World Cultures – Study Guide for Final Exam (Sem. 1) Mr. Bufalino

**History Concepts – Interpret a Timeline (5 Multiple Choice); 5 Finding Oceans and Continents on a Map and Vocabulary (10 Matching); Other History Vocabulary (5 Matching)**

**Word Bank**

1. Map Scale (Describe) – **A ratio which compares the measurement on a map to the actual distance between locations identified on the map**
2. Cardinal Directions – **The points on the compass corresponding to north, south, east and west.**
3. Absolute Location (Describe) – **uses longitude/latitude or coordinates to describe the exact position of the location on earth**
4. Relative Location (Describe) **- the way a place is describe by reference to other places on earth**
5. Primary Sources - **information that was created at the same time as an event or by a person directly involved in the event.**
6. Secondary Sources **- information from somewhere else or by a person not directly involved in the event.**
7. B.C. or BCE – **Before Christ or Before the Common Era**
8. A.D. or CE – **Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord) or in the Common Era**
9. Archeologist (provide definition) – **A person who studies people and culture through their material remains.**
10. Cultural Diffusion (provide definition) – **The spread of ideas, culture and technologies from one people to another.**
11. Century – A period of time measured as one hundred years
12. Map Legend – A reference table which explains the symbols used on a map and what they represent

1. Hemisphere – Half the earth; usually measured as north and south or east and west

**You will know how to read a timeline**

**You will need to know the locations of the major oceans and continents**

**Early Empires (20 multiple Choice questions; 5 Matching)**

1. How do archeologists help us understand these ancient people?

**Study people and culture through their material remains.**

1. The area called Mesopotamia was also called the “Fertile Crescent” – why?

**The geographic area was in the shape of a crescent and was watered by two great rivers – the Tigris and the Euphrates.**

1. Hammurabi was a famous Babylonian king. What was Hammurabi’s code and what were his reasons for writing it.

**Wrote down a code of laws.**

**Reasons:**

* **Needed to have a uniform system of laws for the empire**
* **Strengthened the hierarchy**
* **Established Punishment**
1. Monotheism (provide definition) – **Belief in one god.**
2. Polytheism (provide definition) – **Belief in many gods.**
3. What is a monsoon, and why was it important to the early Indian civilizations?

**Large storm with strong wind and rain. Storms brought rain after the long dry season so important in providing water for crops and farming.** **Seen in the ancient Indian empires.**

1. What is a dynasty? Which of these two ancient civilizations was typically ruled by a dynasty?

**Dynasty is rule handed down within a family - generation to generation. Ruling family.**

**Common in Ancient Egypt and China. In China they claimed a “Mandate of Heaven” to throw out the old dynasty**

**CONCEPTS TO KNOW**

1. What is an important difference between a group of city-states and an empire?

**The most significant difference is that empires are made up of city-states under one common ruler, king or government**

1. Early humans went from being wandering nomads to forming small settlements as farmers and shepherds. Eventually those settlements grew to cities and then empires.
* These new settlements grew crops and raised domesticated animals. What was most important geographic feature for those settlements to be able to feed themselves, their animals and crops?

**Relied on fresh water in some form – usually by controlling flow of rivers (Mesopotamia, Egypt, China) or from the heavy rains of the monsoons (India).**

1. Name the 6 things that are mentioned in the slides that characterize these new civilizations and made them different from the old nomadic lifestyle.
* **Small settlements like villages ----------> become cities**
* **People begin to specialize in jobs**
* **Social structure /classes and government appear to keep things organized**
* **Religions become more complex**
* **Arts & Architecture and public buildings begin**
* **Language and writing become important and institutionalized**
1. Name the two important rivers in Mesopotamia

**The Tigris and the Euphrates**

1. Which was the important river in Egypt which periodically flooded the fields for farming?

**The Nile River.**

1. Sumer was considered the first empire in Mesopotamia. The Sumerians are remembered for several inventions.
* Name the two **you think** are most important.

**Writing – Cunieform**

**The Wheel**

* Which invention do you think was **most important in allowing them to trade** throughout their empire?

**The wheel which sped up transportation**

1. Which ancient empire tended to treat its conquered foes harshly?

**The Assyrians**

1. Which empire tended to allow their conquered foes remain in place and continue worshiping their gods?

**Persians**

1. What are the two great legacies we noted that the Hebrews/Isrealites left?

**Their laws and their ethical code which became the basis of later governments and legal systems, including in the United States.**

1. We also said the Egyptians had a great legacy in two areas. Please describe them.

**Writing – Hieroglyphics and Papyrus paper**

**Science – anatomy (through study of mummification), astronomy, calendar**

1. **Looking at the notes slide** showing the Egyptian class system answer the following questions.
2. What figure representing the ruling dynasty was at the top? - **Pharaoh**
3. Who were the two groups of educated and wealthy advisors to the leader at the top? - **Scribes, artisans and viziers**
4. Who were the two poor groups at the bottom who did most of the work, including building the pyramids?
* **Peasants and slaves**
1. Tell me 3 things about Hinduism, including where it started.

**Hinduism started in India. It was a collection of books and teachings intended to help followers lead a good life. Variety of ritual and many gods. Belief in reincarnation/rebirth. Belief in Karma which was about cause and effect of earthly actions.**

1. Caste System – **Indian Social Structure**
2. Tell me 3 things about Buddhism, including who founded the religion.

**Buddhism started in India. Was founded based on the teachings of one man, Siddhartha Gauthama. Suffering due to man’s actions. Four Noble Truths explain man’s suffering. Eightfold Path to reach enlightenment. Religion spread broadly after Buddha’s death.**

1. River where the earliest complex civilizations in China first appeared? **Yellow (Huang) River**
2. What is a dynasty? Which of these two ancient civilizations was typically ruled by a dynasty?

**Dynasty is rule handed down within a family - generation to generation. Ruling family.**

**Common in Ancient Egypt and China**

1. What was the Silk Road and why was it important to China?

**Network of trade routes linking China to the Middle East. Silk often flowed west from China in exchange for trade goods from Europe and Western Asia. Important to the economic prosperity of Ancient China.**

**Ancient Greece – (10 multiple choice; 5 true/False)**

**Word Bank:**

Alliance – **Formal agreement between two or more nations or powers to cooperate and come to one another’s defense**

Acropolis – **Highest and most fortified point within a Greek City-state**

Citizen – **A native or resident of a town or city; In Greece often citizens were the only ones with the right to vote**

Democracy – **Government in which the people hold the ruling power**

Philosopher – **Someone who seeks to understand and explain life**

Concepts to Know:

Who were the early Greeks and why did they disappear?

 **Minoans and Myceneaens. Minoans, gods included bull worship, disappeared mysteriously. Perhaps due to a great earthquake or volcanic eruption.**

How did Greek geography influence the development of Greece and how did the Greek economy survive?

**Mountainous and surrounded by the sea. Had less ability to communicate and travel with other Greeks. Led to the development of city-states, which survived by trading. Greeks were mostly Farmers and Traders.**

The Greek Social Order?

Who voted - **citizens**

What rights did women have?

**Few rights, could not vote.**

Greeks formed an alliance to fight and defeat the Persians

**Included the famous Battle of Marathon, where the Athenians defeated the Persians and sent a runner to tell Athens. Commemorated in the Olympics by the Marathon Race.**

Unifying ideas among the Greeks?

* **Common Gods**
* **Common Language**
* **Olympics**
* **Common dislike of surrounding neighbors**

Athens:

* **Known for democracy**
* **Delian League (Led alliance against Sparta)**

Sparta:

* **Militaristic**
* **Peloponnesian League (led alliance against Athens)**

**Greeks eventually fight each other in the Peloponnesian War and leave themselves too weak to fight Philip of Macedon who conquers all of Greece.**

Alexander the Great;

* **Took over for his father at age 20**
* **Greatest legacy was allowing the cultural diffusion of Greece and the lands that they conquered**

People:

Who was:

Homer – **Writer who is believed to have written about the Trojan War and travels of Ulysses**

The Greek Philosophers – **Socrates, Aristotle & Plato**

**Ancient Rome: (10 Multiple Choice Questions)**

Founded on the Italian peninsula – **land surrounded on three sides by water**.

According to legend who founded Rome?

**Romulus and Remus who were raised by a female wolf.**

What did the evolution of Roman Government look like?

**Early on it was ruled by Kings as a monarchy.**

**Later developed into Republic – democratic government**

**Finally taken back by the Caesars who ruled as emperors, but the Republican symbols – the senate, tribunes, etc. still existed.**

What did we study about Roman democracy (The Republic)?

**Two Counsels – selected by the senate**

**The Senate – represented the Patricians (the wealthy upper class)**

**Tribunes – represented the Plebians (tradesmen, peasants and Slaves) – Could veto laws they didn’t like**

**Women – few rights, could not vote**

Roman life

**Gods were largely from Greece, but they adopted others from people they conquered.**

 **Great engineers and builders**

Roman Empire

 **First great war of empire is fought against Carthage in the Punic Wars**

 **Roman military is strict and disciplined**

 **Made up of legions (6000 men in each unit)**