 - a. Praetors
 3. Legislative
 - a. **Senate**
 - i. **REAL POWER**
 - b. Assemblies

Law Code – The Twelve Tables



Roman Forum



www.mitchellteachers.

Social Structure

Patricians

- Noble Class

Plebeians

- Merchants, Artisans, Farmers
- Demand Changes

The Roman Republic

The First Triumvirate

- Julius Caesar, Crassus, & Pompey
- Caesar conquers Gaul; attempts seizure of power.
- Caesar assassinated- March 15, 44 BCE
- Civil War follows



Caesar Crossing the Rubicon from "Figures de l'histoire de la République Romaine"

Punic Wars

- Fought against Carthage for control of Med. Sea Trade.
- Hannibal – led Carthage in 2nd Punic War – invaded Italian Peninsula
- 3 Wars end with Roman victory & destruction of Carthage

Roman Mythology

- Based on Greek mythology
- Integral to Culture, Politics, & Art
- Explained natural phenomena, human qualities, life events



Roman Pantheon

Decline of the Republic

1. Spread of Slavery into Agricultural System
2. Migration of farmers into cities; unemployment (Proletariat)
3. Civil War over power of Julius Caesar
4. Devaluation of Roman Currency; Inflation

Christianity

- **Roots in Judaism**
- Conflicts w/ Rome's polytheistic beliefs
- **Jesus of Nazareth** proclaimed Messiah (Greek – *Christos* = Messiah)
- Jesus – Son of God & Incarnation of God
- New Testament – Holy Book; Gospels – Bio of Jesus
- Christian Doctrine established by Church Councils – *Nicene Creed*

Spread of Christianity

- Popular Message
- Carried by Apostles; Martyrs inspire devotion
- Persecution by Emperors
- Acceptance by Constantine – *Edict of Milan*
- Theodosius – Official Religion of Empire (380 CE)

Decline of the Empire

1. **Geography:** Difficult to Defend & Administer
2. **Economy:** Taxes for Military & Inflation
3. **Military:** Use of Mercenaries & decline of discipline
4. **Moral Decay**
5. **Political Problems:** Civil conflict & weak Administrators
6. **Invasion:** Germanic Tribes & Huns

Second Triumvirate

- Octavian, Marcus Lepidus, Marc Antony
- Octavian defeats Antony at Battle of Actium
- Octavian becomes 1st Emperor – **Augustus Caesar**

The Roman Empire

The Empire Divides

Officially ends 476 CE

Pax Romana

- 200 year period of **Peace & Prosperity**
- Augustus improves Empire: Civil Service, Secure Travel & Trade, Common Coin, & Expansion of Empire.
- Augustus *fails* to provide for peaceful succession of rulers.

Contributions



The Pantheon



Constantine moves capital from Rome to Byzantium;
Renames city **Constantinople**

- **Architecture:** Pantheon, Colosseum, & Forum
- **Technology:** Roads, Aqueducts, Arches. Dome
- **Science:** Ptolemy
- **Medicine:** Emphasis on Public Health
- **Language:** Latin – Romance Languages
- **Literature:** Virgil's *Aeneid*
- **History:** Tacitus, Livy
- **Law:** 12 Tables, Innocent until Proven Guilty

Muhammad

- Muhammad - Last & Greatest of the Prophets
- The **Revelations** – delivered by the Angel Gabriel
- Begins preaching in Mecca
- The **Hijrah** (Hejra) migration to Yathrib (Medina – City of the Prophet)
- Muhammad returns to Mecca; declares a **Jihad** (Holy War)
- Destroys idols at **Ka'aba**

Sunni-Shi'a Split

- Split occurs after the death of Ali – last of the Rightly Guided Caliphs
- Sunni & Shi'a (Shi'ite)
- Sufis –Mystical Sect



	Sunni	Shi'a
Caliph?	Any Righteous Muslim	Descendant of Ali & Fatima
	Majority	Minority

Beliefs & Traditions

- Monotheistic – 1 God – Allah
- 5 Pillars
 - Faith, **Hajj** (Pilgrimage), Prayer, Alms (Charity), Fasting
- Ramadan – Holy Month
- Qur'an (Koran) – Holy Book
- Acceptance of Judeo-Christian Prophets (Abraham, Moses, Jesus)
- *People of the Book* – Jews/Christians

Geography - Spread of Islam



- Begins on Arabian Peninsula
- Mecca – Holiest City
- Medina – “City of the Prophet”
- Jerusalem – 3rd Holiest City
- Rightly Guided Caliphs – spreads Islam to Persia & North Africa
- Umayyad Dynasty – capital Damascus – spreads to Spain & India
- **Battle of Tours** (732 CE) – stops expansion into Europe.
- Abbasid Dynasty – capital moves to Baghdad
- Mongols attack Baghdad (1258)

Islamic Civilization



Contributions

- Architecture – Dome of the Rock: Minarets
- Mosaics - borrowed from Byzantine Empire
- Translation of Ancient Texts into Arabic
- Arabic Numerals (Adapted from India)
- *Al-Jabr* – Algebra
- Advances in Medicine
- Literature
 - *Thousand and One Nights*
 - *The Rubiyat* – Omar Khayyam
- Calligraphy
- Advances in Cartography (map making)
- Universities (House of Wisdom)



Location of Russia

- Slavic regions north of the Black Sea
- Access to Black Sea along Dnieper, Don, & Volga Rivers
- The **Steppes** of Russia



Byzantine Influence on Russia

- **Cyrillic Alphabet** created by Eastern Orthodox Missionaries
- Eastern Orthodox Christianity adopted by Prince Vladimir
- Architectural Influence – The Onion Dome
- Religious Art – Mosaics & Icons



Viking influence in Russia

- **Kievan Rus**
- Vikings (the **Rus**), under the leadership of Rurik, establish the 1st State in Russia w/ Kiev as its capital.
- Vikings use Russian rivers as highways to travel to warm-weather ports of Black & Baltic Seas

Mongol Empire

largest contiguous land empire

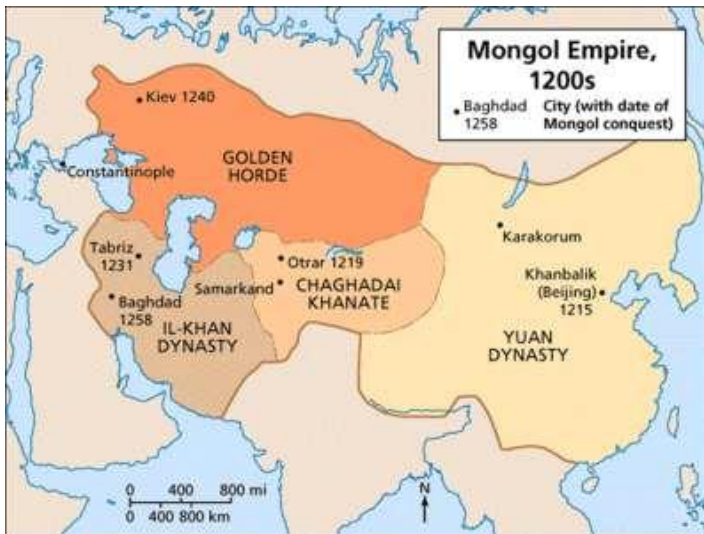
Russia Mongols

Growth of Russia

- Vladimir adopts Eastern Orthodox Christianity
- Yaroslav creates an effective law code
- Ivan III (*the Great*) refuses to pay Mongol Tribute; Unites Russian Principalities
- Ivan begins to call himself **Czar** (Tsar) – Russian for Caesar

The Mongol Conquest

- **Genghis Khan** invades Russia creating the Khanate of the Golden Horde
- Mongols demand **Tribute** from Russian principalities
- Russia becomes isolated from Western European States
- Mongols keep open trade routes between China & Eastern Europe – Trade increases
- Kublai Khan creates Yuan dynasty in China; fails to take Japan
- Italian **Marco Polo** sits in Kublai's court; reports of China reach Europe.



Influence of Christianity

- **Age of Faith**
- As *Secular* authority declined, Church authority grew
- Monasteries preserve Greco-Roman cultural achievements
 - St. Benedict – Benedictine Monks
 - Sister – Scholastica – creates women's order
- Missionaries carry Christianity to Germanic tribes
 - Patrick – Ireland
- Pope anoints Charlemagne Emperor
- Parish priests see to the needs of the people
- Church controls **Papal States** – territories in Italy



Charlemagne & the Frankish Kingdom

- 2 Dynasties – Merovingian & Carolingian
- Clovis converts to Christianity
- Charles Martel stops Muslim onslaught at **Battle of Tours**
- Pepin the Short expands Frankish kingdom
- **Charlemagne** crowned Holy Roman Emperor – Christmas Day, 800 CE
- **Age of Charlemagne** –revives Education, Roman culture
 - *Missi Dominici* – Court officials
- **Treaty of Verdun** splits Charlemagne's empire among 3 grandsons



Feudalism & Manorialism

Solution to new invasions

Europe

Early Medieval Period

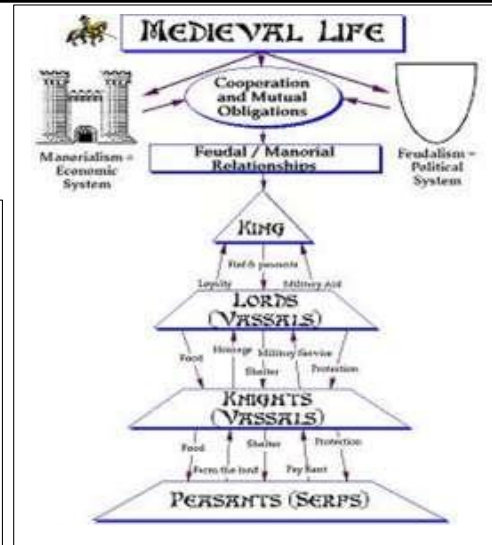
Vikings

- Originate in Scandinavia
- Use Longboats to navigate Rivers/Seas
- Create settlements in Ireland & Iceland
- Eric the Red
 - 1st European in Greenland
- Leif Ericson
 - 1st European to land in North America



Other Invaders

- Magyars
 - Originate Central Asia, settle Hungary
- Muslims
 - Impact Sea Trade
- Angles, Saxons, Jutes
 - Migrate to British Isles



Emergence of Nation-States

- I. **England**
 - a. William the Conqueror (1) wins *Battle of Hastings*, 1066; (2) unites England
 - b. Henry II establishes *Common Law*
 - c. King John signs ***Magna Carta***
 - d. Henry VII unifies after War of Roses
 - e. Evolution of Parliament (legislature)
- II. **France**
 - a. Hugh Capet establishes French throne in Paris
 - b. Philip II & Philip IV establish strong central government
 - c. Charles VII establishes military & taxes
 - d. Joan of Arc becomes unifying factor
- III. **Spain**
 - a. Ferdinand & Isabella unite country
 - b. *Reconquista*
 - i. **Inquisition** used to expel Jews & Muslims
- IV. **Germany**
 - a. German Princes remain stronger than king – fails to unify as early as other nations
- V. **Russia**
 - a. Ivan the Great (1) throws off “Mongol Yoke”; (2) Centralizes power in Moscow
 - b. Power centralized in hands of Tsar (Czar)
 - c. Eastern Orthodox Church influences unification.

Hundred Years War

- France v. England
- Peasants with longbows replace knights
- **Joan of Arc** turns war in France's favor
- Both countries experience a new sense of ***Nationalism***

New Invasions

- Mongols
 - Russia – Khanate of the Golden Horde
- Ottoman Turks
 - End Byzantine Empire (1453)
 - Create Ottoman Empire

Church Scholars

- Clergy very often the only literate members of society
- Translated Greek & Arabic works into Latin
- Made new knowledge available in W. Europe
- Laid foundation for the rise of Universities



Gothic Cathedral

Late Medieval Period

Black Death

- *Bubonic Plague*
- Spread along Trade Routes
- **Impact**
 - Decline of Population
 - Scarcity of Labor
 - Towns freed from feudal obligation
 - Decline of Church influence
 - Disruption of Trade



Crusades

- **Key Events**
 - Pope Urban calls for 1st Crusade
 - Jerusalem is captured in 1st
 - Crusader States established
 - Jerusalem is lost to Saladin
 - Constantinople sacked by Western Crusaders
- **Effects**
 - Weakened Pope & Nobles
 - Strengthened Kings
 - Stimulated Trade
 - Left legacy of bitterness between monotheistic faiths
 - Weakened Byzantine Empire

Geography



Early Civilizations in North America

Migration from Asia across Bering Strait

Olmecs

- “Rubber People”
- “Mother” Civilization of Mesoamerica
- Traders
- Played pok-a-tok games
- Temples/Pyramids
- “Colossal Heads”



Maya, Aztec, & Inca

Maya

- Located primarily on Yucatan Peninsula
- Economy = Agriculture
- Govt. = City-states ruled by Kings
- Premier cities = Chichén Itzá, Tikal
- Strict social classes
 - Priests, Nobles, Warriors – Upper class
- Polytheistic Religion
 - Human Sacrifices
 - Pyramid temples
- Achievements
 - Hieroglyphics
 - 365-day Calendar
 - Number system
 - Astronomy



Pyramid at Chichén Itzá

Inca

- Developed in Andes Mountains
- Economy = Agriculture
 - High-Altitude Farming; Terrace Farming
- Government = Emperor
 - Socialized Economy; Govt. controlled
- Premier Cities = Cuzco; Machu Picchu
- Religion = Polytheistic
 - Chief god – Sun god
- Achievements
 - Quipus (Record-keeping); Engineering;
 - Vast Road network



Alpaca looking over Machu Picchu



Chinampas

Spanish invade
Aztecs and Inca

Aztec

- Located in Central Mexico
- Economy = Agriculture
 - Chinampas – floating gardens
- Government = Empire
 - Trade & Tribute from conquered peoples
- Premier City = Tenochtitlan
 - Located on Lake Texcoco
- Religion = Polytheistic
 - Chief god – Sun god
 - Rituals based on warfare
- Achievements
 - Causeways, Aqueducts, Dams, Canals, Pyramids

Trade Routes

Aided diffusion & exchange of culture/technology

- Silk Routes across Asia to Mediterranean Basin
- Maritime Routes across Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- Western European sea & river trade
- South China Sea & lands of Southeast Asia



East African Kingdoms

- **Axum**
 - Location near Ethiopian Highlands & Nile River
 - Christian Kingdom
- **Zimbabwe**
 - Near Zambezi & Limpopo Rivers; Indian Coast
 - City of "Great Zimbabwe" capital of prosperous empire

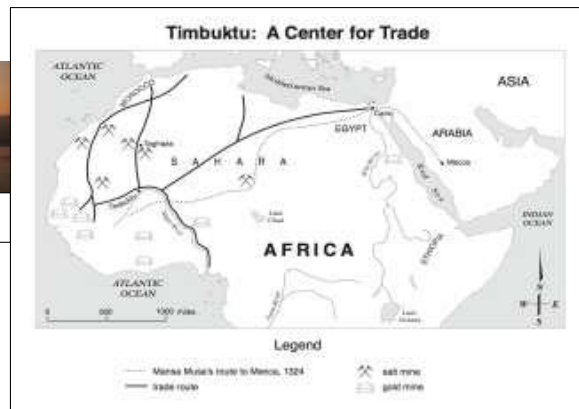
Japan

- **Geography**
 - Mountainous *Archipelago*
 - 4 main islands
 - Proximity to China & Korea
 - Sea of Japan/East Sea separates *archipelago* from Asian mainland
- **Chinese Influence**
 - Writing
 - Architecture
 - Buddhism
- **Shinto**
 - Unique to Japan
 - Importance of natural features, forces of nature, ancestors
 - State Religion; worship of Emperor
- **Development of Feudalism**
 - Samurai Warriors



Torii Gate (Shinto)

The Eastern Hemisphere



West African Kingdoms

Importance of Gold & Salt to trans-Saharan trade

1. Ghana
 - 1st Great Kingdom
 2. Mali
 - Mansa Musa
 - Islam
 - Timbuktu becomes key Islamic City
 3. Songhai
-
- **Animism**
 - Belief in nature spirits
 - Most common African Religion
 - **Bantu Migrations**
 - Population shifts
 - Bantu languages basis of most African languages



Economic Foundations

- Crusades lead to an increased demand in Middle Eastern goods
- More European goods produced for trade to Middle Eastern markets
- Credit & Banking develop to aid long-distance trade – *Letters of Credit*
 - New Accounting/Bookkeeping methods adopted (Arabic Numerals)

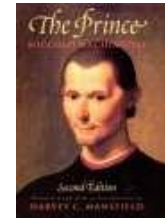
Art & Literature

- Focus on individuals & worldly matters in addition to Christianity
- **Humanism**
 - Celebrated the Individual
 - Renewed interest in Greek/Roman works
 - Supported by wealthy patrons
- Francesco Petrarch
 - “Father “ of Humanism
 - Writer of Sonnets
- Leonardo DaVinci
 - *Mona Lisa & The Last Supper*
- Michelangelo
 - Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel & *David*



Italian City-States

- Disagreements between Church & Northern Italian city-states over **usury** (lending money w/ interest) leads to more **secularization**
- Florence, Genoa, & Venice grow wealthy:
 - proximity to trade routes
 - distribution centers
 - independent; governed as Republics
- Wealthy merchants become active civic leaders
- Medici
 - Wealthy Florence family
 - Patrons of the Arts



Machiavelli

- **The Prince**
- Early modern **treatise** (written work dealing formally and systematically with a subject) on **Government**
- Supports **Absolute Power** of rulers
- “End justifies the means”
- Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary

The Renaissance

Rebirth of arts and sciences

Northern Renaissance

- Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity = **Christian Humanism**
- The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books (e.g., **Gutenberg Bible**) helped disseminate ideas.
- Northern Renaissance Writers
 - Desiderius Erasmus – *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
 - Sir Thomas More – *Utopia* (1516)
- Northern Artists
 - Dürer, Van Eyck, Hans Holbein the Younger, Bruegel

