

WORLD HISTORY MID-TERM REVIEW SHEET

Historiography Unit

Define point of view. A position from which someone or something is observed. Give an example of a point of view Racism / Gender Profiling	Define Biography Story written about an individual's life. Secondary Define Historiography Technique used for historical research	Define BCE Before Common Era Dates before 0 through Pre History Define CE Common Era Dates after 0 – Modern Day
---	--	--

- 1) What century was the Magna Carta – 1215 written in?
13th century
- 3) The 11th century refers to what date range?
1001 - 1101

- 2) What time period (years) are the 5th Century?
401-500
- 4) 1901 – 2000 refers to what century
20th Century

<u>Primary Sources</u>	<u>Secondary Sources</u>
Definition: direct source of information	Definition: information from a person who did not participate in the event
Example: Autobiography of George Washington	Example: Biography of Abraham Lincoln

- 1) How does a person's background affect his/her perspective? **It changes the way they retell/ record history**

- 2) Is this a Biography a primary or secondary source? **Story written about an individual's life. Secondary**

Neolithic (Agricultural) Revolution (1st revolutionary change of human society): Definition- The discovery of sedentary agriculture & the shift from food gathering to food production / domestication of animals	
Causes: Slash and burn farming Domestication and taming of animals	Effects: More available food Rise in population, emergence of farming villages, new farming tools, more stable communities, more cultural developments

Ancient Civilizations Unit

Characteristic of a Civilization	Define / Give Examples
S- Specialized Workers	The development of skills in a special kind of work (Farmers / Priests/ Kings, scribes, merchants, artisans)
C- Complex Institutions	Long Lasting Pattern of Organization in Community (Theocracy, Rulers, Dynastic Cycle, Caste System, feudalism, schools, religion)
A- Advanced Cities	Trade Centers for a large area (Mesopotamia, Mohenjo Daro, Thebes, Ur, Anyag)
A- Advanced Technology	Ways of Applying knowledge, tools, and inventions to meet human needs (Irrigation, wheel, plow, silk Bronze, chariot, iron, tools, coined money)
R- Record Keeping	Writing systems kept by scribes or professional record keepers

Social Classes/ Hierarchy

what is the job / task they complete?

King / Emperor/ Pharaoh	Top of the class hierarchy, wealthy, land owners, sometimes established dynasties,
Lord/ Doctors / Architects	Upper class with greater wealth. Sometimes advise the king or government. Educated and own property.
Priests	Often advise those in power. Serve as the link between common people and their religions
Merchants / Artisans	Sell products and goods in markets. Participate in trade to make money. Create goods from raw materials
Peasants/Farmers	Work the land that they may own but most likely rent or pay taxes on
Slaves	Do not own anything – actually are considered property themselves, do the hardest work. Usually the captives from warfare.

WORLD HISTORY MID-TERM REVIEW SHEET

1. Complete the following chart over Ancient Egypt using your SCAAR CHARTS:

Location: Upper Egypt = Southern Egypt Lower Egypt= Northern Egypt Memphis & Thebes	What River and type of flooding? Nile River - Flows North Regular Flooding Black Land = Fertile Red Land = Barren Desert
Describe the Record Keeping & the Architectural advances: Scribes – Hieroglyphics Rosetta Stone Key to understanding hieroglyphics Irrigation / Pyramids/ Walled Cities/ Pulleys/ levees/ canals	What religion & Beliefs? Polytheistic Divine Right of Pharaoh Mummification Life after Death Pyramid / sphinx's / tombs

2. Complete the following chart over Ancient China using your SCAAR Charts

Location: Anyang / Hao Huang He -Yellow River Yangtze River	River / Type of Flooding & Results : Huang he – Yellow River violent unpredictable River of Sorrows / China's Sorrow Rice growing
Describe the Record Keeping and advantages of it & Architectural Advances: Calligraphy based on ideas not sounds one could read Chinese without being able to speak it / Bronze, Iron, Silk, Great Wall, irrigation, Chariots	What Religion and beliefs Mandate of Heaven, Dynastic Cycle, Ethnocentric view, Feudalism = duties to family and emperor based on Confucianism

3. Complete the following chart over Mesoamerica using your SCAAR Charts

2 Earliest Civilizations: - Olmecs - Chichen Itza / Teotihuacan / San Lorenzo/ La venta -Chavin – Chavinde Huantar	Earliest agriculture style & crops: - Chinampas / Stone Tools/ - Beans / Maize
Describe the influence the Olmec's had on the Maya. - Concept of Zero / Astronomy / Math - Clanader System / Roads/ Schools - Refined Gold / Canals	What was built for religious purposes? Ziggurats – Polytheisitic = Ruling Priest Great Pyramids = religious Centers

4. Complete the following chart over the Ancient Hebrews

Monotheism & Where : God= Yahweh - Passover Covenant – Abraham Mesopotamia / Jerusalem Torah – 10 commandements	Three kings to unite Israel: -Saul - David - Soloman – Built temple to hold the ark of the covenant (held tables of moses)	Describe the effect of the Ten Commandments: Gives to moses by god Civil relious laws of Judaism Influenced Christianity and Islam
--	--	--

5. Complete the following chart over Ancient India

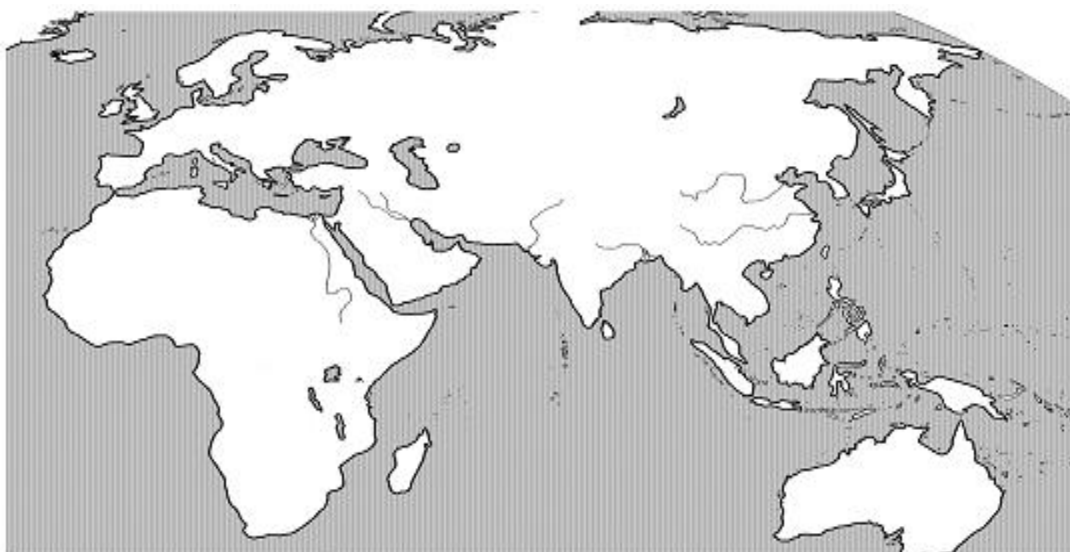
<p>Location: Kalibangan / Mohenjo Daro / Harppa Indus Rive Valley Subcontinent</p>	<p>River / Type of Flooding & Results : Ganges and Indus Rivers Monsoons = Rain + Dry Season with unpredictable flooding</p>
<p>Describe the Record Keeping and advantages of it & Architectural Advances: Staps + Seals Tablests with Sanskrit Harappan writing still locked</p> <p>Sewage system / Plumbing Grid system / Symmetrical walls</p>	<p>What Religion and beliefs</p> <p>Caste Sytem – Strong Central Government Hinduism – Polytheistic Karma / Dharma Reincarnation</p>

1) What accomplishments are Ancient Egyptians known for?
Communication (Hieroglyphics) and architecture (pyramids/sphinx)

2) What problems did farmers have along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia? Why did Egyptian farmers not have the same problems? **The Tigris and Euphrates did not flow regularly; The Nile flooded at regular intervals**

3) What accomplishments are Ancient Indians in Mohenjo-Daro known for?
Indoor plumbing, villages were laid in a grid system; used bricks to build homes

4) What is Hammurabi’s Code and why is it important? **Babylonians passed this set of laws; meaning “Eye for an Eye”; It was created a the first uniform code of law that unified the people**



Label the following civilizations on the map –

Ancient Egypt

Mesopotamia/Fertile Crescent

Ancient China

Ancient India

5) Define culture.
Way of life

Religion and Beliefs Unit.

Religion	Origin / Branches	Founder	Beliefs / Worship
Hinduism	<p>around 1700-1500 BCE</p> <p>Spread throughout India and modern-day Pakistan</p>	<p>Indo-European Aryan Nomad</p>	<p>Reincarnation based on the idea of Karma-(what goes around comes around)</p> <p>Meditation (yoga)- focuses the mind</p> <p>Dharma-basic rules of life</p> <p>Moksha- reunion with Brahma</p> <p>Caste System</p> <p>Hindus worship at Temples</p>
Buddhism	<p>Started in India</p> <p>Spread to Northern India throughout Asia, South East Asia and Japan in 700 BC</p>	<p>Buddha</p> <p>Siddhartha Gautama was born over 2500 years ago in the 6th century BCE</p>	<p>Reincarnation</p> <p>4 Noble Truths</p> <p>Eightfold Path</p> <p>Buddhist worship at temples and shrines</p>
Confucianism	<p>China Started in 500 BCE</p> <p>Confucianism is not a religion, but a philosophy</p>	<p>Confucius lived during the Zhou Dynasty</p> <p>A philosopher trying to develop solutions to war lords tearing apart China</p>	<p>Believes in Filial Piety- a respect for elders and ancestors- that family is the teacher of social roles – 5 relationships</p> <p>Philosophical and ethical system of conduct influence on Chinese government</p> <p>Mandate of Heaven- rulers are divinely picked</p>

1 Which river is holy to the Hindu religion and what do they do at the river?

- **Ganges River – Spread the Ashes of the Dead**

2 Why Confucianism NOT is considered a religion?

- **It's a philosophy, they follow the teaching of Confucius, there is no deity**

3 How did Confucian teachings define roles & relationships?

- **5 relationships show that one person in a relationship is always a teacher and one is always a student. Husband over Wife, Older over Younger, Ruler to Ruled, Teacher over student, Friend = Friend**

WORLD HISTORY MID-TERM REVIEW SHEET

Religion	Origin / Branches	Founder	Beliefs / Worship
Judaism	<p>About 1200 BCE</p> <p>Started in the the Middle East</p>	<p>Abraham called by God to spread the word that there was only ONE god</p> <p>(monotheism) and his family would be God's chosen people</p>	<p>The Jewish people call their god Yahweh</p> <p>Most Jews were driven from their homeland into exile - diaspora</p> <p>Monotheistic- They are God's chosen people</p> <p>Believe that the Messiah is still to come and in the Torah, Mosaic Law and Talmud (oral laws) Influenced Christianity and Islam</p>
Christianity	<p>Founded in the 30s AD</p> <p>Started in the Middle East, spread throughout the Roman Empire and Byzantine into Northern Europe, and to their colonies</p>	<p>Jesus Christ is the Son of God, born from a virgin in Bethlehem</p>	<p>Christians worship in churches and cathedrals</p> <p>People are saved through God's grace via Jesus</p> <p>Sins are forgiven and receive eternal life</p> <p>Three Branches :Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern Orthodox</p>
Islam	<p>Began in 600s AD</p> <p>Started in the Middle East, spread to Arabian Peninsula, Northern Africa, India, China, and Moorish Spain</p>	<p>Muhammad, a merchant from Mecca, founded Islam</p> <p>Last and greatest of the prophets</p>	<p>Monotheistic</p> <p>Muslims worship in Mosques</p> <p>5 Pillars</p> <p>Koran</p> <p>Submit to God</p> <p>Two branches: Sunni and Shi'is</p> <p>Sunnis are the majority; followers of Umayyad</p> <p>Shiites are followers of Ali</p>

4 List the religions that Abraham is important to.

- **Judaism, Christianity, Islam**

5 To Muslims, what is God's representation on earth?

- **The Qu'ran (word from god messages given to Mohammad from the angel Gabriel)**

6 What were the reasons that Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire?

- **It embraced all people: men and women, rich and poor.**
- **Rome's excellent roads encouraged the exchange of ideas.**
- **Jesus promised eternal life to all followers of Christianity**

WORLD HISTORY MID-TERM REVIEW SHEET

Government, Greece, and Rome:

Complete the chart for each type of government. (chart pg. 117)

Type of Government	Definition	Example
Theocracy	Rule based on ideology or religion	Ex. Egyptian pharaohs, Taliban in Afghanistan
Autocracy	One person rule; dictatorship	Total control, usually by force; ruler can do whatever he wants. (Ex. Hitler)
Oligarchy	Power is in the hands of people or small group combined power as a dictator	Wealthy/ nobility; short lived. (Ex. Sparta)
Monarchy	One person rule, ruled by king, rule is hereditary	King or queen. (Ex. Great Britain)
Democracy	All citizens have equal power in decision making	Ancient Athens
Republic	People elect representatives who hold decision making power	Citizens involved through lobby and voting. All groups represented. (Ex. USA) Ancient Rome

What differences are there between the democracy of Ancient Athens and the Representative Democracy of the United States? (chart pg. 120)

<u>Athenian Democracy</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>U.S. Democracy</u>
Citizen= male, 18 years Laws= assembly of citizens propose, pass, and vote on Leader = chosen by lot Executive= council of 500 Juries = vary in size No attorneys, no appeals, one-day trials	Citizens exercise political power 3 Branches of government Legislative Executive Judicial	Citizen= born in U.S. or complete citizenship process Laws=representatives elected to propose, vote on laws Leader = elected president Executive = elected and appointed officials Juries= 12 jurors Attorneys, long appeals process

1. Who was the first emperor of Rome and what did he do?
 - a. **Augustus and he led Rome into 200 years of Roman Peace (Pax Romana)**
2. What roles did Caesar have in the Republic of Rome?
 - a. **Military general, led a civil war, became dictator for life, assassinated, and ended the Republic**
3. Who was Solon and what did he do for Athens?
 - a. **A Greek aristocrat that was given full power to reform Greek Law. He ended debt slavery. Encouraged democratic beliefs by allowing any citizen to be able to bring charges against wrongdoers.**

WORLD HISTORY MID-TERM REVIEW SHEET

Pericles Led Greece during its Golden Ages What major reforms did he carry out in Athens?

1. Stronger Democracy: increased number of public officials, direct democracy,	2. Expand Athenian Empire: used Delian League money to build up Athenian navy, promote overseas trade for raw materials	3. Glorifying Athens: Beautify Athens, buy god, ivory, marble, built Parthenon
---	--	---

What were the Peloponnesian wars and who was involved in them?

<u>Who</u>	<u>Why</u>	<u>Outcome</u>	<u>Effects</u>
Athens vs. Sparta	Political tensions Athens' misuse of Delian League money	27 years of war Athens surrenders	Athens lost empire, power, wealth, dec. confidence in democracy, weakens Greece

Ancient Athens 461 B.C. – 404 B.C.	Ancient Rome 509 B.C. – 27 B.C.	United States 1787-Present
Government Type: Democracy Branches of government: Executive, Legislative, Judicial Representatives : Decision makers chosen by lot Executive Leader : X No judges or lawyers	Government Type: Republic Branches of government Executive, Legislative, Judicial Representatives: some elected and some appointed Executive leader: elected Lawyers	Government Type: Democratic Republic Branches of Government Legislative, Executive, Judicial Representatives: some elected and some appointed Executive leader : elected Juries and Lawyers

Geography of Greece: mountains, islands, sea, land unsuitable for farming
Role of Greek Geography in development of city-states: developed into small, independent city-states, difficult to unite due to challenging geography
Polis: a Greek city-state – the fundamental political unit of ancient Greece
Acropolis: fortified hilltop in an ancient Greek city
Hoplite: Greek foot soldiers
Phalanx: military formation, soldiers stood side by side, holding spear in one hand, shield in the other
Helot: peasants forced to stay on the land

WORLD HISTORY MID-TERM REVIEW SHEET

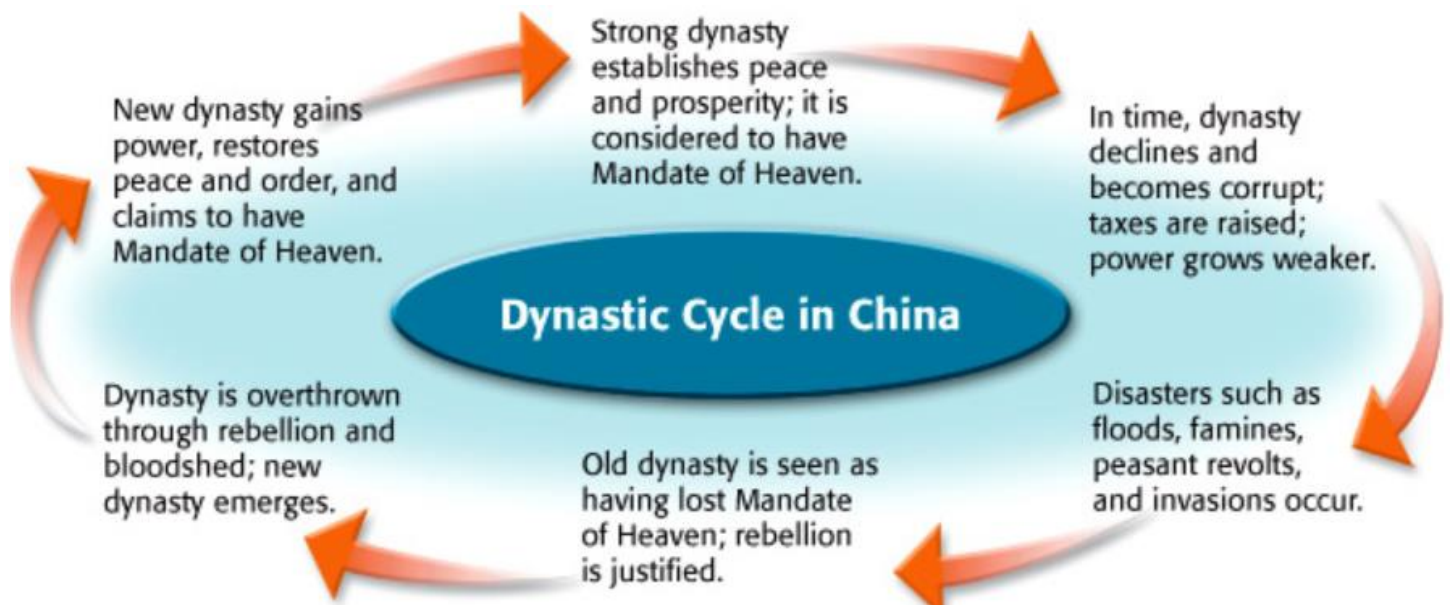
Who was Alexander the Great ?

Who was Alexander the Great: Greek king that went an conquered lands for 11 years	What areas did he conquer? Greece - Persia - Egypt - India	What is the difference between Hellenic and Hellenistic cultures? Hellenic is Greek culture only Hellenistic is Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian culture blended PEGI
---	--	--

Classical Civilizations: India and China

How did the following Geographic characteristics impact India?

Himalayan Mountains Isolating and Protective Barrier	Pgs. 171 / 175/ 179	Ganges & Indus Rivers Centers for Civilization Trade & travel
Monsoons Growing Seasons & Unpredictable Flooding Winds/ Rains/ Dry Seasons		Arabian Sea Source of Fishing / trade / travel



Describe the contributions of the Gupta Empire:

Great achievements in art, literature, religious Hindu thought, science and mathematics	Proved the earth was round	Zero & Calculated PI
--	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------

- 1) Who was Liu Bang? Why is he important? 181
 - a. **Founder of the Han Dynasty**
 - b. **Established centralized government in China and restores unity**
- 2) Due to China's large population, **Farmers** became the most honored job in society.
- 3) Describe the Silk Road: **Major trade route that connected China to the Middle East. Silk became one of the major products traded. Ideas and belief's traveled up and down the road**

Compare & Contrast the collapse of the Han Dynasty to that of the Roman Empire. Page 187

<i>Imperial Rome - Different</i>	<i>Similar</i>	<i>Han Dynasty – Different</i>
<p>27 BCE – 476 CE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fall or Republic = Rise of Empire - Conquered land on 3 continents - Common Base in languages Greek/ Latin - Visigoths, Huns & Germanic Tribes - Not Restored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Centralized Bureaucratic government - Conquered many diverse regions - Roads / Defensive Walls - Nomadic Invasion 	<p>202 BCE – 220 CE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emperor replaces kings and unifies the kingdoms - Conquered lands Bordering China - Common written language - Mongols (Aryan invaders) - Restored by Tang

Post-Classical China and It's Neighbor

1. The Song Dynasty became the greatest sea power in the world during this time. What invention allowed them to become this powerful?
 - a. **Magnetic compass**
2. What was the name of the Japanese warriors? What code did they live by?
 - a. **Samurai**
 - b. **Code of Bushido Similar to the Code of chivalry of feudal knights**
3. Name some similarities between the Gupta Empire and the caliphates of the Islamic Golden Age
 - a. **Made advancements in both mathematics and science.**
4. How did the Tang Dynasty reform of the civil service exams? Why is it important?
 - a. **The civil service exam was restored which created an intelligent and capable governing class, raised the prestige of education and spread power across a wider group.**
 - b. **This is important because it reduces the power of the noble families and opens up the ruling class to moderately wealthy families as well as valuing education over birth right.**

WORLD HISTORY MID-TERM REVIEW SHEET

<p>Why was Kublai Khan important in China? What was he the first to do?</p> <p>He united China for the first time in 300 years.</p>	<p>What led to Genghis Khan's success as a conqueror?</p> <p>He was a brilliant military strategist and organized his military units to make them stronger.</p>	<p>What animal was extremely important to Mongol success in creating the largest unified land empire in history?</p> <p>Horses.</p>
<p>What is the Mongol Peace?</p> <p>Time period in which the Mongols were able to control lands from China through Europe which allowed ideas and inventions to spread with trade between Europe and Asia.</p>	<p>Discuss the Mongol's influence on Russia, China and the Islamic World?</p> <p>Built roads, improved communication, improved taxation methods and allowed ideas and inventions to spread via trade to all of these areas.</p>	<p>Describe the rise of the Mongol Empire. Who and what made it successful?</p> <p>The Mongols brutally conquered In some places they would require a tribute (tax) paid to the Mongol leader. In some places the Mongol Khan would adapt to the major religion of the area.</p>

Islam and Africa

Fill in the details over the major events of the Rise of Islam

<p>Mohummad was born in Medina</p>	<p>Muhammad received message from the angel Gabriel</p>	<p>The Hijrah: (describe)</p>	<p>Muhammad came back to Mecca and destroyed idols at the Ka'baa</p>	<p>Islam conquered land and spread its influence</p>
---	---	-------------------------------	---	--

Who was Ibn Battuta and why was he important?

Historian and traveler of Mali Kingdom wrote as a historian documenting the success of Mali

Why were salt and gold such important resources in Trans-Saharan trade?

Allowed for empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai to gain wealth – economy influenced by extensive trade connections

Who was Mansa Musa and why was he important?

Muslim ruler of the African Kingdom of Mali. Most well know for his pilgrimage to Mecca and the Wealth he brought with him.

Built mosques, supported spread of Islam, expanded to 2x size of Ghana

Helped Timbuktu to rise as a center for education and trade

Middle Ages in Europe

- 1) Why are the Middle Ages known as the Age of Faith?
Religion controlled all social, political, and economic aspects of life during this time

- 2) Who was William the Conqueror and what did he do in 1066?
William (French) laid claim to the English throne; defeated Harold at the Battle of Hastings; laid the foundation for a centralized government

- 3) Who did people blame or question due to the outbreak and death rates from the Black Death?
People began to question their faith in god

- 4) Define the Hundred Years War.
War between France and England during the Middle Ages, aided in forming a centralized government. France won

- 5) Define the Crusades. What was their main goal?
Holy War; Regain the Holy Land from the Muslims and return it to the Christians

- 6) What is the Black Death it? **Disease called the bubonic plague that wiped out huge portions of the European population.**

- 7) How did it spread? **Fleas on Rats traveling the silk route and overland trade routes by means of merchants**

Who was Charlemagne? Pg. 320 **A– King of the Franks who unified the Germanic states and revived learning**

Who was he crowned by and why was this significant? **By the Pope and it set a precedent for church and state relationships in Western Europe, creating a dominance of the Catholic**

What were the causes for the Feudalism in Medieval Europe? pg324

Invasions – need for protection Attacks by barbarians Pressure from Huns Sack of Rome Populations moving to rural locals Decline in business and trade Decline in education / literacy

Fief pg324 –
parcel of land granted in return for promises/ obligations

Feudalism is a form of government that is based on what? pg324

Landholding and protection – Political and Social System

Name 3 causes of the decline of Feudalism pg356- 361

Hundred Years War & the Long Bow bubonic plague Crusades

Explain the manor system (manorialism). MESS pg. 324 -325

Manor – Economically – Self – Sufficient

Lord- **landowner**

Vassal- **person receiving the fief**

Knights – **warriors defend lord’s lands and Ladies**

Chivalry- **Code followed**

Serfs – **people who were bound to the land and were the vassal/ peasant**