

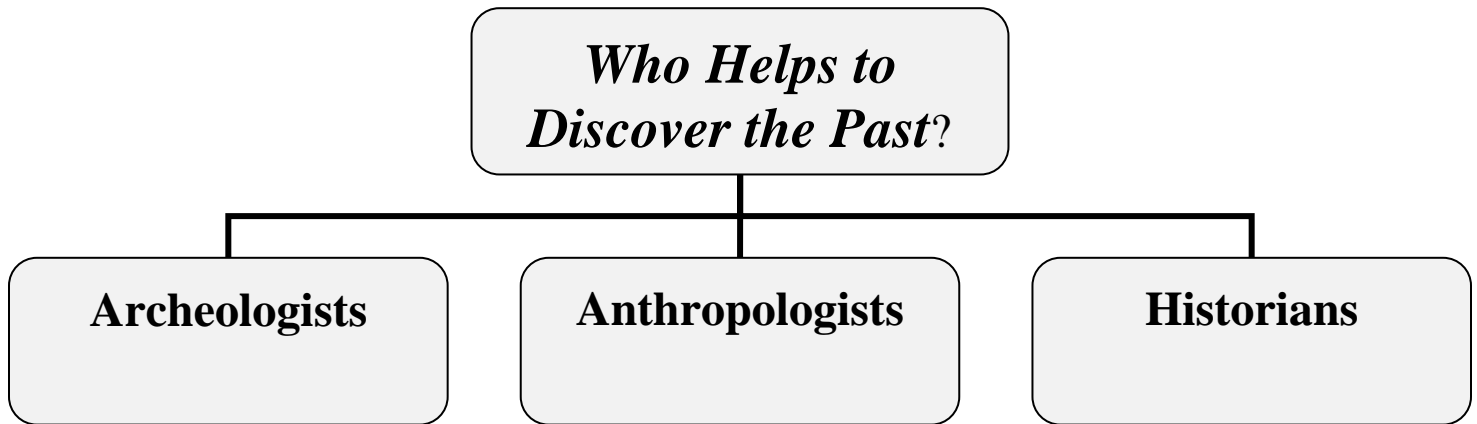
Unit I: The First Civilizations

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In your own words what does the time of **Pre-History** actually refer too?

Pgs. 1-8



Identify the differences between **Primary Sources** & **Secondary Sources**?

Primary Sources Examples

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Secondary Sources Examples

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Explain in a minimum of 2-3 sentences the advantages and disadvantages of using each type of source to understand ancient history. Be Specific!










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40 Points

“Walking with Caveman”

http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/prehistoric_life/tv_radio/wwcavemen/ Click Caveman Facts

Ancestor	Lived from	Diet / Types of Food	3-4 Specific Advances
1) Australopithecus Afarensis 	3.9 - 3 Million Years Ago		
2) Paranthropus Boisei (man) 			
3) Homo Habilis 		Small Fruit, Seeds, Flowers, Tree Bark, & Small Insects including Bees	
4) Homo Erectus & Homo Ergaster 			Spoke Words, Hunting & Tracking Skills Bamboo Tools Spears Root Herbs
5) Homo Heidelbergensis 			
6) Neanderthal 			
7) Homo Sapien 	150,000 BC - Today		

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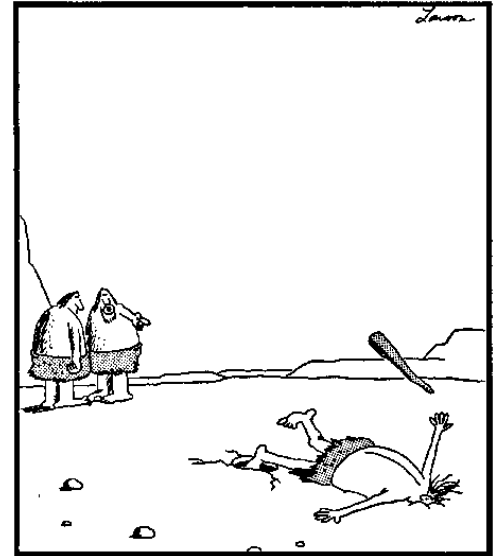
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10 Points

The Olduvai Gorge

All Short Answer Need to be done in a Complete Sentences Minimum of 3

- 1) Describe the Significance of the **Olduvai Gorge** and why it's important to ALL of Human Species?



Still in its early stages, the Olduvai Pothele claims its first victim.

- 2) Explain who **'Lucy'** was and why she is important to the story of mankind?

* * * * *

Describe Life as a Nomad

15 Points

Directions: Describe the Life of each Gender Prior to that of the **Neolithic Revolution**

Nomad Lifestyle	Male	Female
4 Roles and / or Responsibilities of each Gender		
Identify 2 Advantages of having the specific gender performing that Role or Responsibility		
Identify 2 Dis Advantages of having the specific gender performing that Role or Responsibility		

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The Dawn of History

Pgs. 9-13

The Old Stone Age or the P_____ Age
2,000,000 BC-10,000 BC

Directions: In each bubble list a minimum of 8 characteristics of each time period for describing life of early man.

Write a Paragraph analyzing why the **Neolithic Revolution** is considered the '*Most Important Turning Point in Human History*'.

Minimum 7-10 sentences 15 points

The New Stone Age or N_____ Age
10,000 BC-5,000BC

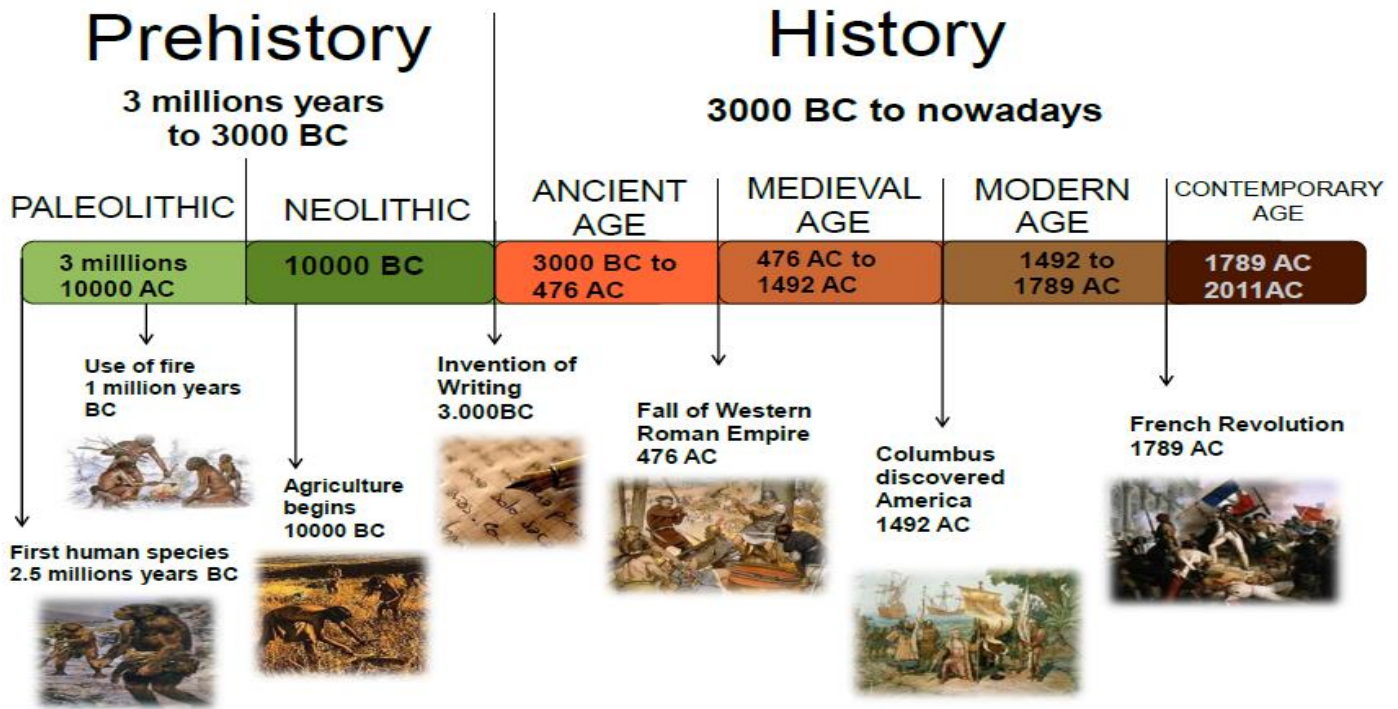
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Review: Partner Up and Circle the correct Answer according to the Chart

- What event caused man to move on from Pre History?
- Circle where the **Neolithic Revolution** begins on the timeline below.
- Explain the difference between **Evolution** and **Revolution**.
- Should the **Neolithic Revolution** be called a Revolution? Why or Why Not?



Why Do **All Civilizations** Begin in Topographical areas of **River Valleys**?
5000 BC

1.

2.

3.

4.

Do you know the following vocabulary words?

Artisan

Bureaucratic

City-State

Domesticate

Empire

Hominid

Monotheism

Pictogram

'Out of Africa' Theory

Polytheistic

Scribe

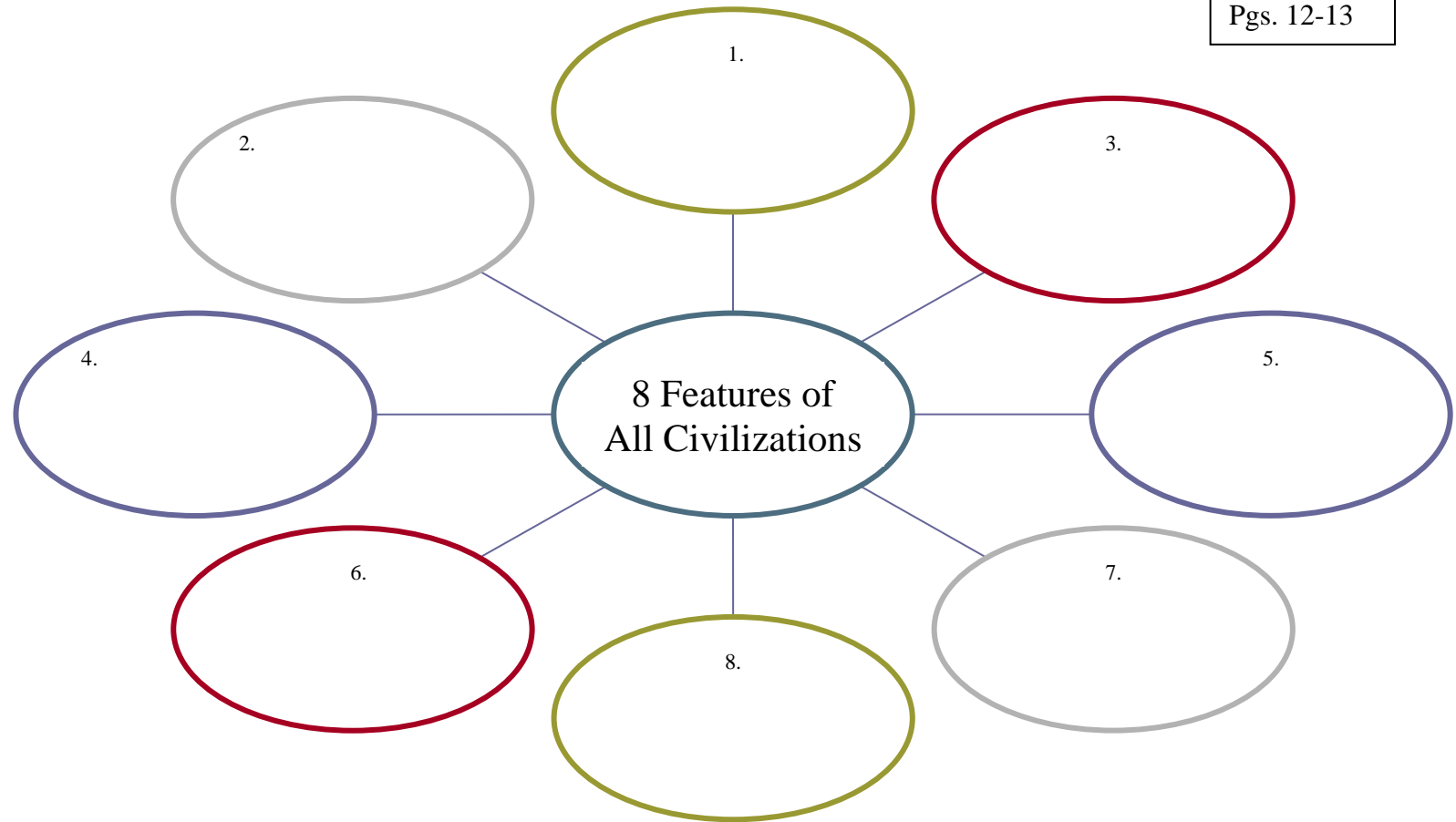
Surplus

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Key Components of Early Civilizations in Depth

Organized Government

-What type of leader do most early civilizations have? Why?

-Governments Roles?

-How does a **Bureaucracy** operate?

Organized Religion

- Type of Religious Structures include...

- Explain the difference between
'Monotheism' vs. **'Polytheism'**

Job Specialization

-How does your Class relate to your Job?

-How Much Social Mobility will the society have? Explain?

Writing Systems

- Why Are Scribes so important to society?
- Where do they fit on the Social System?

-Why are most early forms of Writing
Pictograms?

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Verbal Review with your Partner:

1. Describe the life of a **Nomad**?
2. Explain 3 reasons why a **Nomad** would choose to live in a River Valley.

Use the Map to Highlight / Shade the Following...

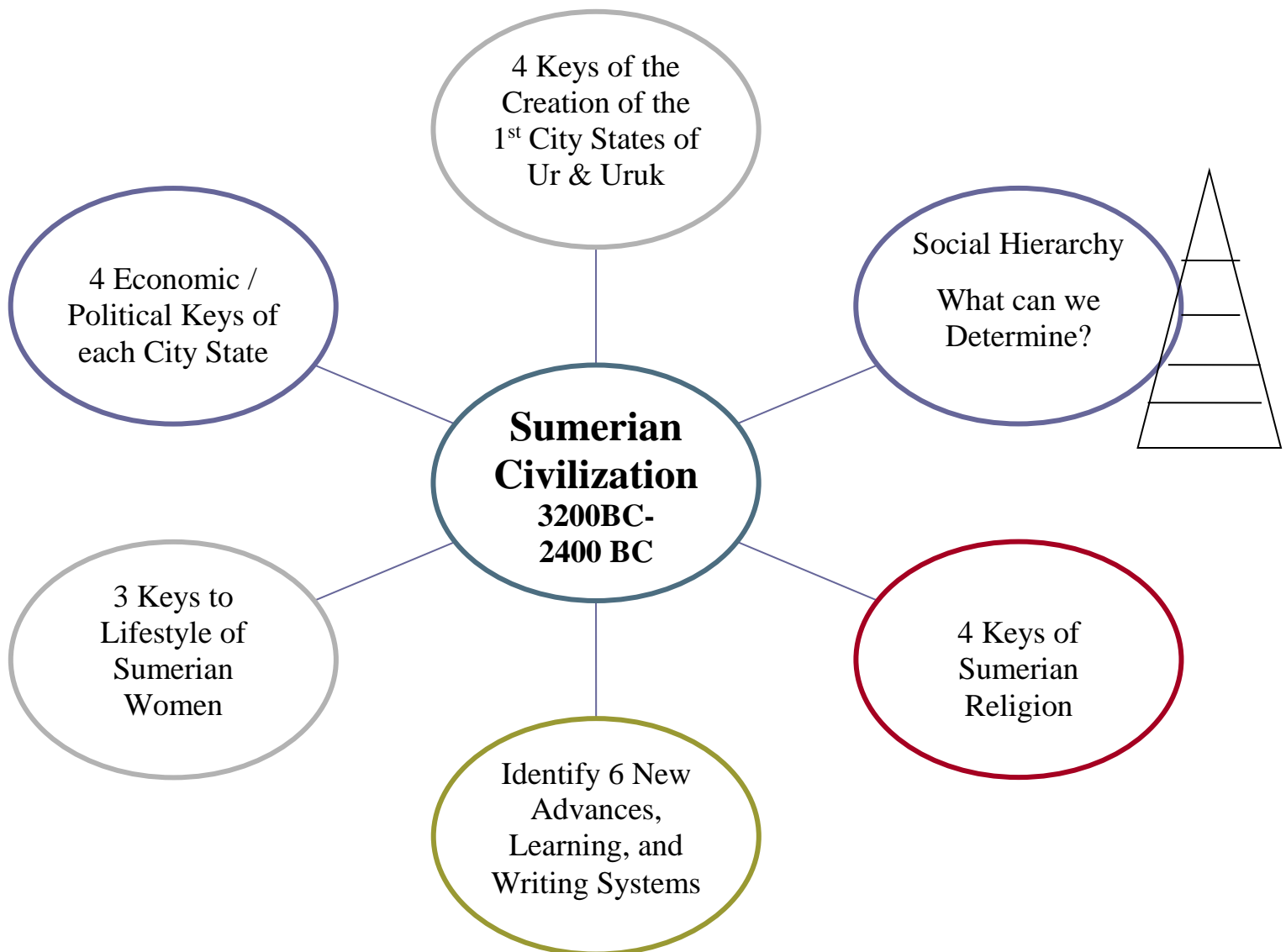
Blue: Mediterranean & Caspian Seas, Persian Gulf, Tigris & Euphrates River's

Yellow: Cities of Jerusalem, Ur, & Uruk

Orange or Light Red: Civilizations of Sumer, Babylon, & Assyria

What are the Advantages of Living in the 'Fertile Crescent'?

What are the Dis Advantages of Living in the 'Fertile Crescent'?



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Enduring Issue: Impact of Cultural Diffusion

How Do Epic Poems Impact Culture?

(Minimum of 7 sentences 15 points)

After reading the excerpt from the **Epic of Gilgamesh** in your **Supplemental Packet** write a Paragraph describing what an Epic is designed to do for the reader and the general concepts one would notice within the poem. Be sure to discuss the Advantages / Disadvantages of intertwining History within a Folk Story as well as 2 specific morals or rules the People of Mesopotamia would have learned from this specific epic poem.

Ancient Civilizations of the Fertile Crescent

Civilizations	History	Achievements & Impact
The Akkadians Conquer  King Sargon 'the Great'	2340 BC-2150 BC	<p>Explain how the Military Might of Akkadians transformed Ancient Sumer.</p> <p>Identify 2 Major Reforms of King Sargon 'the Great'</p> <p>In your own words what is the Legacy of Sargon 'the Great'?</p>

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Enduring Issue: Impact of Cultural Diffusion

How Codified Laws Impact Cultures?

(Minimum of 7 sentences 15 points)

Write a Paragraph describing who **Hammurabi** was as an individual, goal as a leader, the creation of his law code (including location, number of laws, topics, writing system) principles and values in his code of law, the concept of justice for all or just certain individuals, and discuss at least 2 of the laws in depth. Is Hammurabi's Code still important today? How was America influenced by the Code? Explain.

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The Rise and Fall of Ancient India

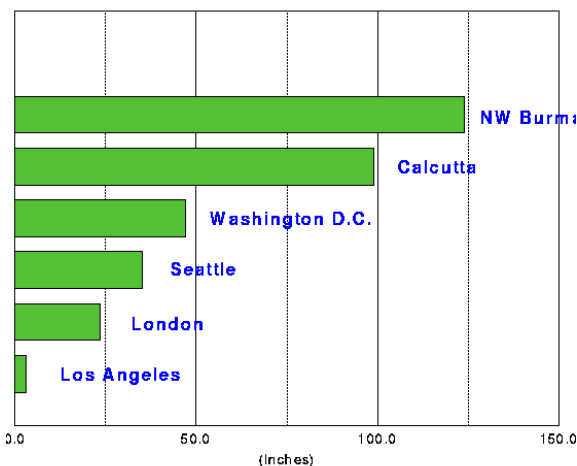
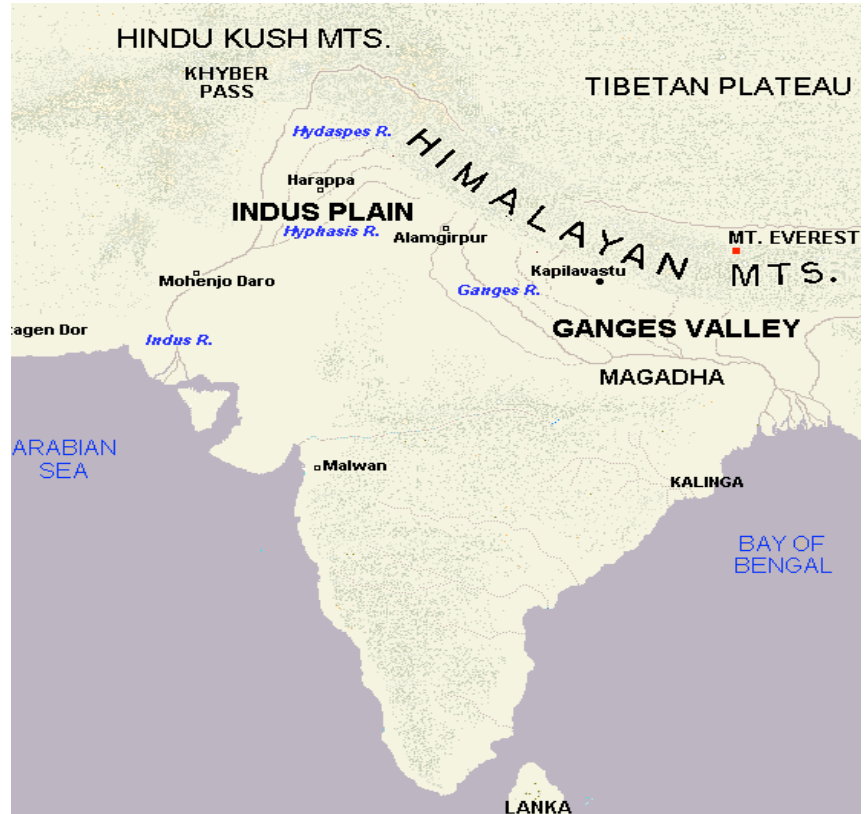
pgs. 32-33

Indian Geography:

Use the Map to highlight and draw in the following Physical features:

Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Deccan Plateau (draw)
Ganges River
Harappa (city)
Himalayan Mountains
Indus River
Khyber Pass
Mohenjo-Daro (city)
Mt. Everest

What does the term '**Subcontinent**' describe and why is the **Cultural Region of South Asia** known as one?



The 'Monsoon' or

The so-called 'Lifeblood of the India'

Is the most important weather pattern that occurs in the **Subcontinent**. Describe what a Monsoon is, Draw in both the Summer and Winter winds, and explain how it affects the population of the Subcontinent in the Summer and Winter seasons. (Use the Supplemental Article)

The **Summer Monsoon** (from _____)-

The **Winter Monsoon** (from _____)-

- If the Monsoon comes to **early** or to **late**

- If the Monsoon is too **light** or to **heavy**

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pgs. 32-35

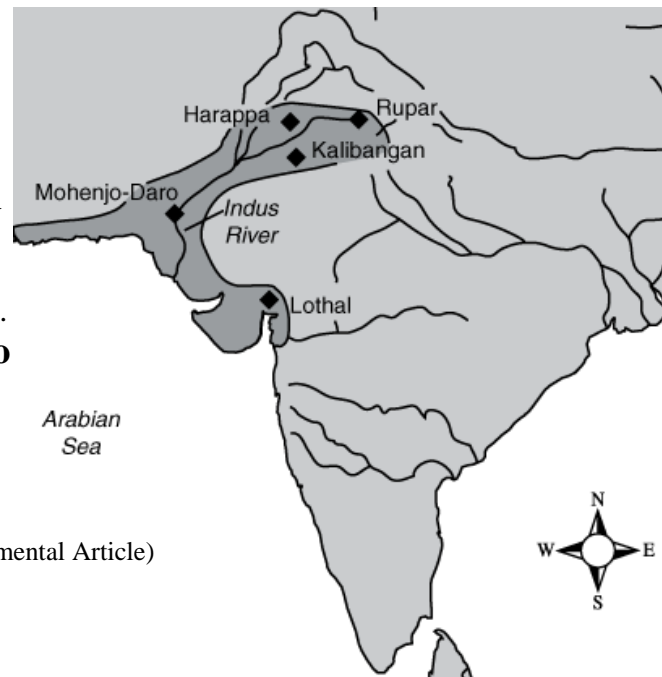
The Rise and Fall of the Indus River Valley Civilization

2500 BC – 1500 BC

(Verbal Review) Why did Early Indian Civilization Begin in the **Indus River Valley** (4)?

(Read) The earliest and most mysterious of the Indian Civilizations people of the Indus Valley both appeared and vanished without a trace. However, the artifacts, relics, and structures that remain paint a picture of a civilization that would rival that of the Persian Empire. The 2 main cities of **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro** exhibit the greatness of the Civilization.

- List 8 characteristics found in both **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro** including the design of the cities and the evidence of greatness within. (Use the Supplemental Article)



1.

5.

2.

6.

3.

7.

4.

8.



Similar to most people of the ancient world, the populations of the Indus Valley used **Religious Beliefs** to define their world. List 4 beliefs of the **Indus Valley Religions** (Use the Supplemental Article)

1.

2.

3.

4.

(Read/Highlight) By 1750 BC the culture of the **Indus River Valley** was in decline. Cities were crumbling, attackers multiplying, environmental damage overwhelming, and overall quality of life in decline. Historians believe that either an earthquake or volcano caused the final death blow in 1500 BC for both great cities **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**. The once great culture would be overrun and replace by a new wave of invaders known as the **Aryans** who would shape the subcontinent in their own image during the next 1000 years.

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The Rise and Fall of Ancient China

pgs. 36-40

Use the Map to Circle the following Physical feature

Altai Mountains
Himalayan Mountains
Kunlun Mountains
Tien Shan Mountains
Gobi Desert
Taklan Desert
Tibetan Plateau

Highlight / Trace in Blue:

Huang He River
Pacific Ocean
Yangzi River
Yellow Sea
Xi River



Discuss: What are the potential Geographic Advantages & Disadvantages for Chinese development?



The Geography of China

- Why does **Ancient China** refer to itself as the 'Middle Kingdom'?
- How does this Self-Identification relate to both their Geographic features and the idea of **Ethnocentrism**?
- According to the map where is '**China Proper**' Located? (Please Circle the area on your map). Why is the land of '**China Proper**' so important to the development of china?
- Explain which Chinese river is known as the '**River of Sorrows**' and where how the name was determined?
- Describe the effects of the '**River of Sorrows**' in both the late 1800's and 1931

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The 1st Chinese Ruling Family: The “Shang Dynasty”

1750-1045 BC

Dynasty # ____

Read: As the first family of China the eldest members of the **Shang Dynasty** would have the opportunity to establish the Beliefs, Customs, History, Religion, and Traditions for all the people within the **Middle Kingdom**. The **Shang** set the ‘rules’ for the population to follow.

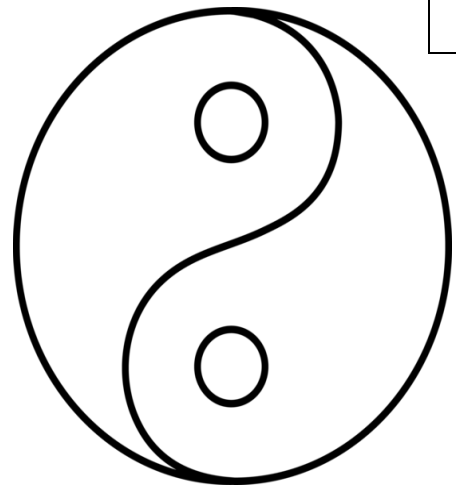
“Veneration of Ancestors”

&

Concept of ‘Dualism’



God= Shang Di



Shade
&
Label

Ancient **Chinese Writing** combined both Pictographs and Ideographs or signs that expressed thoughts or ideas. Explain why is it still hard for most of the population of China to read or write the Chinese language and why the Chinese use **Calligraphy**?

Oracle Bone	Old Chinese	meaning	Modern character	Modern Chinese
	*zian? *zian?	elephant image	象 像	xiàng xiàng
	*ten *tren	cauldron to divine	鼎 貞	dǐng zhēn
	*wha? *wan?	king to go forward	王 往	wáng wǎng
	*rak *rak	weed to come	萊 來	lái lái
	*ka *ga	winnowing basket his, her, its	箕 其	jī qí
	*pats *prats	cowry shell to defeat	貝 敗	béi bài

Ex: PULL-IRON- CART

