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World Cultures – Study Guide for Test #2 – Ancient India, Ancient China and Ancient Greece

There are 8 responses on the study guide which are blank. Fill in at least 5 to receive full credit**. Any additional items completed are worth one point apiece. Therefore you can earn up to 3 extra credit points. Questions to complete are # 2,3,4,15,17,18,25,29**

Test will be worth 40 total points, as follows:

1. Multiple choice questions and True/False questions on vocabulary from the word bank below
2. Multiple choice and True/False questions on the concepts below
3. A set of matching questions based on the key people we studied listed below
4. Two sets of questions. One describing Hinduism and Buddhism, and the other describing Sparta and Athens. Similar to the quiz you are required to state whether the statement refers to one, both or neither.

There will be an additional 5 points of extra credit questions.

**Word Bank – Ancient India & Ancient China**

1. Feudalism (define) - **System of government in which local lords governed lands given to them by the overall ruler, for which they owed military service to the overall ruler**
2. Dynasty -
3. Polytheism –
4. Monsoon –
5. Caste System (in India) – **The Hindu social structure and hierarchy. Hindus believed you could not leave the caste you were born into.**

**CONCEPTS TO KNOW**

1. Be able to locate India and China on a map of Asia/Europe
2. 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. What is the name of the river where the earliest Indian civilizations first appeared?

**Indus. The Indus river is an example of a great river systems which served the needs (food, farming, trade) of ancient people who settle near those rivers.**

1. Sanskrit (define) –

**Ancient language/writing in India**

1. 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 the cause and effect of earthly actions.**

1. Things about Buddhism, including who founded the religion.

**Buddhism started in India.**

**Was founded based on the teachings of one man, Siddhartha Gauthama – later called Buddha.**

**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, particularly to China.**

**Belief in Karma which was about the cause and effect of earthly actions.**

1. River where the earliest complex civilizations in China first appeared? **Yellow (Huang) River**
2. 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. Created an exchange of new ideas in China (cultural diffusion).**

1. Mandate of Heaven **– The idea that Chinese Rulers were given their power to rule by god.**
2. Great Wall of China (who built it and why?)
3. Chinese Legacies – **Among the legacies of Chinese culture are the following: The study of astronomy, Silk, Paper used to make books and improvements to the calendar.**

**Word Bank (you do not need to complete these – you should have them already on prior vocabulary worksheets) :**

Polis – Greek word for city-state Acropolis – high city; temples & place of worship

Citizen – Free residents, have political power, can vote Alliance – formal agreement between 2+ groups/nations

Dalian League – Alliance of Greek city-states led by Athens Peloponnesian League – Alliance led by Sparta

Heliocentric – theory of sun-centered solar system Assassination – political murder of a public figure

**State why the following individuals were important to the development of Ancient Greece and its culture:**

1. Homer –
2. Herodotus –
3. Socrates – **Philosopher; sought truth and self-knowledge; Accused of corrupting youth of Athens whom he taught**
4. Plato – **Philosopher, student of Socrates; sought to describe the perfect society, importance of reason**
5. Aristotle – **Student of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great; analyzed government**
6. Alexander the Great – **Son of Philip II of Macedonia, completed the conquest of Greece, defeated Persia and conquered much of the known world; died young**
7. Name the two early civilizations we studied that seemed to disappear mysteriously.

**Crete – Minoans; Troy – The Trojans disappear after the Trojan War**

1. What type of economy/work did these early Greeks do?

**Trade (sea), Farming**

1. The early Greeks developed not as empires but as city-states. What was the primary reason for that?

1. While they chose to live apart in city-states, the Ancient Greeks had many things in common.

**Common language; common myths, gods, legends and history; Olympic Games; Disliked outsiders**

1. What was Homer famous for and what two books was he given credit for?

**Poet, Told epic stories; The Illiad and the Odyssey**

1. What were those two books about?

**Iliad - The Trojan War (10 yrs.); Odyssey - The wanderings of Ulysses to get home after the war**

**You should study the following important features of Sparta and Athens.**

**Sparta** **Athens**

* Militaristic/Warrior Society - Initially a monarchy (had a king)
* Conquered local Greeks and enslaved them - People wanted change to democratic principles
* Strict control over society to maintain order - Encouraged Trade/Culture
* Role of women was to bear children for the army - women did not have equality
* Assembly made up of citizens to run govt.(men) - Council/assembly of 500 citizens to run govt.(men)
* Non-citizens had limited rights

For the war with Persia we want to remember the two primary battles, who fought, who won and why it was important.

**Battle of Marathon Battle of Thermopylae**

What 2 groups fought – **Athens w/some Greeks v. Persia** **Spartan (and other Greeks) v. Persia**

Who won - **Athenians** **Persians**

Why Important - **Athenians prove Persians can be defeated** **Greeks fight together, not as city-states**

1. What two separate Alliances are formed after the Greeks defeat the Persians, and who led each one?

1. Although the Spartan alliance eventually wins, what happens to the Ancient Greeks overall?

**They are weakened and vulnerable to attack**

1. What are the three primary legacies recognized by the conquests of Alexander the Great?

**Cultural diffusion; Alexandria becomes the cultural capitol ; Women take on new roles**

1. What are the three main cultural legacies that the Ancient Greeks left behind?

**Philosophy; Math and Astronomy; Medical Practices**