

Ionic Column

**WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY
TO 1500 A.D. (C.E.)
STUDENT WORKSHEETS**

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HUMAN ORIGINS AND EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

PALEOLITHIC ERA TO THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION (2a)

- Homo sapiens emerged in east Africa between _____ and _____ years ago.
- Homo sapiens migrated from Africa to _____, _____, and the _____.
- Early humans were hunters and gatherers whose survival depended on the availability of _____ (gathering) and _____ (hunting).

PALEOLITHIC ERA (2b) (Old Stone Age) “Hunter-gatherer society”	NEOLITHIC ERA (2c) (New Stone Age)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were _____ (migrated in search of food, water, shelter) • Invented the first tools, including simple _____ • Learned how to make and use _____ • Lived in _____ • Developed _____ language • Created “_____” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed _____ (domesticated plants) • Domesticated _____ • Used advanced _____ • Made _____ • Developed _____ skills

Name at least two ways that archaeologists work to study past cultures: (2d)

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-

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES (2d)

Stonehenge	Aleppo and Jericho	Catalhöyük
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • example of an archaeological site in _____ that was begun during the Neolithic Age and completed during the _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examples of early cities in the _____* studied by archaeologists <p><i>*you will study about this in the next standard</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an example of a Neolithic settlement currently under excavation in - _____* <p><i>* or Asia Minor</i></p>

Questions for Understanding

What was a most important step in the advancement of civilization during the Neolithic Era?

Name a scientific test that archaeologists use to analyze fossils and artifacts.

The first use of advanced tools was a part of what era?

What is Eurasia?

ANCIENT RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS (WH1-3)

During the New Stone Age permanent settlements appeared in _____ and around the _____.

Name two reasons that humans settled in river valleys during the New Stone Age: (3a)

- River Valleys provided _____ and _____ for agriculture.
- River Valleys tended to be in locations easily protected from invasion by _____ peoples.

Four known ancient civilizations all developed around river valleys. Match the civilization with its location. Find the rivers on an Internet or classroom map. (3a)

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| _____ Mesopotamian | A Indus River Valley |
| _____ Egyptian | B Huang He Valley |
| _____ Indian | C Nile River Valley and Delta |
| _____ Chinese | D Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys (Southwest Asia) |

On the map below label the approximate location of each of these river valley civilizations.



Show that you know...

When did these early civilizations exist?

On what continents were these river valley civilizations?

Other early civilizations (around 2000 to 500 B.C. [B.C.E.]) (3a)

- The _____ settled between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River Valley. This area was a part of the _____ in Southwest Asia.
- The **Phoenicians** settled along the _____. This was also part of the Fertile Crescent in Southwest _____.



Use this map to note the approximate location of the settlements of the Hebrews and the Phoenicians that existed between 2000 to 500 B.C. [B.C.E.] Find the curved and shaded Fertile Crescent.

Map modified from:
<http://nersp.nerdc.ufl.edu/~mroga/mm5.html>

“USE IT OR LOSE IT” (CONTINUALLY ASK YOURSELF QUESTIONS TO CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING AS YOU STUDY)

- Be prepared to explain the difference between the Paleolithic and Neolithic eras with characteristics of each. During which of these eras were the early river civilizations?
- What were some of the reasons the earliest settlements were around rivers?
- Where is the Fertile Crescent?
- Name the four earliest civilizations and their river locations.
- Know where the Hebrews and the Phoenicians settled.
- Understand some of the characteristics and contributions of these early civilizations.

Did you know that...?

- Asia Minor became part of the **Byzantine Empire**, then the **Ottoman Empire**, and later became **Turkey**.
- Mesopotamia became **Babylon** which later became **Iraq**.
- Persia became modern day **Iran**.

(You will study these empires and countries later as you continue studying World History and Geography.)

The River Valleys were known as the _____. These early civilizations made social, _____ and _____ strides that still influences our world today. (3b)

WHAT WERE SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EARLY CIVILIZATIONS? (3b)

Social	Political	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ rulers: Dynasties of kings and pharaohs Rigid class systems where _____ was accepted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created the world's first _____ Centralized governments Had _____ law codes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ tools and weapons Increasing _____ surplus Increasing trade along rivers and by sea (_____) Development of the world's first _____ Development of the practice of _____ in the ancient world among most cultures, taking various forms

EXPANDING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

- A _____ or _____ is an example of a hereditary ruler.
- Early centralized governments were often based on _____ authority
- _____ and the _____ are examples of the first written codes of law.
- Some of the earliest tools and weapons were made of _____ or _____.
- Some reasons why agricultural surpluses were possible—
 -
 -
 -
- What are some examples of the world's first states?
 -
 -
 -

Did you know that...?

—a city-state was an independent city not part of the larger country

Did you know that...?

- The **Code of Hammurabi** consisted of 282 sections listing “rules” with violations and punishments for the laws such as “an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth”?
- Even though Hammurabi led Babylon to be a commercial and political center with much prestige and wealth, this Mesopotamian ruler of the Babylonian Empire has his greatest achievement listed by many historians as his attempt to codify the laws for justice.

RELIGION WAS A MAJOR PART OF LIFE IN ALL EARLY CIVILIZATIONS. AS RELIGIONS DEVELOPED THERE WERE TWO MAJOR TRADITIONS—POLYTHEISM AND MONOTHEISM. (3c,d)

- Polytheism (worship of or belief in more than one _____) was practiced by most early civilizations.
- Monotheism (the belief in only one God) was practiced by the _____ and attributed to _____.
- Mesopotamian religion continued to influence Hebrew monotheism, but that influence decreased over time.

The monotheism of **Abraham** became the foundation of _____, _____, and _____—religions that changed the world. The Hebrews were the first to become the first to become _____.

JUDAISM (3d)		
Origins of Judaism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham • Moses 	Beliefs, traditions, and practices of Judaism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief in _____ God (monotheism) • The body of work that contains the written records and beliefs of the Jews is called the _____ • The Ten Commandments state the _____ and _____ conduct • _____ (a contract or agreement with God) 	Spread of Judaism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exile* • Diaspora <p>*The Exile was the enslavement and removal of Jews from Palestine after their Babylonian captivity. Ever since that time communities of Jews have lived outside their homeland. Diaspora is a Greek word meaning “scattered”.</p>

FOUR BY FOUR ACTIVITY (4 X4)

Using a blank sheet of paper, fold it into four sections. Choose four of the following topics. Find at least four interesting facts about your chosen topics. Be ready to share out in class.

-Abraham
-Moses
-Exile (597-538 B.C.) [do not need to know date]
-Judaism
-Covenant

-Torah
-Ten Commandments
-Babylonian Captivity
-Hebrews
-Diaspora

This could be a team activity so that all the topics are studied. You should know some basic facts about each of these.

THESE ARE EXAMPLES OF EARLY CODES OF LAW. MATCH THE CODE WITH ITS SOURCE.

_____ If a man has committed highway robbery and has been caught, that man should be put to death. (22)
 _____ Thou shalt not steal. (8)
 _____ Thou shalt not covet...anything that is thy neighbor's. (10)
 _____ If a free man has destroyed the eye of a member of the aristocracy, they shall destroy his eye. (196)

1 Code of Hammurabi

2 Ten Commandments

Note: The number in the parentheses is the number of the code of law.

Did you know that...?

- **Abraham** is revered by believers of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. In Judaism, it is believed that it was through Abraham that the Israelites received the power to communicate with God. Christians view Abraham as the father of all believers, and Muslims see Abraham as a prophet who with his son Ishmael built the Ka'bah in Mecca, considered by Muslims to be the most sacred spot on Earth.
- **Moses** is the only prophet of these three monotheistic religions who is said to have spoken directly with God. Through Moses, God revealed the Ten Commandments.
- **Jerusalem** means City of Peace. Due to its significance to the world's three monotheistic religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—Jerusalem has been a place of conflict for many years.

(Some of the information in this box was paraphrased from the *Religion for Dummies* book, Wiley Publishing, Indianapolis, IN 2002.)

MATCH THE FORMS OF LANGUAGE AND WRITING WITH THEIR EARLY BEGINNING (3e)

_____ earliest written symbols
 _____ China
 _____ Sumer*
 _____ Phoenicia
 _____ India
 _____ Egypt

1 Alphabet
2 Cuneiform
3 Hieroglyphics
4 Oracle bone script
5 Pictograms
6 Sanskrit

*Can you locate Sumer on the map on page 18?

CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS AND RISE OF RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS

CULTURES OF PERSIA, INDIA, AND CHINA

PERSIAN EMPIRE (4a)

Built on Indus, Mesopotamian, and Nile River civilizations, Persia developed the largest empire in the world. Zoroastrianism was the main Persian religion, although other religions were tolerated.

FOUR NOTABLE FACTS ABOUT THE PERSIAN EMPIRE (Present day Iran)

- The Persians were tolerant of _____ (*often accepting their languages, religions and laws*)
- The Persians developed an imperial _____
- The religion of Persia during this time period was _____. (*Zoroaster was a prophet who believed that humans struggled to choose between good and evil with rewards or punishments. He **believed in two opposing forces in the universe**—leading to either paradise or hell. Zoroaster is believed to have influenced Judaism, Christianity and Islam.*)
- The Persians developed a _____. (*i.e. The Royal Road was more than 1500 miles with stations placed frequently for food, water, and fresh horses.*)

Note: Information in italics is an elaboration of the SOL.

INDIA (4b)

GEOGRAPHY TO KNOW



Classical Indian civilization began in the Indus River Valley and spread to the Ganges River Valley, then through the Indian subcontinent. It continued with little interruption because of its geographic location.

- Physical barriers such as the _____, the Hindu Kush, and the _____ Ocean made invasion more difficult.
 - Mountain passes in the _____ provided migration routes into the Indian subcontinent.
 - The _____ and _____ were the most important rivers in the Indian subcontinent.
- Two early civilizations in the Indus River Valley were **Harrapa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**. (*Their approximate locations are on your map.*)

Label the following on the map of India:

Ganges River Himalayas* Hindu Kush Indian Ocean Indus River

* *The Himalayas are extensive and contain Mount Everest—and the Hindu Kush*

EARLY INDIAN CIVILIZATIONS (4b)

Origins of Indian Society	Mauryan Empire (Asoka*)	Gupta Empire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aryan migration and _____ vs. _____ contributions. “Caste system”, of uncertain origin and complex meaning, influenced _____ interactions and choices of _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mauryans continued political unification of much of India Contributions – spread _____, free hospitals, _____ clinics, and good roads <p>(*Mauryan rebelled against the ruling powers of India to start this empire. His grandson Asoka was the last to serve in this empire. Read more about Asoka on the next page under Buddhism.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ age of classical Indian culture Contributions—mathematics (concept of _____), medical advances (setting bones), _____ (concept of a round earth), new _____, literature

Early historians are divided over the origins of the Indian society and the “caste system”, debating whether it was a product of Aryan invasion and dominance or of indigenous interpretations and interactions with southern cultures.

Expanded information on the Gupta Empire:

- The **Gupta Empire** is credited with advancing the development of the principles of algebra. Their symbols for the numbers 1 to 9 were adopted by traders from the Middle East and later became known as “Arabic numerals” in the West. This empire expanded the concept of infinity and developed the concept of zero.
- Indian exporters traded cloth, notably cotton, as well as silk from China.
- The Gupta rulers valued learning. They encouraged learning from the *Upanishads*. Hinduism was the religion of the empire. Many epics and poems come from this era. One famous sermon is called the *Bhagavad Gita*.

CHINA (4e, f)

Classical China was centered on the _____ (Yellow River) and was geographically isolated. Migratory invaders entered China from the _____. The _____ was built for China’s protection by _____ as a line of defense against invasions.

China was governed by a succession of ruling families called _____. Chinese rulers were considered divine, but they served under a _____ only as long as their rule was just.

Of Chinese contributions to civilization, _____ and _____ are among the major products of Chinese civilization. The _____ facilitated trade and contact between China and other cultures as far away as Rome.

Products of Classical China


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ system paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> porcelain _____
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Expanded information:

MANDATE OF HEAVEN—In ancient China, the Chinese believed that if their rulers were doing well, they were ruling under a mandate (or the authority to rule) that came from heaven. If crops failed or battles were lost, the ruler had lost the mandate. Someone else then started a new dynasty.

CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM—System that allowed those other than nobility to hold public office. If someone was recommended for a position, and then passed a very long and very difficult test, he could hold a public office. This system made scholars highly respected in Chinese society and provided talented people to run the government.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND INFLUENCES OF ASIAN RELIGIONS (4c-f)

HINDUISM (originated in India)		India
<p>Hinduism influenced Indian society and culture and is still practiced in India today.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belief in many <u>forms</u> of one _____• _____: Rebirth based upon karma• _____: Knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences• Sacred writings: _____ and _____• Spread along major trade routes 		
BUDDHISM (originated in India)		China
<p>Buddhism was founded in a part of India that is in present-day _____. (See map on page 21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder: _____ (later known as Buddha)• Four Noble _____• Eightfold Path to _____ <p>Asoka's* missionaries and their writings spread Buddhism from India to _____ and other parts of _____.</p> <p>* Legend has it that after one very brutal battle, Asoka rode about the battlefield and saw all of the dead and maimed bodies. He was so struck by the horror that he announced that he would begin following the teachings of Buddha. He became a man of peace. He sent missionaries throughout India and Asia to spread the word of Buddha.</p>		
Chinese forms of Buddhism spread throughout Asia as other religions were formed.		
CONFUCIANISM (originated in China)		China
<p><u>Facets:</u></p> <p>Confucianism helped form social order in _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Belief that essentially humans are _____, not _____▪ Respect for _____▪ Code of _____ (still used in Chinese society today)▪ Emphasis on _____▪ _____ worship		
TAOISM (originated in China)		China
<p><u>Facets:</u></p> <p>Taoism helped form _____ culture and values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ _____▪ Simple life and _____▪ Harmony with _____		
_____ represented opposites for Confucianism and Taoism.		

REVIEW OF PERSIA, INDIA, AND CHINA

Two of these cultures are known for their road systems. Who were responsible for building a road system called the Royal Road? _____ Who were known for their Silk Road? _____

Which empire made a major contribution to mathematics? _____

What ruler is credited with the building of the Great Wall? _____

Have you ever heard someone talk about their karma? What religion believed in karma? _____

What was a religion of early Persia? _____

ANCIENT GREECE (5a)

The physical geography of the Aegean Basin shaped the economic, social, and political development of _____ civilization.

Classical Greek civilizations emerged after the river valley civilizations. Greece became the first major civilization of _____.



Did you know...?

—that “Hellenistic” is derived from a Greek word meaning “to imitate Greeks”

Note the locations of the following:

- Aegean Sea
- Balkan (includes numerous countries in this region) and Peloponnese peninsulas
- Europe and Asia Minor
- Mediterranean Sea
- Black Sea, Dardanelles (narrow strait connecting Aegean Sea with Marmara Sea leading to the Black Sea)
- Athens, Sparta, Troy
- Macedonia*

*Borders have changed somewhat through the years. During the early Greek civilization, Macedonia was located to the north of Greece. The Greeks were conquered by the Macedonians under the leadership of Alexander the Great. But beware—all those conquerors are later to be overtaken by the Romans.

- Greece is surrounded by water on how many sides?
- Which country contains the most southeastern region on the European continent?
- What feature in Greece prevented large-scale farming?

(Answers from 5a)

GREEK MYTHOLOGY (5b)

Greek mythology was based on a _____ religion that was integral to the culture, politics, and art in ancient Greece. Many of Western civilization’s symbols, metaphors, words, and idealized images come from ancient Greek _____. Greek society consisted of men, women, and slaves with defined roles.

Greek mythology

- Based on _____ religion
- Offered explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

Greek gods and goddesses

- Zeus, Hera, _____, Artemis, _____, and Aphrodite
- Symbols and images in _____ literature, art, and architecture

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- Society was divided between _____ and _____ populations.
- People became slaves by being captured as _____, born to enslaved _____, or by failing to repay their _____ or _____
- Enslaved people did not have power, _____ rights or _____
- Most families owned slaves as household _____ or _____



CITIZENSHIP IN THE GREEK POLIS (5c)

Classical Athens developed the most _____ system of government the world had ever seen, although not everyone could participate in decision-making. It became an inspiration for modern democracies. Contrasting philosophies of government divided the Greek city-states of Athens (_____) and Sparta (_____).

Greek cities promoted civic and commercial life:

- Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and the _____ of civic participation in government.
- Women and foreigners had no _____ rights.
- Slaves had no political rights.

Athens

- Stages in evolution of Athenian government:
Monarchy → to _____
to _____ → to **democracy**
- Tyrants who worked for reform: Draco, _____
- Origin of democratic principles: Direct _____,
public _____, duties of the _____

Sparta

- Oligarchy (rule by a _____)
- Rigid social structure
- _____ and
_____ society

THE EARLY GREEKS AT WAR (5d)

- Competition between Sparta and Athens for control of Greece helped cause the Peloponnesian War. Together the Greeks defeated the _____ empire and preserved their political independence.
- The expansion of Greek civilization through trade and colonization led to the spread of _____ culture across the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

THE EARLY GREEKS AT WAR (5d)

Importance of Persian Wars (499-449 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- Persian wars united _____ and _____ against the Persian Empire.
- Athenian victories over the Persians at _____ and _____ left Greeks in control of the Aegean Sea.
- Athens preserved its independence and continued innovations in government and culture.

Importance of Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- Caused in part by competition for control of the Greek world—Athens and the _____ versus Sparta and the _____
- Weakened Athens and Sparta, setting the stage for _____ conquests of Greece and the end of Greek democracy

What do you think? Might we have remembered this war as the Delian War had Athens been the victor?

GOLDEN AGE OF PERICLES (mostly occurring between the Persian and the Peloponnesian Wars)

- Pericles extended democracy; most adult _____ had an equal voice
- Pericles had Athens rebuilt after destruction in the Persian Wars; the _____ is an example of this reconstruction

**Pericles was an Athenian statesman whose name was given to this period of Greek history. Pericles is known for having expanded the involvement of Athenians in their democracy by creating a direct democracy where male citizens met in mass meetings to vote and decide on major issues.*

Showing What You Know!

- When the Greeks defeated the Persian empire—what did they preserve?
- A competition between what two cities for the control of Greece helped cause the Peloponnesian War?
- Which happened first—the Persian Wars or the Peloponnesian War?
- Which of these wars united the Greeks? Why?
- With trade and colonization, the Greek culture was expanded. What was carried and spread across the Mediterranean and Black Seas?
- Which of these wars were Greeks fighting Greeks?

Did you know that—??

- **Marathon and Salamis were two cities in Greece that were successfully defended against the Persians in the Persian War. Legend has it that an Athenian runner ran the 26 miles from Marathon to Athens to announce the Persian defeat before dropping dead. Today's marathons of 26.2 miles originate from this heroic story.**
- **During the Peloponnesian War Athens was defeated by Sparta which weakened the city-states—leading eventually to problems when they are up against Macedonia for their very survival.**

CLASSIC ERA (5e,f)



(Athenian culture during this era became one of the foundation stones of Western civilization)

- Phillip of Macedonia's conquest returned Greece to a _____.
- Alexander the Great's conquests, which stretched to western _____, spread Greek influence in _____ and the Near East.

Use the chart below and on the following page to extend your knowledge of some of the Greek contributions:

GREEK CONTRIBUTIONS TO WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS (5e,f)

Area	Need to Know	Expanded Information for Understanding and Remembering*
Drama	Aeschylus	Aeschylus wrote the only complete trilogy that exists today from the first Greek dramas, <i>Oresteia</i> . These plays are about the Trojan War.
	Sophocles	Sophocles was a Greek dramatist whose most famous play was <i>Oedipus Rex</i> . In this play an oracle predicts that Oedipus will kill his father and marry his mother—which Oedipus unwittingly does in the play.
Poetry	Homer (<i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i>)	Homer was a Greek poet believed to have been blind. Homer wrote the <i>Iliad</i> (about the Trojan War) and the <i>Odyssey</i> (about the adventures of Odysseus—or Ulysses—after the Trojan War).
History	Herodotus	Herodotus, known as "the Father of History", was thought by some to be the first Greek historian. He wrote about the conflict between the Greeks and the Persians in his <i>History of the Persian Wars</i> .
	Thucydides	Thucydides was also a Greek historian who was an Athenian general during the Peloponnesian War. After he lost in battle, he was exiled where he wrote his <i>History of the Peloponnesian War</i> . Thucydides strived for accuracy and objectiveness in his work.

Sculpture	Phidias	Phidias was an Athenian sculptor and the artistic director of the construction of the Parthenon. He completed a statue of Zeus for the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. This colossal statue is now considered to be one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
Architecture	Types of columns included Doric (Parthenon), Ionic, and Corinthian	<p>Of the three types of columns found in Greece, Doric columns are the most basic and undecorative. They contain no base to enhance their design. These were the main type of columns used for the Parthenon.</p> <p>The Ionic style is a little more decorative with the Corinthian the most decorative of all—and said by some to be the most appealing to the modern eye. All three types of columns were used in the Roman Colosseum.</p> <p><i>(See the section pages of this book for examples of the three types of columns.)</i></p>
Science	Archimedes 	Archimedes was a mathematician who was also an inventor of many practical objects including pumps for irrigation and mines, as well as, weapons for war. He is known for his work in geometry with cylinders and spheres and for computing the value of pi—and also for his theory on the displacement of water which is often told in a story about his screaming “Eureka!” while running naked from his bath (also known as the Archimedes principle).
	Hippocrates	Hippocrates was a famous Greek doctor who also developed the Hippocratic Oath, which is a code of ethics that doctors still take today.
Mathematics	Euclid	Euclid brought together much of the knowledge of the mathematics known as geometry. He defined abstractions such as points and lines. Euclid set down general rules called axioms. His way of geometry was called Euclidean geometry.
	Pythagoras	Often described as the first pure mathematician, Pythagoras and his students are said to have developed the first proof that, for a right triangle, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ (the sum of the squares of the two sides of a triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse—commonly known as the Pythagorean Theorem). Many of Pythagoras’ ideas had been used by the Babylonians one thousand years before Pythagoras proved on paper why they worked.
Philosophy <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> SPA To help remember the order use— S Socrates P Plato A Aristotle </div>	Socrates	<p>Socrates was a philosopher who spent his life in pursuit of true knowledge. Socrates tried to remain conscious of how much he did not know, and claimed superiority to unthinking people only in that he was aware of his own ignorance where they were not.</p> <p>He taught his followers to search for answers about man's role in the universe. He questioned Athenian values and was accused of "forming an idea of revolt." He was accused of teaching his students to question and think for themselves. For this type of thinking, he was sentenced by the Greek government to die by drinking the poison, hemlock.</p>
	Plato	Plato was a student of Socrates and later carried on his work. He gathered Socrates' ideas and wrote them down. People all over the world can now study the Greek philosophers. Plato founded his Academy for research and instruction in philosophy and the sciences.
	Aristotle 	When Aristotle was seventeen, he traveled from Macedonia to Athens to study with Plato. Aristotle thought of an axiomatic system and deductive reasoning. Among Aristotle’s writings were books about physics, poetry, zoology, biology, politics, and governments. He thought that the goal of humankind was to achieve happiness.
* Completing your own research on each of these is more effective than reading someone else’s notes. One idea might be to make a classroom dictionary or mini-encyclopedia for each of these people and concepts.		

ANCIENT ROME (6a)

The Italian peninsula was protected by the sea and an arc of the _____ mountains. After the collapse of _____ empire, Rome gradually emerged as the dominant civilization around the Mediterranean and in Europe.



Note the locations of the following (on this modern day map):

- Rome—Centrally located in the _____ Basin and distant from eastern Mediterranean powers
- Italian Peninsula
- Alps—Protection
- Mediterranean Sea—Protection, sea-borne commerce

Look at this (and other maps in your classroom) to note the location of Rome. Find the Alps to the north on the border of Italy and Switzerland. The Alps provided protection from the north, and the Mediterranean Sea provided both protection and a means of transportation in the ancient Roman world.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES OF ANCIENT ROME (6b)

Roman mythology, like Greek mythology, was based upon a _____ religion that was integral to culture, politics, and art. Many of Western civilization's symbols, metaphors, words, and idealized images come from ancient Roman mythology.

Roman society included:

- **Patricians**—_____ individuals whose families were eligible to hold public offices
- **Plebeians**—_____ individuals who could not hold office
- **Slaves**—individuals captured as prisoners of war, born to _____ parents, or who failed to _____ their loans and debts

Roman mythology



- Based on the _____ polytheistic religion
- Explanations of natural phenomena, human _____, and _____

Roman gods and goddesses

- Jupiter, _____, Apollo, _____, Minerva, and _____
- Symbols and images in literature, art, and architecture

**See chart at the end of this standard for more on the Roman and Greek gods and goddesses*

ROMAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS (6c)

Area	Need to Know	Expanded Information for Understanding and Remembering*
Art/ Architecture	-Pantheon -Colosseum -Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pantheon was built as a Roman temple and later consecrated as a Catholic Church—which is still functional today. The Colosseum was an amphitheater in Rome once for gladiatorial combat among other activities. It was capable of seating 50,000 spectators. The Roman Forum was the political and economic center of Rome during the Republic. The Forum served as a meeting place for the Senate as well as a place where public meetings were held. 
Technology	-Roads -Aqueducts -Roman arches	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roman aqueducts were man-made conduits for carrying water (Latin aqua, "water," and ducere, "to lead"). Rows of arches (which were strong and required fewer resources than solid walls) were often used for the aqueducts to maintain a steady slope over hilly terrain. The Romans were also famous for their well-built roads that made it possible for the army to march from one place to another on the straightest and shortest roads viable.
Science	-Achievements of Ptolemy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ptolemy was an astronomer, mathematician and geographer. Ptolemy was thought to have been of Greek decent and to have lived in Egypt—but was a Roman citizen.
Medicine	-Emphasis on public health (public baths; public water systems; medical schools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many Romans visited the public baths for entertainment, healing in some of the baths, or just to get clean. Several wealthy Romans had their own baths in their homes. The baths were often fed by the aqueducts. The earliest Romans had a religious, yet semi-rational understanding of medicine. They believed that diseases were usually brought on by the disfavor of the gods. At the beginning of the first century, army doctors were required to attend formal medical school in order to better take care of the soldiers. Much was learned on the battlefields—and then taught to others in the medical schools that later served both civilian and army doctors.
Languages	-Latin -Romance languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin was the language of the Romans. Romance languages are descended from Latin. Among the romance languages are French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.
Literature	Virgil's Aeneid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modeled on Homer's Trojan war epics, Virgil's Aeneid describes the difficulties faced by Aeneas and his comrades on their journey to found a new civilization after the destruction of Troy.
Religion	Roman mythology; adoption of Christianity as the imperial religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roman mythology was closely modeled after the mythology of the Greeks. Roman mythology represents the beliefs and practices of the inhabitants of the Italian peninsula from ancient times until Christianity became more widespread in the 4th century A.D. (C.E.)
Law	The principle of "innocent until proven guilty" (from the Twelve Tables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The earliest known attempt by the Romans to create a code of law was the Twelve Tables.

* Completing your own research on each of these is more effective than reading someone else's notes. One idea might be to make a classroom dictionary or mini-encyclopedia for each of these people and concepts.

THE GOVERNANCE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC (6c)

Social structure in the Roman Republic	Citizenship	Features of Roman Democracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____—Powerful nobility (few in number) • _____—Majority of population • _____—Not based on race, individuals captured as prisoners of war, born to enslaved parents, and who failed to repay their loans and debts 	<p><u>Only the following were citizens:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrician and plebeian _____ • Selected _____ <p>The rights and responsibilities of citizenship included _____ and _____.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ democracy • Assemblies • The _____ • Consuls • Laws of Rome codified as _____

Although _____, most _____ (non-Romans living in the Republic), and _____ were excluded from the governing process, the Roman Republic made major strides in the development of _____ democracy, which became a model of modern _____. Conquests and trade spread roman cultural and _____ achievements throughout the Empire. Western civilization was influenced by the _____ achievements of ancient Rome.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY STRUCTURE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE UNDER JULIUS CAESAR (6d)

After the victory over **Carthage** in the **Punic Wars**, Rome was able, over the next 100 years, to dominate the Mediterranean basin, leading to the diffusion of Roman culture.

Punic Wars: Rome v. Carthage (264-146 B.C. [B.C.E.]

- Rome and _____ were in competition for trade.
- _____ invaded the Italian Peninsula.
- Three wars resulted in Roman victory, the destruction of _____, and expanded trade and wealth for _____.

Evolution of the Roman Empire and spread of Roman culture

- Mediterranean basin (Africa, Asia, Europe, including the _____ world of the Eastern Mediterranean)
 - Western Europe (_____,* _____)
- (*Western Europe included parts of Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands, and Germany)

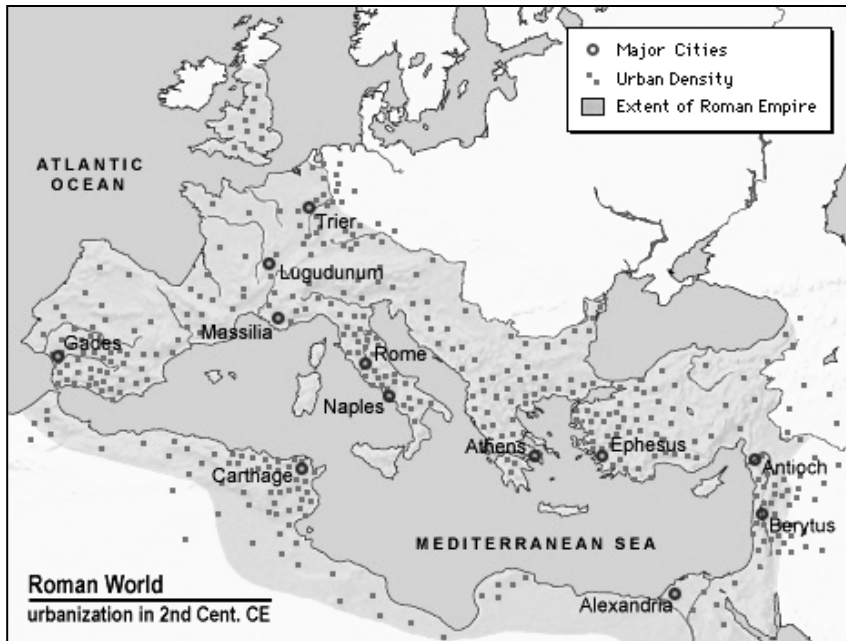
Causes for the decline of the Roman Republic:

- Spread of _____ in the agricultural system
- Migration of small farmers into cities and _____
- Civil war over the power of _____
- Devaluation of Roman currency; _____
- First _____ (government where the power is shared by three people)
- Julius Caesar—Seizure of power; _____

CONFUSING TERMINOLOGY? NOTE THE DIFFERENCES IN THESE TERMS...

ROMAN REPUBLIC? A republic indicates a way of governing. The Roman Republic roughly included executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.

ROMAN EMPIRE (IMPERIAL REGIME)? This is the time following the assassination of Caesar when Augustus took control of Roman territories and became the first Emperor of Rome.



Did you know about the three wars of the Punic Wars...?

- 264-241 BC (war concentrated on island of Sicily; the Romans beat the Carthaginians)
- 218-202 BC (Hannibal, a great Carthaginian general, crossed the Alps with his army—won every battle but lost the war and was exiled from Italy. Rome gained control of the whole western Mediterranean including Spain and northern Africa)
- 149-146 BC (conquest of the Hellenistic empires to the east and destruction of the city of Carthage—which expanded trade and wealth for Rome)

ROMAN REPUBLIC TO IMPERIAL REGIME—THE ROMAN EMPIRE (6e,f)

- **Augustus Caesar**—Civil war; defeated _____; became Rome's first emperor
- **Empire**—Unified and enlarged, using imperial authority and the military
- Failure to provide for peaceful succession of _____

ROMAN REPUBLIC TO ROMAN EMPIRE (6e,f)

The Roman _____, in the face of changing social and economic conditions, succumbed to _____ war and was replaced by an _____, the Roman Empire.

The Pax Romana

- Two centuries of peace and prosperity under _____ rule
- Expansion and solidification of Roman Empire, particularly in the _____

Economic impact of the Pax Romana

- Established uniform system of money, which helped to _____
- Guaranteed safe travel and trade on _____
- Promoted prosperity and stability

Social impact of the Pax Romana

- Returned stability to _____
- Increased emphasis on the _____

Political impact of the Pax Romana

- Created a _____
- Developed a uniform _____

THE FALL OF THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE (6g)

Causes for the decline of the Western Roman Empire

- Geographic size—Difficulty of _____ and administration
- Economy—The cost of defense and devaluation of Roman _____
- Military—Increasing reliance on _____ to serve in and to lead the Roman army
- Declining Roman populations as a result of _____ diseases
- Invasion—_____ migrations and settlement

Division of Roman Empire

- Creation of a second capital by _____ at Byzantium, and renaming it _____
- Survival of Western Roman Empire until _____ A.D. (C.E.), when it ceased to have a Roman _____
- Eastern Roman Empire (_____ Empire)

INFORMATION TO ASSIST WITH UNDERSTANDING THE EARLY ROMAN EMPIRE

(You need to know the underlined information for WHI-6e,f)

- By the second century B.C., the Senate was the governing body of the Roman state. An economic crisis arose as small farmers, unable to compete with large landowners, lost their farms and drifted to the cities creating a large class of landless poor.
- The need for soldiers (who were often recruited by generals with a promise of land ownership) led to a shift in sworn loyalty to the generals rather than the Roman state. As individual generals gained command, civil wars arose as various individuals began to compete for power.
- The First Triumvirate was formed in the first century B.C. (of which Julius Caesar and Pompey were two of the three members). These Triumvirate members were often in charge of leading soldiers into battle. After the third Triumvirate member was killed in battle, Caesar and Pompey fought for control. Caesar won after he secretly crossed the River Rubicon and started another civil war.
- Caesar then became dictator, but he was soon assassinated by a group of his leading senators.
- The Second Triumvirate (of which Marc Anthony and Octavian—later named Augustus Caesar—were members) was formed. Again a battle for power between two of the members (Octavian and Anthony) led to political unrest.
- After teaming up with Cleopatra (the Queen of Egypt), Marc Anthony was defeated by Octavian. Both Anthony and Cleopatra committed suicide after this defeat leaving Octavian in power.
- Interestingly enough, Julius Caesar and Marc Anthony had both been in love with and had children with Cleopatra.
- With Marc Anthony's death, Octavian was in command of the Roman world. In 27 B.C. (B.C.E.) the Roman Senate gave Octavian the name of Augustus, meaning "the revered one". He (Augustus Caesar) became the first Roman emperor. This title gave him command of the army which allowed him to rule and expand his influence. At this point the civil wars ended, as did the republic.

(There are many interesting stories to expand this information. Doing research on the individuals, the battles, the government, and even the sayings and legends such as "Crossing the Rubicon" will assist you with learning this information in a more personal manner. You have probably studied some of these people in English class.)

Use the chart below to learn both the Greek and the Roman gods and goddesses. Read the chart and look for other ways of remembering. (Sometimes silly thoughts and connections will help you memorize lists such as this.) Spend ten to fifteen minutes trying to memorize the twelve gods and goddesses. Review once or twice a week for a month. Have a friend test to see how you're doing.

GREEK AND ROMAN GODS AND GODDESSES (5b, 6b)			
Greek	God or goddess of—	Roman	Did you notice that...?
Zeus	King of the gods—most powerful of all gods and goddesses	Jupiter	-All of the <u>Greek</u> gods and goddesses in this list begin with the letter "A" except for the king and queen (Zeus and Hera) -The king and queen of the <u>Roman</u> deities both begin with "J" -The Greeks and Romans used the same name for the god of poetry and music (Apollo) -Aphrodite and Venus are commonly used words in our language referring to love and beauty -Two planets are named after these <u>Roman</u> deities (Jupiter and Venus)
Hera	Queen of the gods—also goddess of marriage	Juno (The month of June is named after Juno)	
Apollo	God of poetry and music	Apollo	
Artemis	Goddess of the hunt	Diana	
Athena	Goddess of wisdom and war/peace	Minerva	
Aphrodite	Goddess of love	Venus	

LEARNING ABOUT OTHER GREEK AND ROMAN GODS AND GODDESSES

Read and research about other gods and goddesses for some very interesting stories. This information will win you extra points in quiz games such as *Jeopardy* and *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire*—or just playing other trivia games with friends. Use your creativity in learning facts about these and other mythological characters—who have influenced our culture to a great degree.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIANITY (7a)

The followers of **Jesus** spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire, bringing it into conflict with Roman polytheism.

Origins of Christianity

- Had its roots in _____
- Was led by **Jesus of Nazareth**, who was proclaimed the _____
- Conflicted with _____ beliefs of Roman Empire



Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Christianity

- Monotheism
- Jesus as both _____ and _____ of God
- Life after _____
- _____, containing accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus, as well as writings of early Christians
- Christian doctrine established by early _____

Spread of Christianity

- Popularity of the message
- Early _____ inspired others
- Carried by the Apostles, including _____, throughout the Roman Empire

CHURCH IN EUROPE AFTER THE COLLAPSE IN ROME (7b)

As the Roman Empire declined in the West, the Church of Rome grew in importance, followers, and influence.

Impact of the Church of Rome in the late Roman Empire

- The Emperor _____ * converted to Christianity and made it legal.
- Christianity later became the official state religion.
- The Church became a source of _____ authority.
- Loyalty to the church became more important than loyalty to the _____.
- The Church became the main unifying force of _____.
- Heresies such as Arianism and _____ sometimes divided Christians.

** Legend has it that this emperor had a vision of the sign of the Christ that turned him to Christianity. He was the first emperor to honor Christians instead of persecuting them.*

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

As new groups and/or sects of Christianity were being formed various translations and debates led to many interpretations and meanings. In **Arianism**, the debates concerned the rankings and importance of the Trinity (Father, Son [Jesus], and the Holy Spirit.)

Donatism was a sect of Christianity that originated in North Africa with debates and persecutions over doctrine differences.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH THROUGHOUT EUROPE (7c)

During the Middle Ages, the Pope anointed the Emperors, missionaries carried Christianity to the Germanic tribes, and the Church served the social, political, and religious needs of the people.

Influence of the Roman Catholic Church

- Secular authority declined, while church authority grew.
- _____ preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements.
- Missionaries carried _____ and Latin _____ to Germanic tribes.
- The Pope anointed _____ Emperor in 800 A.D. (C.E.)
- Parish _____ served religious and social needs of the people.

BYZANTINE EMPIRE AND EASTERN EUROPE 300 TO 1000 A.D. (C.E.)

EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE (8a)

The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire was established at _____ to provide political, economic, and military advantages.

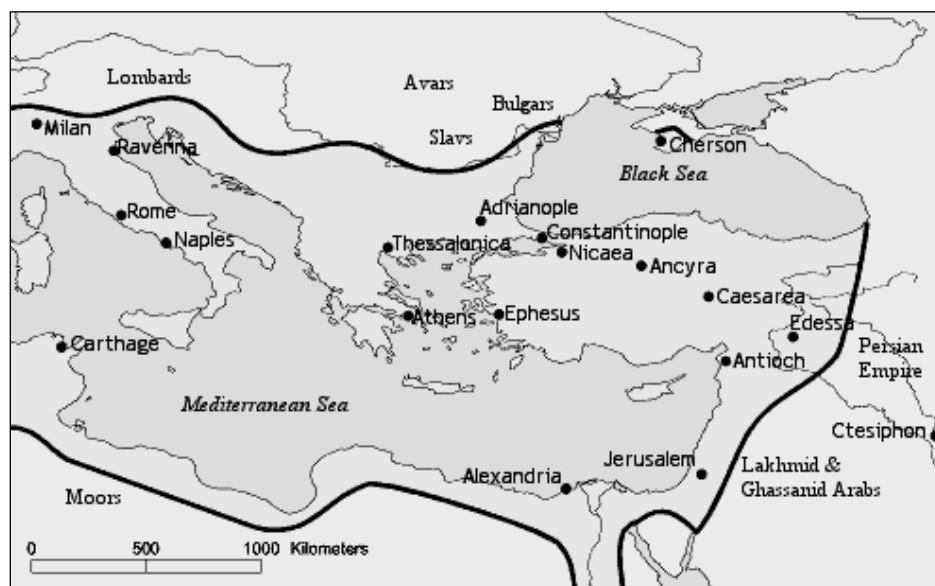
Location of Constantinople

- Protection of the _____ frontier
- Distance from _____ invasions in the western empire
- Crossroads of _____
- Easily fortified site on a _____ bordered by natural harbors

Role of Constantinople

- Seat of the Byzantine Empire until _____ conquest
- Preserved classical _____ culture
- Center of trade

-Find out for whom Constantinople was named.
(Look in Standard 6 for a hint.)



HAVE YOU NOTICED...?

- there are now two Roman Empires in our study—the Western (with Rome as the center) and the Eastern (with Constantinople as the center)
- the Eastern Roman Empire is also known as the Byzantine Empire
- as the Western Roman Empire lessened in power, the Eastern Roman Empire continued to expand and exist for nearly a thousand years

Map of Byzantium Empire 565 A.D. (C.E.) (Map from— www.byzantium.seashell.net)

JUSTINIAN RULE (8b)

Through his codification of Roman law, _____ provided the basis for the law codes of Western Europe. Although Justinian reconquered territory, the costs of his wars and the appearance of the _____ plague left the Byzantine Empire weakened.

Byzantine Emperor Justinian

- Codification of _____ law (impact on European legal codes)
- Reconquest of former _____ territories
- Expansion of _____

The Twelve Tables, the earliest known source of Roman laws, were written on twelve plates of bronze. Centuries later Justinian refined many of the laws of the day and put them into one work. These laws still form the basis of the justice system in the western world.

Have you noticed that...? the Greek and Roman influences are still very much a part of these different ancient cultures—and that the new religion of Christianity is spreading to other countries, especially since Emperor Constantine adopted it. The Christian religion is also changing as it crosses into other cultures.

GREEK ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY (8c)

Greek Orthodox Christianity and imperial patronage enabled the Byzantine Empire to develop a unique style of art and architecture. Greek and Roman traditions were preserved in the _____ Empire.

Byzantine achievements in art and architecture

- Inspiration provided by _____ religion and imperial power
- _____ (religious images)
- _____ in public and religious structures
- Hagia Sophia* (a Byzantine _____)

* built by Justinian; a museum today in Istanbul (Constantinople)

Byzantine culture

- Continued flourishing of Greco-Roman traditions
- Greek language (as contrasted with _____ in the West)
- Greek _____ Christianity (*or Eastern Orthodox Church*)
- Greek and Roman knowledge preserved in Byzantine _____

TWO CHURCHES—EASTERN AND WESTERN (8d)

The cultural and political differences between the Eastern and Western _____ weakened the unity of the Christian Church and led to its division.

Western Church

- Centered in _____
- Farther from seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of _____ language in the liturgy

Eastern Church

- Centered in _____
- Close to seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of _____ language in the liturgy

Division between Western and Eastern Churches

- Authority of the _____ eventually accepted in the West
- Authority of the _____ (*the highest ranking bishops of the churches in the East*) accepted in the East
- Practices such as _____ eventually accepted in the West

EXPANDED INFORMATION

In 1054 the Christian church split into two churches. The church in the west was known as the Roman Catholic Church (with the pope as the head of this church) and the church in the east was known as the Eastern Orthodox Church (with the patriarch of Constantinople as the head). These churches are still separate today.

INFLUENCE OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE (8e)

Byzantine civilization influenced _____ and _____ European civilizations through its religion, culture, and trade.

Influence of Byzantine culture on Eastern Europe and Russia

- Trade routes between _____ Sea and _____ Sea (*Find these two seas on the map on page 28 or a classroom map*)
- Adoption of _____ by Russia and much of Eastern Europe
- Adoption of Greek alphabet for the _____ languages by St. Cyril* (Cyrillic alphabet)
- Church architecture and religious art

**Cyril and his brother, Methodius, invented a new alphabet while trying to teach the Bible to the Slavs. The Slavs had no written language so Cyril and Methodius worked to give them an alphabet. The Cyrillic alphabet is still used today.*

ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION 600 TO 1000 A.D. (C.E.)

ISLAMIC BEGINNINGS (9a)

The revelations of _____ form the basis of the Islamic religion, a monotheistic faith. Muhammad and his followers spread Islam. Islamic traditions developed over centuries and created a distinct culture. Major historical turning points marked the spread and influence of Islamic civilization.

Origins of Islam

- Muhammad, the _____

Locations

- _____ Peninsula
- Mecca and _____

Spread of Islam

- Across Asia and Africa and into _____
- Geographic extent of first Islamic empire _____

Beliefs, traditions, and practices of Islam

- Monotheism: _____ (Arabic word for God)
- Qur'an (Koran): The word of God
- Five pillars of Islam
- Acceptance of earlier prophets such as _____ and _____

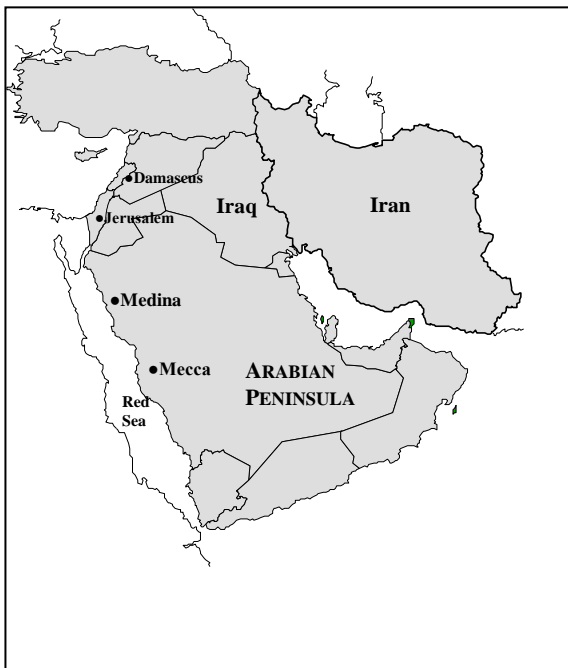
HISTORICAL TURNING POINTS (9a)

- Death of Ali _____ division
- Muslim conquests of _____ and _____

- Islamic capital moved to _____ by Abbasids
- Muslim defeat at the _____

GEOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES (9b)

In the first three centuries after Muhammad's death, Muslim rule expanded rapidly, overcoming geographic barriers, and weakened political empires. Political unity and the Arabic language facilitated _____ and stimulated _____ activity.



TO EXPAND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

- There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet
- Establishment of the daily prayers
- Concern for and alms giving to the needy
- Self-purification through fasting in Ramadan
- The pilgrimage to Mecca (Makkah is the modern day name) for those who are able.

The Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) is where Muhammad the Prophet was born and the Islamic religion has its roots including the building of the first mosque in Mecca.

Can you identify the Fertile Crescent on this map? (See page 18.)

EXPANDED INFORMATION FOR UNDERSTANDING

- The division of the Sunni and the Shi'a (also called Shiite or Shi'i) Muslims dates back to the death of Muhammad (632 A.D. [C.E.]) and the question as to whom the leadership of the Muslim nation was to be given. The Shi'a Muslims believed that the leadership should have passed to someone in the family of the Prophet, and the Sunni Muslims believed that the leadership should be chosen from one of the Prophet's followers.
- Upon Muhammad's death the conflict grew when one of Muhammad's friends, Abu Bakr, was nominated to succeed Muhammad while other companions felt that Ali ibn Abi Talib (Ali), Muhammad's cousin, should be the successor. The divide widened upon Ali's death in 661 A.D. [C.E.]
- Arguments continued for many years during the succession of several caliphs (spiritual leaders claiming succession from Muhammad). With much of the Islamic history having been transmitted orally, there are several versions of the stories that transpired in the years as the divide widened.
- While the Sunni and the Shi'a Muslims share fundamental Islamic beliefs, their differences have grown through the years. Conflicts within the Muslim nations still exist today.
- Sunni Muslims make up the majority of the Muslims in the world today. Significant populations of the Shi'i Muslims can be found in Iran and Iraq with large minority communities elsewhere in the Middle East.
- After the Muslim success at conquering Jerusalem and Damascus during the Middle Ages, the conquests continued across Asia, Africa and Europe. With the goal being to conquer new lands while attempting to end Christianity, the Muslims were successful in their conquest of Spain (where the Spanish Muslims were known as Moors).
- The attempt to conquer the Franks was unsuccessful when the Moors were defeated by the Frankish army under the leadership of Charles Martel (known as the Hammer) near the city of Tours in 732 A.D. [C.E.] (Tours is in modern day France.) A new style of combat (phalanx) in which the infantry beat the Muslim cavalry was used in this victory. After their leader was killed, the Muslims retreated across the Pyrenees never to return. This was known as the Battle of Tours.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EARLY ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION (9c)

Early Islamic civilization was characterized by achievements in science and the arts that transformed the Islamic world and had a major global impact.

Cultural contributions and achievements

- Architecture (_____)
- Mosaics
- _____ alphabet
- Universities
- Translation of ancient texts into _____

Scientific contributions and achievements

- Arabic numerals (adapted from _____), including _____ (See page 22 Expanded Information)
- _____
- Medicine
- Expansion of geographic knowledge

EXPANDED INFORMATION

The Dome of the Rock is an Islamic shrine located in Jerusalem, Israel. It is believed by some that this is the place where Abraham nearly sacrificed his son, Ishmael, and where Muhammad ascended to heaven. The Dome of the Rock is the oldest Muslim building that has survived basically in tact in its original form. Jerusalem is often called the "Holy City" where the three major religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam work to merge their history, culture, and religions.



WESTERN EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES 500 TO 1000 A.D. (C.E.)

EARLY MEDIEVAL SOCIETY (10a)

After the collapse of the _____ Roman Empire, _____ and _____ kingdoms, emerged as powerful forces. Germanic civilization was influenced by various cultural forces as they established themselves in Europe.

Foundations of early medieval society

- Classical heritage of _____
- _____ beliefs
- Customs of _____ tribes*

**The Germanic tribes, beginning with the Visigoths who sacked Rome in the early 400s A.D. (C.E.), continued to be a powerful force in the invasions throughout Europe. Germanic tribes conquered a great deal of Europe including what was to become the kingdom of the Franks. The Frankish kingdom was established by Clovis who was the first Germanic ruler to convert to Christianity.*

Location

- Scandinavia—_____
- England—Angles and _____
- Present-day France and Germany—_____

AGE OF CHARLEMAGNE (10b)

Frankish kings used military power to expand their territory. The alliance between _____ kings and the _____ increased papal authority and influence in Western Europe.

Social, religious, and cultural development during the Age of Charlemagne

- Franks emerged as a force in Western Europe.
- The Pope crowned the _____.
- Power of the church was established in _____ life.
- Classical Roman Latin was revived as the language of scholars, but disappeared as a language of everyday life, replaced by _____, Italian, _____, etc.
- Most of Western Europe was included in the new empire.
- Churches, roads, and schools were built to unite the empire.

EXPANDED INFORMATION ON THE AGE OF CHARLEMAGNE (10b)

When Charlemagne was only twenty-six, he and his brother inherited the kingdom of the Franks (ever changing territory over several centuries but included the territory of modern day France). When his brother died, Charlemagne became the sole ruler of the kingdom. At this time Europe was in turmoil. The Franks had started going back to their Barbarian ways, while the Saxons remained pagans (meaning irreligious or believing in more than one god). Charlemagne came up with a thirty-year military plan to bring stability to his kingdom and Europe. Eventually his expanded territory included what are now France, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands, as well as parts of Italy, Germany, Austria and Spain. He restored unity to much of the old Roman Empire.

Charlemagne (King of the Franks) was crowned Emperor of the Roman Empire on Christmas Day in 800 A.D. (C.E.) by Pope Leo III at Saint Peter's in Rome. He was the first Roman emperor since 476 A.D. (C.E.). This coronation enhanced the prestige of both Charlemagne and the Church.

Charlemagne was very intelligent and worked to promote learning in his kingdom. It is during his rule that the Benedictine monks copied manuscripts that not only promoted learning but preserved the works of the Roman world.

INVASIONS (10c, d)

ANGLES-SAXONS, MAGYARS DISRUPT EUROPE	THE VIKINGS
<u>Social, religious, and cultural development</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angles and _____ migrated to _____ in the 5th century The _____ migrated to central Europe in the 10th century Tribal units led by _____ Invasions disrupted trade, towns _____ Gradually converted to _____ After converting to Christianity, the Angles, Saxons, and Magyars adopted _____. 	<u>Social, religious, and cultural development</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vikings attacks took place mostly in the _____ and _____ centuries Tribal units led by _____ Lack of _____ land led to exploration and invasion Invasions disrupted _____, town declined _____ religion, gradually converted to Christianity Viking attacks contributed to the collapse of the Frankish Empire founded by _____ Vikings settled in what is today known as _____, Iceland, and _____, and briefly in North America

To Expand Your Understanding

Most of medieval Europe became dependent upon the feudal system. The feudal system was built upon the exchange of land and labor for military protection. The vassals would swear loyalty to a more powerful individual in return for the promise of protection. Kings and nobles would build their military strength by acquiring more and more vassals. Vassals then began having their own vassals and the pyramid grew.

Negotiations continued through the years with large pieces of land continually divided. With deaths and inheritances—as well as vassals swearing loyalty to multiple lords—there was great fragmentation of the land and loyalties. Nevertheless, feudalism began the development of the modern nation states.

WESTERN EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES (10e)

The decline of Roman influence in Western Europe left people with little protection against invasion, so they entered into _____ agreements with land-holding lords who promised them protection.

Feudalism emerged gradually between the Fall of the Western _____ Empire (5th century) and the collapse of the _____* Empire (10th century)

**Carolingian referring to rulers during the last part of early medieval realm of the Franks (Franks think French/Germany region)*

Migrations: Match the following invaders with the century in which they migrated —

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ Angles and Saxons to England | 1) 10 th century |
| _____ Magyars to central Europe | 2) 9 th and 10 th centuries |
| _____ Vikings to today's Russia, Iceland, Greenland, and North America | 3) 5 th century |

Feudal society during the Middle Ages

- _____ (the grant of land made to a vassal)
- _____ (men who served a lord in a military capacity)
- _____ (peasants legally bound to the land)
- Feudal obligations

Manorial system during the Middle Ages

- Rigid class structure
- Self-sufficient _____ (lord's mansion and accompanying lands)

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INTERACTIONS

EMPIRES OF ASIA TRADING AND THE DIFFUSION OF CULTURE (11a)

During the _____ period, several major trading routes developed in the Eastern Hemisphere. These trading routes developed among Europe, Africa, and Asia. Regional trade networks and long distance trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere aided the diffusion and exchange of technology and culture among Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Major trade patterns of the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

- Silk Routes across _____ to the _____ basin
- Maritime routes across the _____ Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across _____
- Northern European links with the _____ Sea
- Western European sea and river trade
- _____ Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Regional trade networks and long distance trade routes in Asia aided the diffusion and exchange of technology and culture. (11b)

Goods

- Spices from lands around the _____
- Textiles from _____, _____, the Middle East, and later Europe
- Porcelain from China and _____

Technology

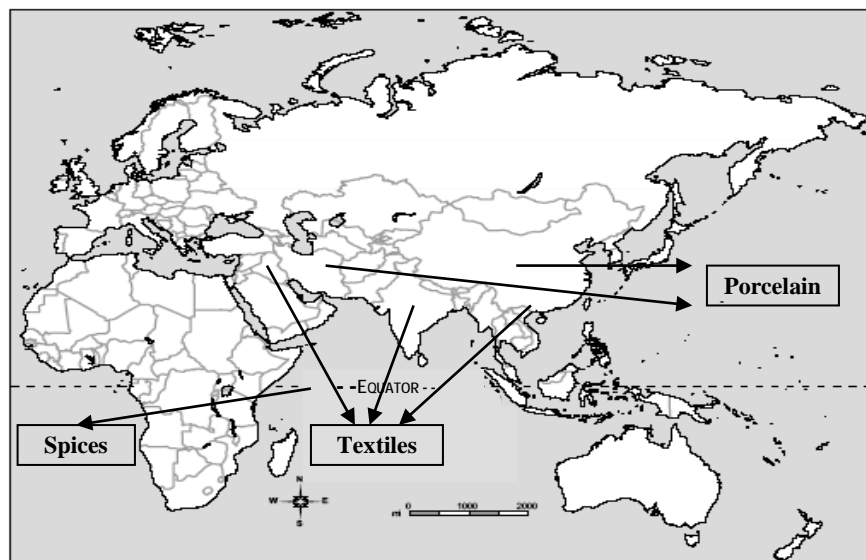
- Paper from China through the _____ world to Byzantium and Western Europe
- New crops from _____ (e.g., for making sugar)
- Waterwheels and windmills from the Middle East
- Navigation—Compass from _____, lateen sail* from _____ region

**triangular sail on sloping long pole*

Ideas

- Spread of religions across the hemisphere
 - _____ from China to Korea and Japan
 - Hinduism and Buddhism from _____ to Southeast Asia
 - _____ into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia
- Printing and paper money from _____

Eastern Hemisphere



Using the maps in your text and classroom, find the countries, oceans, seas, and routes in this time period involved in the spreading of the various cultures, goods, religions, ideas and people around these continents.

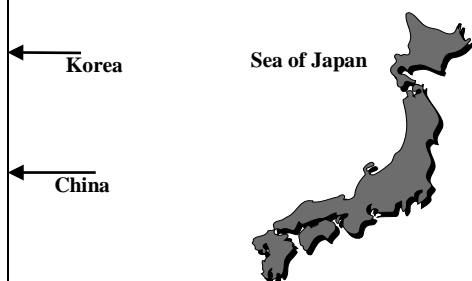
If you can plot the transporting of these goods, ideas, and technology on a blank map, you may see a bit of the interaction and how the world began to change during this time period. A couple of examples are on this small map.

JAPAN AND CHINA (11c)

Japanese cultural development was influenced by proximity to _____. Shinto and _____ coexisted as religious traditions in the _____ culture.

Location and place

- Mountainous Japanese _____ *
- (four main islands)
- _____ or East Sea between Japan and Asian mainland
- Proximity to _____ and _____



*means an island group or chain of islands

Influence of Chinese culture

- _____
- Architecture
- _____



(See Standard 4 on page 23 for a review of information on Buddhism and other religions.)

Shinto

- Ethnic religion unique to _____
- Importance of natural features, forces of nature, and _____
- State religion; worship of the _____
- Coexistence with _____

MONGOL EMPIRE THROUGHOUT ASIA (11d)

Mongol armies invaded Russia, Southwest Asia, and China creating an empire.

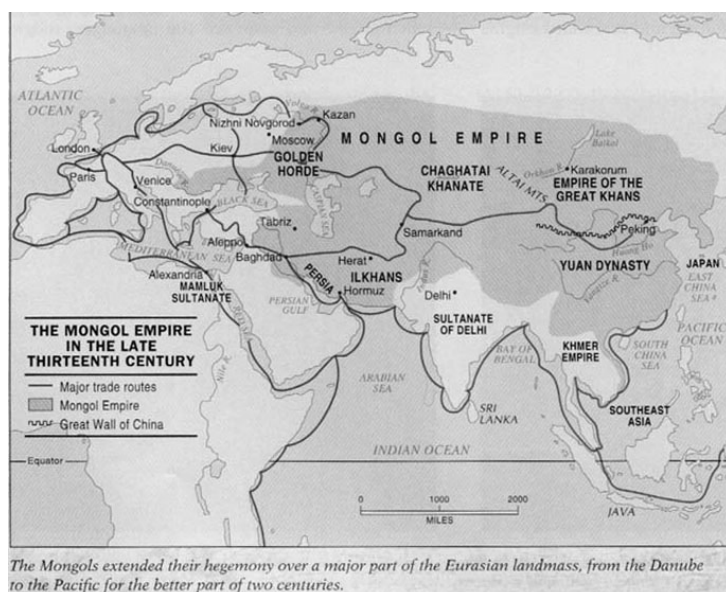
The Mongols

- Nomadic _____
- _____ Khan
- Golden _____ *
- Mongols converted to local religions, such as _____, after conquest

*a Mongol army of that swept over eastern Europe in the 13th century

Mongol armies

- Invaded _____, _____, and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside
- Created an _____



The Mongols extended their hegemony over a major part of the Eurasian landmass, from the Danube to the Pacific for the better part of two centuries.

The Mongols have a long history of many centuries throughout Asia and parts of Europe. These nomadic peoples are known for their fighting skills and conquests—ruling parts of Russia, China, Persia, Asia Minor and other countries for hundreds of years.

Spend some time researching Genghis Khan (name meant “great ruler”) and the Golden Horde for some interesting reading. After his death, Khan’s empire was distributed among his heirs as by tradition—where conquests continued throughout Asia and Europe having their largest success ruling China.

Millions of the Mongolian people today live in the country of Mongolia.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATIONS IN SUB-SAHARAN EAST AND WEST AFRICA (12a)

Trade brought important economic, cultural, and religious influences to African civilizations from other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

States and empires flourished in Africa during the medieval period, including Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in west Africa, Axum in east Africa, and Zimbabwe in southeastern Africa.

Axum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location relative to the _____ and the _____ River 	<p><u>Between the 3rd-6th century C.E.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Became a great market in northeastern Africa Merchants traded with civilizations beyond the _____ River <p><u>During the 4th century C.E.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Became a _____ nation Became politically and economically linked to _____ Egypt
Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location relative to the _____ and _____ rivers and the Indian Ocean coast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of “Great Zimbabwe” as capital of a prosperous empire Utilized _____ Ocean trade routes to connect with _____
West African Kingdoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of Ghana, _____, Songhai empires relative to _____ River and the _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of gold and _____ to trans-Saharan trade City of _____ as center of trade and learning Roles of animism and _____

Using either a classroom map or a blank map of Africa provided by your teacher, find and/or label the following: Ethiopian Highlands, the Nile, Zambezi, Limpopo, and Niger Rivers, the Sahara, and the Indian Ocean. Find or label these ancient cities and kingdoms—Axum, Great Zimbabwe, Ghana, Mali, Songhai, and Timbuktu.

Trade brought important economic, cultural, and religious influences to African civilizations from other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. States and empires flourished in Africa during the medieval period, including Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in west Africa, Axum in east Africa, and Zimbabwe in southeastern Africa.

The expanding economics of European states simulated increased _____ and a desire for _____. (12b)

Factors contributing to the European exploration: (12c)

- Demand for _____, _____ and natural resources in Europe
- Support for diffusion of _____
- Political and economic competition between European empires
- Innovation of European and Islamic origins in _____ arts
- Pioneering role of **Prince Henry the** _____
- _____ trading posts established along the coast of Africa

Prince Henry the Navigator—son of a Portuguese king—encouraged his father to consider exploring and eventually conquering some of the settlements in the region. Prince Henry used the trading posts along the coast of Africa to control trade, thus earning a percentage of the profits. Prince Henry directed the design and building of a lighter ship to enable his explorations—which greatly changed exploration. He worked with cartographers (map makers) using some of his knowledge for creating more accurate maps of Africa and other surrounding regions. Prince Henry the Navigator is known as the patron of Portuguese exploration.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MAYAN, AZTEC, AND INCAN CIVILIZATIONS (13 a, b)

The Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations emerged in South America, Central America, and Mexico.

Aztec civilization

- Located in _____ valley in central Mexico
- Represented by _____
- Ruled by _____
- Economy based on agriculture and tribute from conquered peoples
- Polytheistic religion—Pyramids/rituals

Mayan civilization

- Located in the Mexican and Central American _____
- Represented by _____
- Group of city-states ruled by _____
- Economy based on agriculture and trade
- Polytheistic religion—Pyramids

Incan civilization

- Located in the _____ Mountains of South America
- Represented by _____
- Ruled by _____
- Economy based on high-altitude agriculture
- Polytheistic religion
- _____ system

Achievements of Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations

- _____
- _____
- _____ and other record keeping systems



Note the approximate locations of the Aztec, Mayan, and Incan civilizations on this map. Locate these ancient civilizations on a classroom.

AMI—a girl's name—and a good way to remember these ancient civilizations if you travel in an arc mentally to the right and then south.

Aztec
Mayan
Incan

The expanding economies of European states stimulated increased trade and a desire for exploration. (13c)

Factors contributing to the European exploration

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand for _____, _____, and natural resources in Europe ▪ Support for diffusion of _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political and economic competition between _____ empires ▪ Innovation of European and Islamic origins in _____ tools |
|--|---|

A desire for exploration, led to the establishment of overseas empires and decimation of _____ populations. Among these early explorers were Christopher _____, Hernando _____, Francisco _____. On a separate sheet of paper, research and find two facts about each of these explorers. In groups of two to four, share and compare your facts with the group.

What do the Mayan, Aztec and Incan civilizations all have in common? *(answers may vary)*

What were some differences?

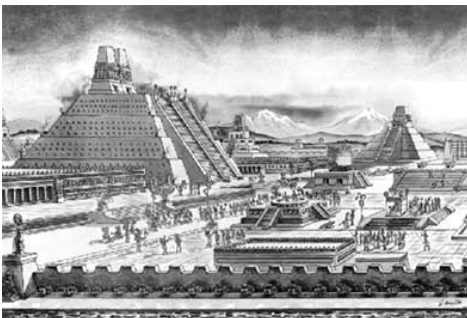
Draw lines to match the following with their names and civilizations.



Tenochtitlan
(Aztec)



Chichén Itzá
(Mayan)



Machu Picchu
(Incan)

This is a reconstruction drawing. The remains of this ancient construction today lie beneath the foundations of Mexico City.
(<http://www.simon-bolivar.org/bolivar/images/bac009.jpg>)

HIGH AND LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION IN EUROPE (14a)

European monarchies consolidated their power in the high and late _____ period.

England

- William the Conqueror, leader of the _____, united most of _____. *(He was the victor in the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A.D. (C.E.) and became King William I of England—the first Norman king.)*
- King John signed the _____, limiting the king's power.
- The Hundred Years' War between England and _____ helped define England as a nation.
- Evolution of _____.

France

- The Capetian dynasty united most of France, and _____ (Augustus) made Paris the French capital.
- _____ between England and France helped define France as a nation.
- _____ was a unifying factor.
(It is said that Joan had a vision leading her to help free France from England. Joan was able to rally the French troops and then have the weak crown prince crowned king. She was later captured by the English and burned at the stake as a heretic. She was only nineteen at her death.)

Spain

- Ferdinand and Isabella unified most of Spain and expelled _____ and Moors*.
- Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere expanded under _____.

Russia

- Ivan the Great threw off the rule of the _____, centralized power in _____, and expanded the Russia nation.
- Power was centralized in the hands of the _____.
- The Orthodox Church influenced _____.

RESEARCH FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

There is a lot of content on each page of this review book with space not permitting detailed information about many of the concepts, events or people. Using the “Need to Know” lists in this book, make a mini-dictionary to provide you with the needed information. Use the Internet or your textbook to look up the people and concepts you do not know. A couple of examples follow using a concept, a war, and a person.

Capetian dynasty—dynasty of Frankish origin—and among the oldest and largest of the European houses of royalty. As this dynasty grew in importance and influence, it led to the formation of a French state. Most members of this dynasty were Catholic—and with their loyalty to the Church, they became active in the Crusades.

Hundred Years' War—a series of wars between England and France from 1337-1453 A.D. (C.E.). There were long periods of time when battles were not fought during this 116 year war. Joan of Arc was part of this war.

Charles V—Charles V, the Holy Roman emperor, was also known as Charles I, the king of Spain. He was the grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella. Upon the death of his various relatives, Charles inherited vast amounts of land from all over Europe. Using the wealth of Spain, he was able to expand his empire of many diverse countries to such as had not been seen in centuries. As the king of Spain, Charles also had authority over the Spanish explorations in the “New World”.

Note: This is only a small sample. Write a paragraph or two about Ivan the Great, Hugh Capet, Henry II, and King John. Try to find at least three sources. Doing your own research will help you learn the content of the Standards of Learning.

CRUSADES AND INVASIONS (14b)

INVASIONS—Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the _____. Ottoman Turks conquered the _____ Empire.



Key events of Crusades

- Pope _____ speech (*his speech is credited with launching the First Crusade*)
- The capture of _____ (from the Muslims)
- Founding of _____ states
- Loss of Jerusalem to _____ (a Muslim who helped recapture Jerusalem from the Crusaders)
- Sack of _____ by western Crusaders

Effects of Crusades

- Caused disillusionment with _____ and nobles who began to launch and fight crusades against fellow _____.
- Stimulated trade throughout the _____ area and the Middle East
- Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, _____, and _____
- Weakened the _____ Empire

Constantinople

- Fell to the Ottoman Turks in _____ (date), ending the Byzantine Empire
- Became capital of the _____ Empire

BLACK DEATH (BUBONIC PLAGUE) (14c)

In the fourteenth century, the Black Death (_____) decimated the population of much of Asia and then the population of much of _____.

Impact of the Black Death (Bubonic plague)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in _____ • Scarcity of _____ • Attempts by _____ to restrict wage increases and land _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale _____ revolts • Massacres of _____ populations blamed for the “Black Death” • Disruption of _____ |
|--|---|

EDUCATION IN THE MIDDLE AGES (14d)

Education was largely confined to the _____ during the Middle Ages. The masses were uneducated, while the nobility was concerned with _____ obligations. Church scholars preserved ancient literature in _____ in the East and West.

Church scholars

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were among the very few who could read and write • Worked in _____ • Translated Greek and Arabic works into _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made new knowledge in _____, _____, and science available in Europe • Laid the foundations for the rise of _____ in Europe in the 13th century |
|---|--|

Research, research, research! Check yourself on the information in this Standard. Read a portion of Urban’s Speech, read about the Bubonic Plague. Be able to talk about historical leaders such as William the Conqueror and Ivan the Great. Trace the events of Jerusalem being conquered by Muslims and then won back by Christians—and then by the Muslims again. Feel the emotions of the Crusades and this time period. “Experience” the late medieval period!

RENAISSANCE IN EUROPE

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE (15a)

Italy was the most commercially advanced, urbanized, literate area of high and later medieval Europe. The remains of ancient Rome were most visible in Italy. Italy's wealth, literacy, and pride in the Roman past provided the foundations of the Italian Renaissance.

Economic effects of the Crusades

- Increased access to _____ products
- Stimulated production of _____ to trade in Middle Eastern* markets
- Encouraged the use of _____ and _____

*The Middle East is defined on www.infoplease.com as the area midway between Europe and East Asia. It includes Cyprus, the Asian part of Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, the countries of the Arabian peninsula (Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait), and Egypt and Libya.

Important economic concepts

- Church rule against usury* and the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize** northern _____.
- _____ served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade.
- New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of _____) were introduced.

*Usury means an extremely high rate of interest.

**Secular means things that are not religious or sacred.

Cultural Foundations: Collapse of _____ Empire reignited interest in Greco-Roman culture.

ITALIAN INFLUENCE (15b)

Wealth accumulated from European trade with the Middle East led to the rise of Italian city-states. Wealthy merchants were active _____ leaders. **Machiavelli** observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for the acquisition and maintenance of power by _____.

Florence, Venice, and Genoa*

- Had access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle Eastern markets
- Served as trading centers for the distribution of goods to _____
- Were initially independent city-states governed as _____

*Locate these cities on the map on page 28

Machiavelli's *The Prince*

- An early modern treatise* on _____
- Supports absolute power of the _____
- Maintains that the _____ justifies the _____
- Advises that one should not only do _____ if possible, but do _____ when necessary

*Treatise means to formally explain in writing the principles of a subject.

THE LEGACY OF SOME OF THE LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE

- **Machiavellian**, a term coined from *The Prince*, indicates someone who can be sneaky, duplicitous, and who uses bad faith in political affairs. The term Machiavellian today is often used to indicate someone who finds it acceptable to do anything to get ahead—who uses political expediency above morality.
- When Erasmus, a humanist, wrote the *Praise of Folly*, he used satire to attack the theologians and religious practices of this time. Sir Thomas More was a friend of Erasmus and assisted him in defending his work. The *Praise of Folly* was later translated into many languages and continues to be studied today.
- Sir Thomas More's work gave us the term **utopia** which is often used to refer to a place of perfection. One interesting fact about More was that he refused to sanction King Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine and was subsequently executed. He later became a Saint in the Catholic Church.

THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE (15c)

The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature. Patrons, wealthy from newly expanded trade, sponsored works that glorified city-states in northern Italy. Education became increasingly _____.

- _____ art and literature focused on the Church and salvation, while _____ art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity

Artistic creativity

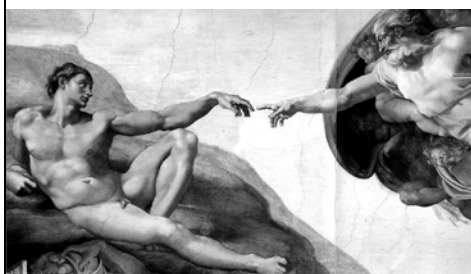
- Leonardo da Vinci—_____ and _____
- Michelangelo—Ceiling of the _____ and _____

Humanism

- Celebrated the _____
- Stimulated the study of classical _____ and _____ literature and culture
- Was supported by _____
- **Petrarch**—Father of _____,

DOING YOUR OWN RESEARCH—

Unless you can actually travel to see Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* (Louvre in Paris) and *The Last Supper* (Milan) or Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel (Rome) and *David* (Florence), you can't imagine the beauty. For now, however, you can research each of these works by typing in the name in *Google* or another search engine of choice to see the colors and genius of this time period and also read more about each piece of art.



The *Sistine Chapel* is enormous in size and complexity. This is only one small section

known as "The Creation".

The *Mona Lisa* is actually a fairly small painting—and is currently behind a bullet proof glass for its protection at the Louvre in Paris. This is one of the most shown paintings ever with the image used in many forms of advertisement.



NORTHERN RENAISSANCE (15d)

With the rise of trade, travel and literacy, the Italian Renaissance spread to _____ Europe.

As people of the North adopted the ideas of the Italian _____, they transformed them to suit their circumstances.

Northern Renaissance

- Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported _____ ideas.
- Northern Renaissance thinkers merged _____ ideas with Christianity.
- The _____ type printing press and the production and sale of books (e.g., _____) helped disseminate ideas.

Northern Renaissance writers

- _____ (the writer)—*The Praise of Folly*
- Sir Thomas More wrote _____

Northern Renaissance increasingly portrayed _____ subjects.