Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Due Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Test Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ancient History Study Guide**

1. Explain Human Migration (P. 36-37):

During the Old Stone Age, climate patterns around the world changed, transforming the earth’s geography. In response to these changes, people began to migrate, or move, to new places.

1. Looking at a map, what direction is North America from South America (P. 37)?

Northwest

1. Why does Greenland look larger on certain maps (Atlas R2-R5)?

Based on the earth being a round object, we cannot flatten out the map without distortion.

1. How do you approximate the distance between two locations on a map (Page 37)?

Using the scale and a ruler, determine the length with the units Miles or Kilometers.

1. Where have scientists found the oldest human remains (P. 28-30)?

Scientists have found the oldest human remains Africa

1. Define Historian (P. 6-7)

Study the past to understand people’s culture- the knowledge, beliefs, customs, and values of a group of people.

1. Define Archaeologist (P. 7):

The study of the past based on what people left behind.

1. Complete the following chart on early hominids (P. 30,31)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hominid Name | What does the name mean? | When did they first appear? | Unique trait/characteristic |
| Australopithecus | Southern Ape   | 4-5 million years ago | Stood upright, oldest of the hominids |
| Homo Habilis | Handy man | 2.4 million years ago | FIrst to use stone tools |
| Homo Erectus | Upright man | 2-1.5 million | Learned to control fire, walked upright |
| Homo Sapiens | Wise man | 200,000 years ago | Learned to create fire, modern man |

1. Define Nomads (P. 33 – Use information from hunter/gatherer to help you complete)

Early people were hunter-gatherers. They hunted animals and gathered wild plants to survive. Life for these nomads was difficult and dangerous.

1. Define Irrigation (Page 56):

A way of supplying water to an area of land. To irrigate farmland, people dug out large storage basins to hold water supplies.

1. Where did early people decide to settle (Page 54)?

Early peoples settled where crops would grow. Crops usually grew well near rivers, where water was available and regular floods made the soil rich.

1. Name 3 things the development of agriculture allowed early society (Page 43):

1)   People could focus on activities and specialize jobs rather than finding food.

2)   People began to build permanent settlements.

3)   With a surplus of food, population grew rapidly.

1. Define the Neolithic Revolution (Page 41):

Also known as the New Stone Age, began 10,000 years ago in Egypt and Southwest Asia. People learned:

·         To polish stones to make tools like saws and drills

·         To make fire

·         Ended 5,000 years ago when tool makers began to use metal

·         Biggest change how people produced food (Process of changing plants/animals more useful – Domestication)

1. Name 3 significant things that happened with the development of writing (Page 65):

1)   Business Records – Keeping track of trade

2)   Students went to school to learn to read and write

3)   Sumerians created various works of literature (stories, proverbs, song, epics)

1. Religion originated in early civilizations for what purpose (Page 43)?

To explain natural events

1. Mesopotamia was located between which two rivers (Page 55):

The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

1. Why Mesopotamia became a center of trade and commerce (Page 55-57)?

Crossroads between Europe, Asia, and Africa

1. Where did farming communities in Africa appear in 5000 BC (Page 86-87)?

Delta of Lower Egypt

1. What other advantage did Egypt’s location provide for early Egyptians (Page 88)?

Natural barriers to protect against invaders

1. Describe the general geography and landforms of China (Page 160-161):

The two great rivers China (Huang He and Yangze), along with the Gobi Desert, fertile soil in East China (The North China Plain), and mountains/plateaus in the west.

1. Describe silt deposits (Page 162):

Crops had a mix of dirt and ground up bits of tiny rocks which helped contribute to the fertile

Soil.

1. Draw the social hierarchy of power in Early Civilizations. (Include 5 levels)



1. Define summer monsoons (Page 125-126):

Warm, moist air from the Indian Ocean across the subcontinent

1. About 40 million years ago, the Indian subcontinent collided with Asia to form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( Page 125-126).

Himalayan Mountains

1. Define Cuneiform (Page 65-66):

The world’s first writing system, developed in Sumer initially used for business records.

1. Write Hammurabi’s laws number 196 and 197. Do you think the punishment fits the crime? (Page 72-73):

196: If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.

197: If he breaks another man’s bore, his bone shall be broken.

Yes, the punishment fits the crime.

1. How did the Phoenicians help spread civilization throughout the Mediterranean area (Page 76)?

Using ships to trade goods

1. What did the Egyptians put in their tombs (Page 92-95)?

Tombs filled with art, jewelry, and other treasures. Egyptians believed in the afterlife

1. Who did the Egyptian pharaohs ruled with absolute power (Page 90)?

All Egyptians

1. Which civilization was Egypt’s only close neighbor (Page 107-109 and Page 87)?

Nubia

1. What is one important change from the Aryans (Page 128-131)?

The development of caste system

1. What was of highest importance in regard to the caste system (Page 130-131)?

What group was adhering to the strict rules of the caste system?

1. According to the Zhou kings, what gave them the power to lead (Page 166-168)?

Mandate of Heaven

1. Fill out the chart of religion information:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Origin | Founder | Holy Text | Basic Beliefs |
| Christianity (Page 334) | 1 AD | Jesus Christ | Bible | Its founder was charged with inciting rebellion and was executed by the Romans. |
| Islam (Page 356) | 613 AD | Muhammad | Qur’an | Followers are encouraged to take a pilgrimage to Mecca where the religion was founded. |
| Judaism (Page 202) | 1200 BC | Abraham | Torah | First major monotheistic religion, which originated in Cannan. |
| Hinduism (Page 133) | 1000 BC - 600 BC | No Single Founder | Vedas | Has no single founder and is a collection of local folk religions. |
| Buddhism (Page 138) | 483 BC | Buddha | Four Noble Truths | Founded by a young prince who created a path to nirvana. |
| Sikhism (Page 135) | 1400 AD | Guru Nanak | N/A | Newly founded monotheistic religion. |
| Jainism(Page 134) | 599 BC | Mahavira | N/A | Injure no life, tell the truth, do not steal, own no property |

1. What do Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all have in common? (Pages 208, 334, 358)

They all share a common history (Abraham), they are all monotheistic, and all originated in the Middle East.

1. Hinduism and Buddhism originated in which region (Page 133 and 138)?

India