

CHAPTER 1

From Human Prehistory to the Early Civilizations

Focus Questions

Answer the following questions or prompts using information obtained from reading Chapter 1.

- Define “civilization.”
- Compare & contrast the river valley civilizations.
- Describe what enabled civilizations to develop.
- Identify the characteristics that are critical for a society to become a civilization.
- Compare the drawbacks of non-civilized societies with civilized societies.
- Compare the advantages of an agriculturally based society with a hunter-gatherer society.
- Evaluate the significance of Jewish monotheism in the religious history of early civilization.
- Compare the main features of Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations. What did the two civilizations have in common as early civilizations? What were their main differences in values and organizations?

TIMELINE

Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.

- agricultural development reaches west Africa
- era of Neolithic revolution
- rise of Çatal Hüyük
- first potter’s wheel
- transition to use of bronze
- end of last ice age

_____ 14,000 B.C.E.
 _____ 6000 B.C.E.
 _____ 10,000-5000 B.C.E.
 _____ 7000 B.C.E.
 _____ 4000 B.C.E.
 _____ 2000 B.C.E.

TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter.

Define each one on a separate sheet of paper.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| • hunting and gathering civilization | • Natufian complex | • slash and burn agriculture |
| • Paleolithic | • matrilineal | • Babylonians |
| • Neolithic Age | • pastoralism | • Ideographs |
| • nomads | • Çatal Hüyük | • Hammurabi |
| • savages | • Neolithic revolution | • Harappa |
| • culture | • Jericho | • Shang dynasty |
| • <i>Homo sapiens</i> | • Bronze Age | • Indo-Europeans |
| • Neanderthals | • domestication | • Mesopotamia |
| • band | • social differentiation | |
| • agrarian revolution | | |

SHORT ANSWER

Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Most civilizations developed writing, starting with the emergence of _____ in the Middle East around 3500 B.C.E.
2. It was under Babylonian rule that King _____ introduced the most famous early code of law.
3. By about 1500 B.C.E., a line of kings called the _____ ruled over early Chinese civilization.
4. A smaller regional group called the _____ devised an alphabet with 22 letters; this in turn was the ancestor of the Greek and Latin alphabets.
5. The largest city to develop along the Indus River was _____.
6. Early civilizations began in China along the _____ River.
7. The ancient civilization with the longest-lasting stability was in _____.
8. A large Neolithic village in modern Turkey, _____ was inhabited by 7000 B.C.E.
9. The belief in a single deity is known as _____.
10. The development of sedentary agriculture is called the _____ revolution.

TRUE/FALSE

Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. In the Paleolithic Age, hunter-gatherers could support large populations and elaborate societies.
2. One sign of the hunter-gatherer resistance to adopting agriculture was the slowness of its spread.
3. The first civilization developed along the banks of the Nile River.
4. Most early civilizations were characterized by the existence of agriculture, significant cities, writing systems, and more formal states.
5. Having started in 3500 B.C.E., centers of civilization developed in four centers: the Middle East, Egypt, North America, and northwestern Japan.
6. Sumerian political structures stressed a loosely organized empire, ruled by a queen who claimed divine authority.
7. Many of the accomplishments of the river valley civilizations had lasting effects that are fundamental to world history even today.
8. Indus and Huanghe River valley civilizations had nearly identical impacts on later civilizations in India and China, respectively.
9. The Phoenicians, Lydians, and Jews were examples of smaller Middle Eastern cultures that were capable of surviving and flourishing when the great empires were weak.
10. Monotheism is the belief in a single divinity and was introduced by the Jewish people.

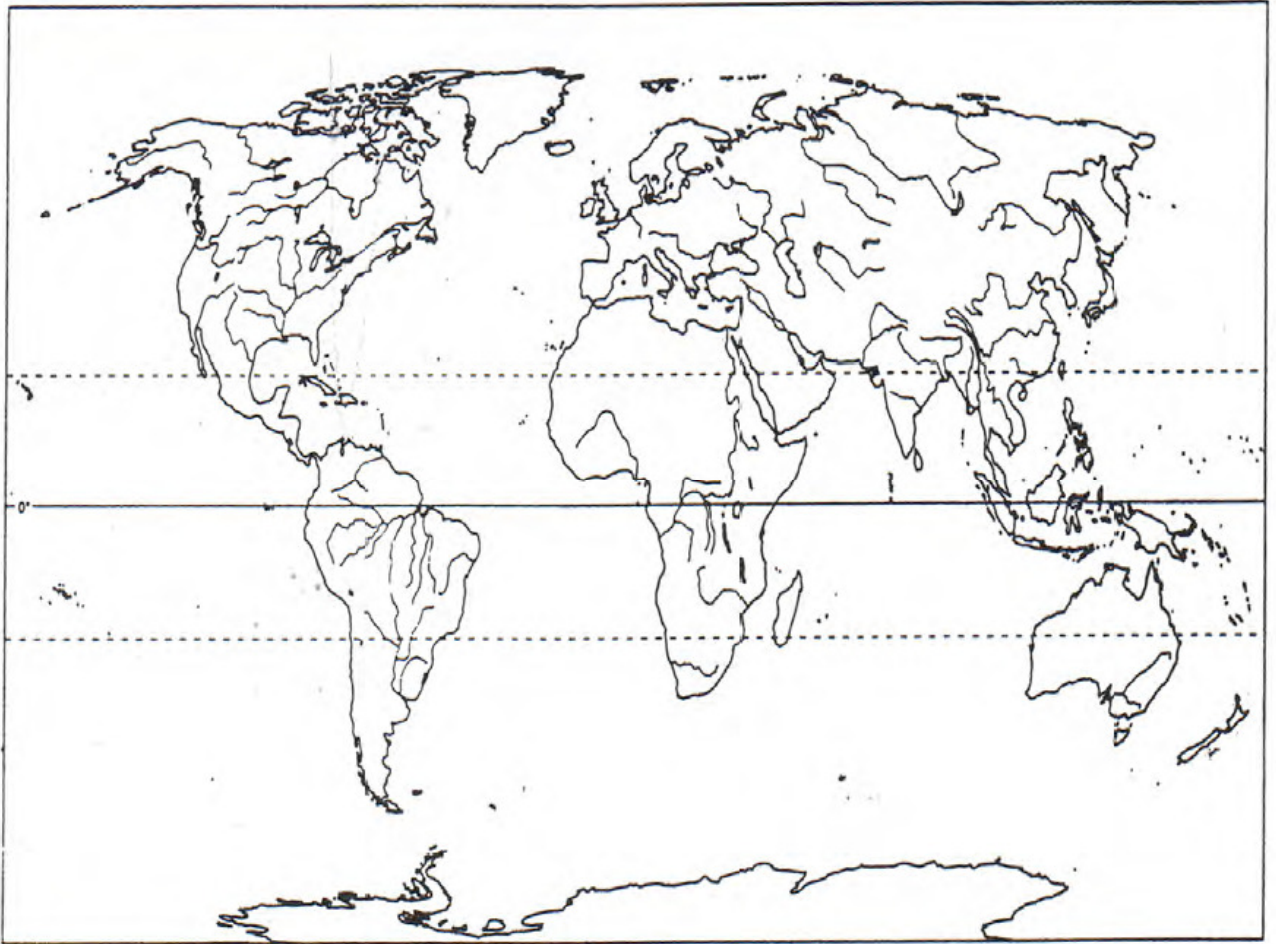
MAP EXERCISE

The following exercise is intended to clarify the geophysical environment and the spatial relationships among the important objects and places mentioned in the chapter.

Locate the following places on the map.

The core areas of sedentary agriculture in Asia, India, the Middle East, Africa, and the Americas.

What does the location of the core areas suggest about the climate necessary for early agricultural systems to develop?



CHAPTER 2***Classical Civilization: China*****Focus Questions**

Answer the following questions or prompts using information obtained from reading Chapter 2.

- Trace the nature of the continuity of Chinese culture over time.
- Trace the development and use of technology in classical China.
- Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of classical Chinese society.
- Trace the rise of Confucianism.
- Identify the ways that Confucian philosophy supported the political structure in China.
- Summarize why bureaucracy developed in classical China.
- How was China able to accept two major belief systems, Confucianism and Daoism?

TIMELINE

Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • development of accurate calendar | • birth of Confucius |
| • beginning of Qin dynasty | • beginning of Warring States period |
| • rise of Han dynasty | • editing of the Five Classics |

_____ 551 B.C.E.
 _____ c. 500 B.C.E.
 _____ 450 B.C.E.
 _____ 402 B.C.E.
 _____ 221 B.C.E.
 _____ 202 B.C.E.

TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter.

Define each one on a separate sheet of paper.

Qin	Han	Five Classics
Confucius	“mean people”	Legalism
Laozi	Daoism	Era of Warring States
Zhou	Silk Road	Mandarins
Shi Huangdi	dynasty	Partriarchalism
Great Wall	<i>Analects</i>	

SHORT ANSWER

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. Families of kings, called _____, ruled over China during the classical period.
2. The Great Wall of China was built during the rule of the first emperor, _____.
3. The most famous ruler of the Han dynasty was _____.
4. Wu Ti set up a(n) _____ for all those who took exams to join the state bureaucracy.
5. The period when the Zhou dynasty disintegrated is called the _____.
6. During the Zhou dynasty, _____ traveled to many parts of China, preaching political virtue.
7. Confucian doctrine was recorded in a book called _____.
8. During the Qin and Han periods, an alternate system of political thought called _____ developed in China.
9. Daoism was spread in 5th-century China by the author _____.
10. Chinese art during the classical period stressed careful detail and _____.

TRUE/FALSE

Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. Of all societies today, China has held the clearest links to its classical past.
2. During the Zhou dynasty China extended its territory to include the "Middle Kingdom."
3. The Zhou was the most centralized and bureaucratic of the classical Chinese dynasties.
4. Wu Ti and other Han rulers generated peace throughout Asia by halting Chinese expansion.
5. The decline of the Han dynasty was due solely to internal domestic unrest.
6. Despite China's centralization of government in the classical era, strong local units never totally disappeared.
7. Classical Chinese government did not interfere in intellectual matters.
8. Classical China produced only one major belief system.
9. The Chinese social structure was composed of two classes: the land-owning aristocracy and the laboring masses.
10. Both trade and technology progressed during the classical Chinese period.

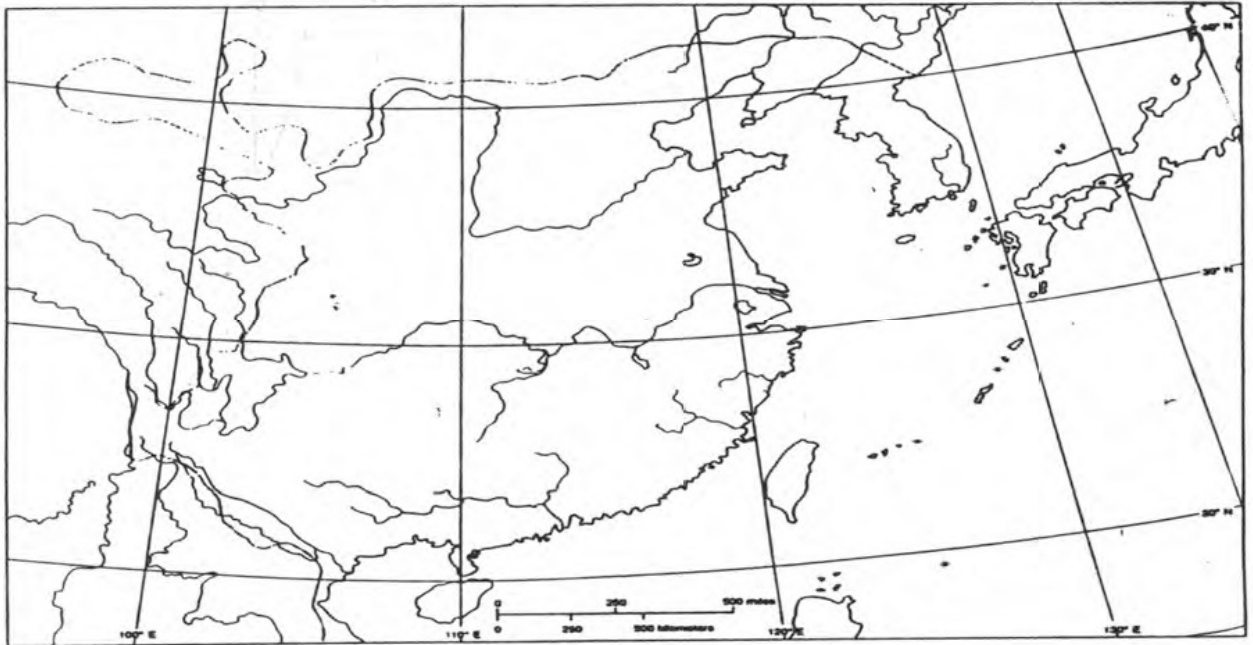
MAP EXERCISE

The following exercise is intended to clarify the geophysical environment and the spatial relationships among the important objects and places mentioned in the chapter.

Locate the following places on the map.

Great Wall; boundaries of the Han Empire; boundaries of Qin Empire; Xian;
Mongolia

What does the construction of the Great Wall tell you about the nature of expansion in classical China?
What other geographical limitations were there on the extension of Chinese civilization?



CHAPTER 3***Classical Civilization: India*****Focus Questions**

- Answer the following questions or prompts using information obtained from reading Chapter 3.
- Trace the patterns of early Indian history.
- Assess the influence of Indian culture on the rest of the world.
- Trace the development of the caste system.
- Compare Buddhism and Hinduism.
- What features of Indian and Chinese geography help explain each area's social patterns?
- Compare the caste system with the organization of Chinese and Greek society.
- Compare the political implications of Hinduism and Confucianism.
- Compare the family structures of India and China.
- Trace the development of Ashoka's leadership approach.

TIMELINE

Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| • fall of Gupta Empire | • beginning of Maurya Empire |
| • birth of the Buddha | • beginning of Gupta Empire |
| • reign of Ashoka | • Alexander the Great's invasion of India |

_____ c. 563 B.C.E.

_____ 327-325 B.C.E.

_____ 322 B.C.E.

_____ 269-232 B.C.E.

_____ 319 C.E.

_____ 535 C.E.

TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter. On a separate sheet of paper, define each one.

untouchables

Ramayana

Arthashastra

gurus

dharma

Upanishads

mandala

Kamasutra

karma

Mahabharata

stupas

Mauryas

Kushanas

Tamil

reincarnation

nirvana

Guptas

Sanskrit

Skanda Gupta

Buddha

Chandragupta Maurya

Ashoka

Kautilya

Himalayas

vedas

varnas

jati

Indra

brahma

yoga

SHORT ANSWER

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. The vast Indian subcontinent is partially separated from the rest of Asia by northern mountain ranges, most notably the _____.
2. During the Vedic and Epic ages, the _____ conquerors impressed their stamp on Indian society.
3. Early literary epics developed by the Aryans were passed on orally and written down in the language called _____.
4. The Indian emperor _____ was the best-known Mauryan leader.
5. The dynasty that followed the Maurya, the _____, featured a long era of political stability.
6. The priestly caste, or _____, stood at the top of India's caste system.
7. Unlike other major world religions, _____ had no single founder or central holy figure.
8. The Hindu ethical code, or _____, was far less detailed than the ethical codes of other major religions.
9. These southern Indians, the _____, were active in trading networks all over Asia.
10. Toward the end of the Epic Age, _____ built on the foundation of Hinduism to create another major world religion.

TRUE/FALSE

Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. Classical Indian civilization represented a clear break from earlier Indian history.
2. The Epic Age saw the creation of the Upanishads, a distinctly secular literature.
3. In 322 B.C.E. Ashoka seized power and became the first leader of the Maurya dynasty.
4. The Maurya dynasty controlled more territory than the Gupta dynasty.
5. Classical Indian civilization was defined by its centralized state administration.
6. Sanskrit never gained popularity among India's educated elite.
7. Indian social structure was characterized by its rigidity and lack of interaction across several classes.
8. Classical Indian civilization was able to accommodate a number of religious belief systems.
9. India's religious traditions ruled out the emergence of other forms of cultural production.
10. Classical India was similar to classical China in that it remained relatively isolated in its development.

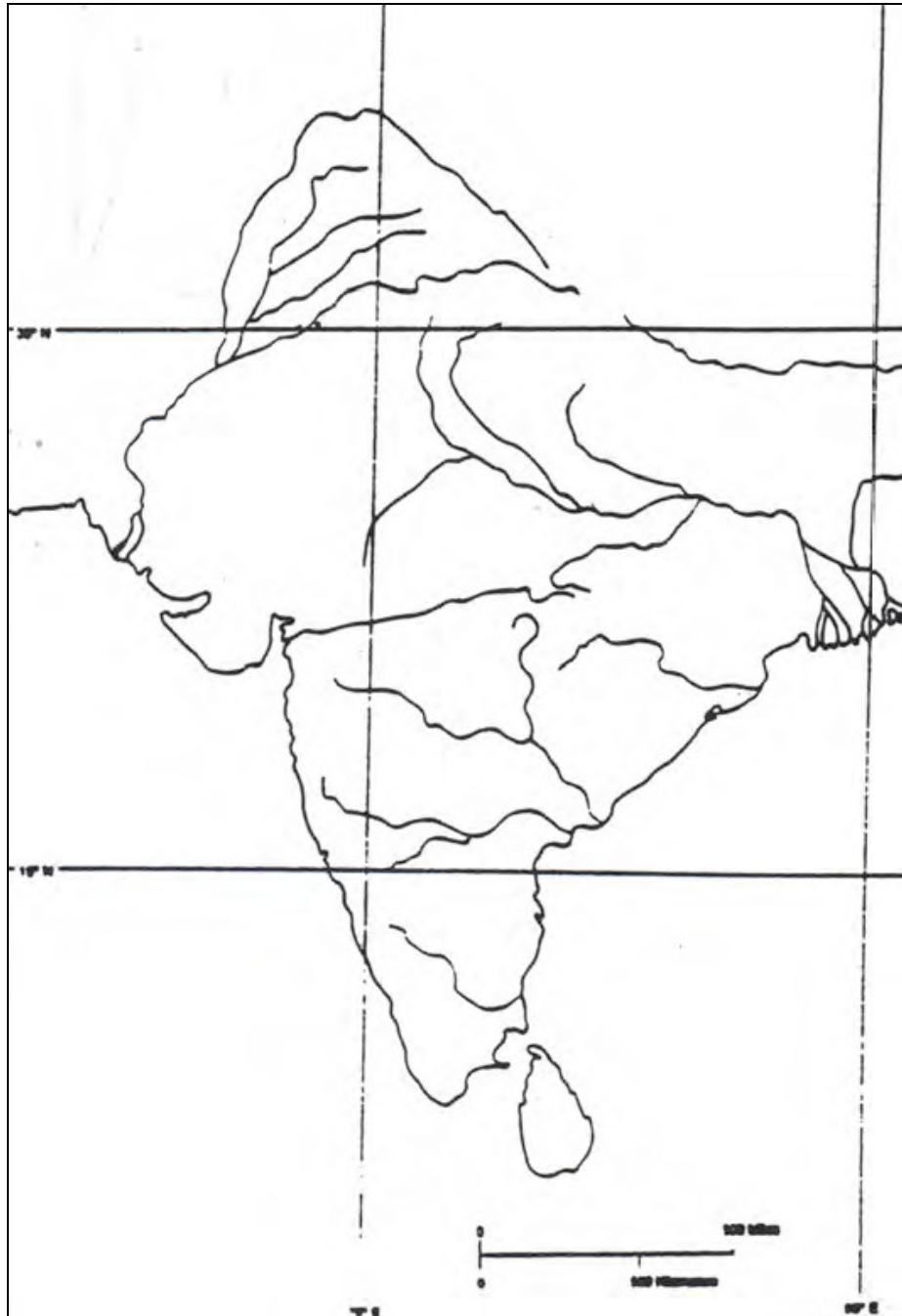
MAP EXERCISE

The following exercise is intended to clarify the geophysical environment and the spatial relationships among the important objects and places mentioned in the chapter.

Locate the following places on the map.

Indus River; Ganges River; boundaries of Maurya Empire; boundaries of Gupta Empire; Pataliputra; Sri Lanka

To what extent was classical India's economy defined by its geographic features?



CHAPTER 4***Classical Civilization in the Mediterranean: Greece and Rome*****Focus Questions**

Answer the following questions or prompts using information obtained from reading Chapter 4.

- Identify the contributions of the Mediterranean civilizations to modern society.
- Evaluate the following statement: Mediterranean empires never completely “fell.”
- Compare Greek and Roman political structures.
- Evaluate the significance of the Hellenistic period in Asian and African history.
- Compare the main political, social, and economic features of the Roman Empire and Han China.
- Assess how and why the Indians developed long-lasting polytheistic religions but the Greeks did not.
- Compare the scientific achievements and approaches of classical India, China, and the Mediterranean.
- Compare the political philosophical thoughts of the Greeks and the Chinese.

TIMELINE

Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| • end of Punic Wars | • rise of Greek city-states |
| • Peloponnesian Wars | • Cyrus the Great begins rule of Persian Empire |
| • Persian Wars | |
| • Alexander the Great dies | |

_____ 800-600 B.C.E.

_____ c. 550 B.C.E.

_____ 490-480 B.C.E.

_____ 431-404 B.C.E.

_____ 323 B.C.E.

_____ 146 B.C.E.

TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter. On a separate sheet of paper, define each one.

Alexander the Great

Cicero

Constantine

Alexandria

Roman republic

Carthage

Cyrus the Great

Iliad and *Odyssey*

Persian Wars

Galen

Euclid

Ptolemy

Hannibal

Augustus Caesar

polis

Hellenistic age

Plato

Julius Caesar

Ionian, Doric, Corinthian

city-state

Battle of Marathon

King Xerxes

Themistocles

Battle of Thermopylae

Peloponnesian Wars

Aristotle

Augustus

Sappho

Vergil

Herodotus

Sophocles

Punic Wars

Twelve Tables

“mystery” religions

Pythagoras

tyranny

direct democracy

aristocracy

Olympic Games

Philip II of Macedon

Zoroastrianism

Socrates

SHORT ANSWER

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. Athens and _____ emerged as the two leading city-states in classical Greece.
2. _____ created an empire based on Greek culture through the Middle East into India, setting the stage for the Hellenistic era.
3. Roman conquest spread to north Africa after defeating Carthage in the _____ Wars.
4. The word “politics” comes from the Greek word for city-state, _____.
5. The best-known law code of the Roman republic was the _____.
6. The Athenian philosopher _____ encouraged his students to question conventional wisdom and was put to death for this teaching.
7. Greek mathematicians made especially groundbreaking advances in the field of _____.
8. The Athenian dramatist _____ wrote plays like *Oedipus Rex* that revealed the psychological flaws of the principal character.
9. The two leaders of the executive branch of Rome’s republic were called _____.
10. _____ gained control of Rome and effectively ended the republic era.

TRUE/FALSE

Write “T” if the statement is true and “F” if the statement is false.

1. Augustus was the first Roman emperor.
2. Pericles rose slowly from poverty to become a leading Athenian politician.
3. During the entire era of the Roman Empire, internal politics was generally stable.
4. Both classical Mediterranean civilizations experienced diverse political forms, which ranged from tyranny to democracy.
5. Greece and Rome regulated their societies within an elaborate legal framework but without a strong centralized bureaucratic state.
6. The Greeks did not develop a major world religion.
7. Greek interest in rationality translated into the study of the physical environment.
8. Greek, but not Roman, architecture has been known in the West as “classical” for centuries.
9. The rise of commercial agriculture in the Roman world was one of the prime forces that led to the establishment of the empire.
10. The Mediterranean civilization lagged behind both India and China in the production of agricultural technology.

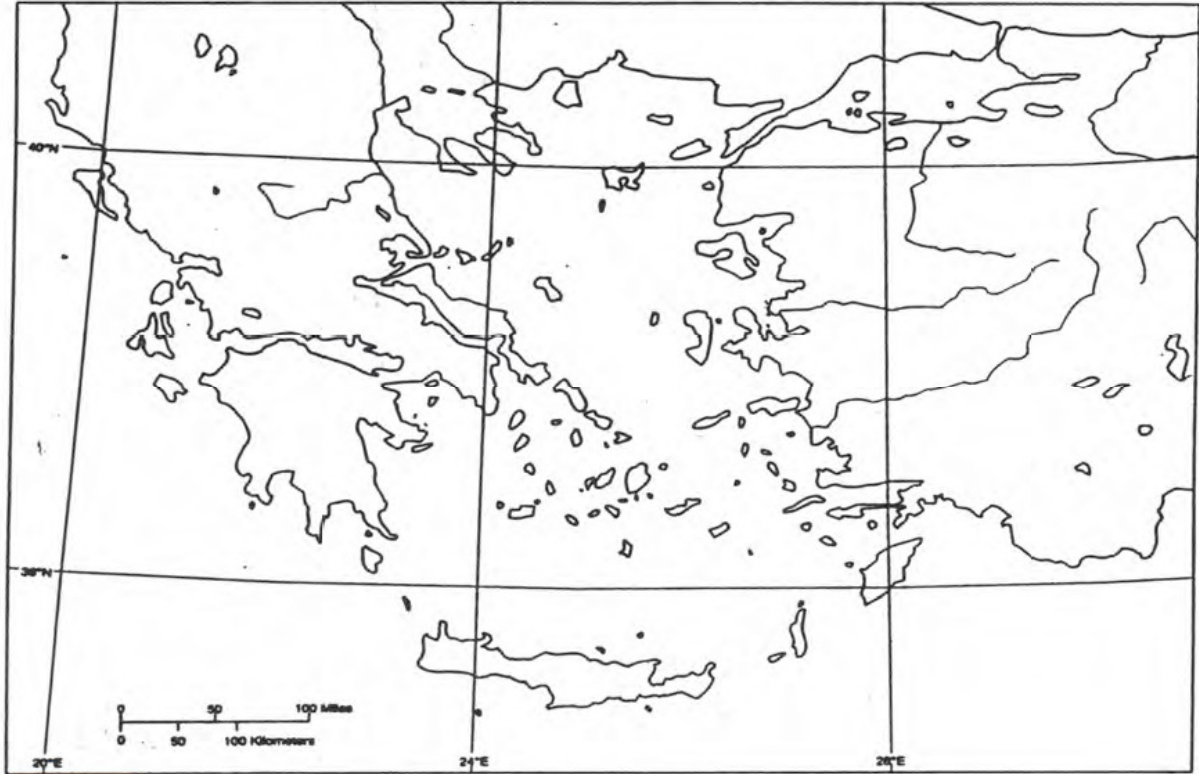
MAP EXERCISE

The following exercise is intended to clarify the geophysical environment and the spatial relationships among the important objects and places mentioned in the chapter.

Locate the following places on the map.

Sparta; Asia Minor; Peloponnesus; Athens; Mediterranean Sea; Ionia; Aegean Sea; Macedonia; Crete

How might have Greece's geography contributed to its development of sea trade with Egypt and Phoenicia?



CHAPTER 5***The Classical Period: Directions, Diversities, and Declines by 500 C.E.*****Focus Questions**

Answer the following questions or prompts using information obtained from reading Chapter 5.

- Evaluate the effect on societies of the fall of the classical civilizations.
- Compare the rise of civilization in the Americas and in Polynesia.
- Compare the eastern and western portions of the Roman Empire.
- How can it be argued that the Roman Empire did not really “fall” in 476 C.E.?
- Compare the factors in the decline of the classical civilizations.
- Compare the main features of the civilizations of Kush, Axum, and Ethiopia.
- Identify three examples of syncretism in the development of Christianity and Hinduism.

TIMELINE

Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Polynesians reach Fiji | • Rome begins to decline |
| • Rise of Axum | • Beginning of Tang dynasty |
| • Beginning of Sassanid Empire | • Beginning of Islam |

____ 1000 B.C.E.

____ c. 300 B.C.E.

____ 180 C.E.

____ 227 C.E.

____ c. 600 C.E.

____ 618 C.E.

TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter. On a separate sheet of paper, define each one.

Kush	Rajput	Coptic
Axum	Devi	bodhisattvas
Ethiopia	Islam	Mahayana
Shintoism	Allah	Jesus
Olmec	Diocletian	Paul
Teotihuacan	Constantine	Benedict
Maya	Germanic tribes	Pope
Inca	Huns	world religions
Polynesian	Byzantine	Sahara
Yellow Turbans	Justinian	animism
Sui	Sassanid	
Tang	Augustine	

SHORT ANSWER

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. By about 1000 B.C.E., the kingdom of _____ existed along the upper Nile, possessed a form of writing adapted from hieroglyphics, and mastered the use of iron.
2. Japan's prominent religion, _____, provided for worship of political rulers and the spirits of nature.
3. The first civilization in Central America, the _____, passed on many of its features to its successor civilizations.
4. Attacks by the _____ from central Asia led to the decline of classical civilizations.
5. During the decline of the Han dynasty, Daoist leaders called the _____ promised a golden age to be brought by divine magic.
6. The eastern part of the Roman Empire was based in the city of _____.
7. The last effort to restore Mediterranean unity came under the Byzantine emperor _____.
8. Centuries after the Buddha's death, the doctrine of _____ arose, claiming that some people could gain nirvana through their own meditation.
9. An east Asian form of Buddhism, _____, or the Mahayana, retained basic Buddhist beliefs.
10. The Christian institution of organized monasticism was first developed by _____.

TRUE/FALSE

Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.

1. All three classical civilizations originally stressed equality of the sexes.
2. Civilization in the Americas initially developed entirely without influence from Europe, India, or China.
3. The only reason for the decline of the classical civilizations was the invasions by nomadic tribes.
4. The fall of classical China resulted in a collapse of its social structure as well.
5. India's fragmented political system allowed its culture to continue after the decline of the Gupta Empire.
6. Indian military and political forces successfully rebuffed Muslim invaders.
7. Rome's decline can be attributed to a combination of internal and external forces.
8. The Byzantine Empire effectively controlled the entire Middle East.
9. Buddhism was more popular outside India than within.
10. Islam, begun in the 7th century C.E., became Christianity's chief rival.

MAP EXERCISE

The following exercise is intended to clarify the geophysical environment and the spatial relationships among the important objects and places mentioned in the chapter.

Locate the following places on the map.

Label the kingdom of the Franks; Label the kingdom of the Vandals; Label the Byzantine Empire.

On the basis of the map above and your knowledge of the period, discuss the geophysical advantages and disadvantages of the territory held by the eastern part of the Roman Empire.

