

## The Big Easy Global Review

### The First Humans



- Anthropologists (studying the origins of humans) - Louis and Mary Leakey discovered evidence that suggests human beings first appeared in the Great Rift Valley of East Africa (between 200,000 and 400,000 years ago)
- Nomads - Hunters and gatherers
- First human cultures developed (culture is a way of life of a group of people.)



### The Neolithic Revolution

- Around 8,000 B.C., some people learned to farm and domesticate animals
- Many archaeologists (social scientists excavating or digging up artifacts or human-made objects to discover prehistoric peoples and cultures) believe this change occurred in the Middle East
- Began in river valleys (Tigris and Euphrates, Nile, Indus, Huang He (Yellow))
- A result was that people began living in permanent settlements
- Agriculture, villages, complex class systems, government
- Rise of civilization (an advanced form of human culture with cities, writing, and technology)



### Mesopotamia (3500 B.C. - 1700 B.C.)

- Early civilization located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (present-day Iraq)
- Irrigation led to food surpluses
- Rise of city-states
- Sumerians were a group of people living in Mesopotamia
- Sumerians developed cuneiform (an early writing system) and built ziggurats (temples)
- Another people of Mesopotamia (Babylonians) developed the world's earliest written law code
- The Code of Hammurabi had harsh punishments and class divisions (wealthy people could sometimes pay a fine to avoid physical punishment)



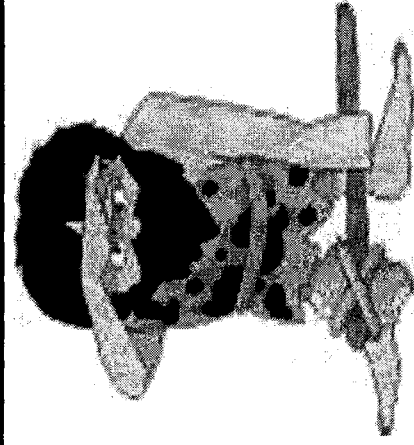
## The Greeks

- Ancient Greece consisted of a large mountainous peninsula and the islands of the Aegean Sea
- Seas used for trade
- Trade increased cultural diffusion (sharing of cultural ideas and objects)
- Adopted the Phoenician alphabet
- Mountains separated the early Greek city-states
- Each city acted as a separate country although shared a common culture based on language, religious beliefs, and customs
- Athens and Sparta were important city-states
- Sparta was a militaristic city-state, slaves (helots) farmed, and strict discipline was emphasized
- Athens developed direct democracy (only free men born in Athens - women, slaves, and foreigners could not vote), experienced a golden age (Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle were important philosophers - built the Parthenon and its columns - theater and mathematics)
- A rivalry developed between Athens and Sparta which led to the Peloponnesian War - after thirty years, Sparta emerged as the victor

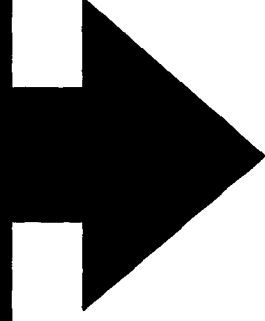


## Alexander the Great

- In 338 B.C., the king of Macedonia brought all of the Greek city-states under his control
- His son, Alexander the Great, went on to conquer most of the Mediterranean world, including Persia and Egypt
- Extended his conquests to the Indus River Valley
- Empire collapsed shortly after his death
- His conquests spread Hellenism (a Greek-like culture - a blend of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian influences)



- AKA: "The Old Stone Age"
- Hunter-Gathers
  - Nomadic
- NO permanent settlements
  - Small populations



## NEOLITHIC:

- AKA: "The New Stone Age"
- Agricultural Revolution= new farming technology
  - Domestication
  - Permanent Settlements
  - Towns and cities emerge
- Increase in food supply= Increase in population
  - Social class emerge

## Where did River Valley Civilizations Emerge?

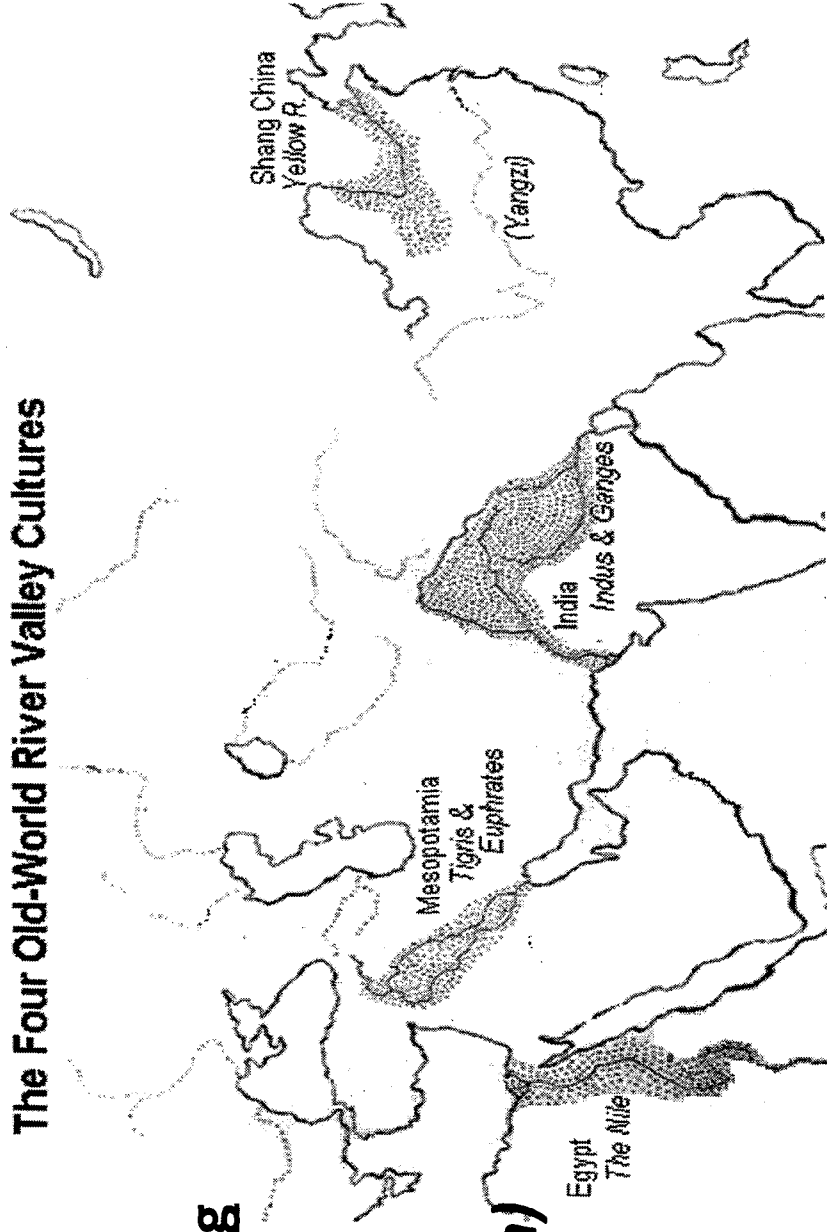
### What does Mesopotamia mean?

- *Mesopotamia: Tigris, Euphrates*
- *China: Huang-He, Yangtze*
- *Egypt: Nile*
- *India: Indus*
- *“Land between two rivers”*

## Why did Early River Civilizations develop along rivers?

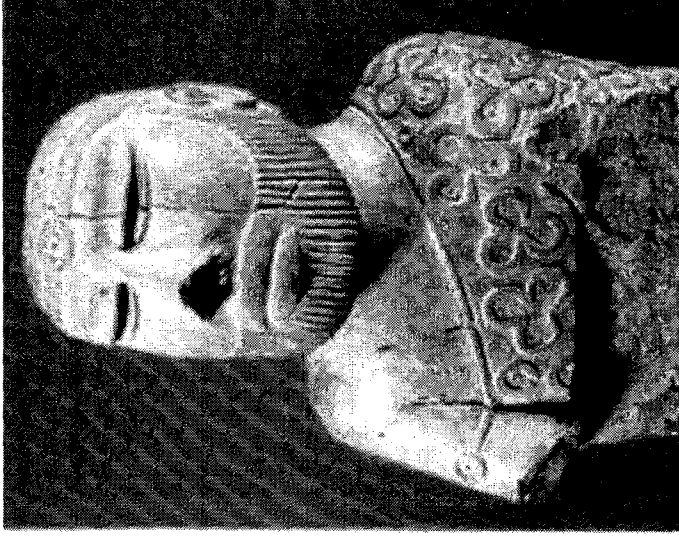
- *Fertile soil*
- *Easy to farm (irrigation)*
- *Transportation*
- *(trade, travel)*

The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



## INDUS RIVER (INDIA)

- *Monsoons*
- *Polytheistic*
- *Planned cities: Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro*
- *Evidence of strong central government.*
- *Sanskrit- writing system*



## HUANG-HE & YELLOW RIVER VALLEY

### (CHINA)

- *Polytheistic*
- *Yin-Yang= balance in nature*
- *Ancestor worship*
- *Oracle bones*
- *Emperor*
- *Pictographs: writing system*
- *Shang Dynasty- first dynasty*
- *Achievements: gunpowder; porcelain*



# SPARTA

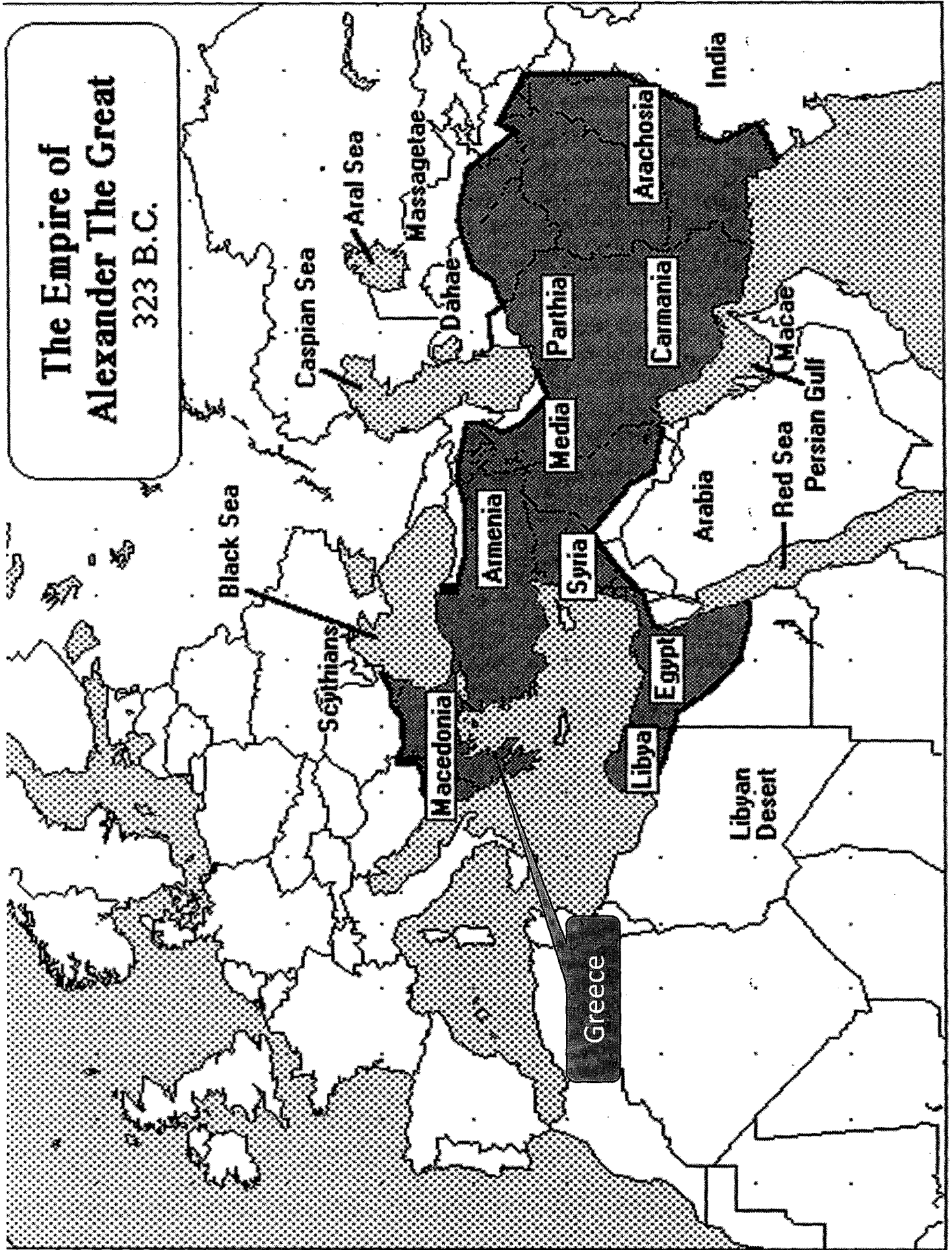
- *Oligarchy*
- *Based around the military*
- *Emphasized discipline and strength*
- *Women enjoyed considerable freedoms.*

**Language  
Religion  
Culture**

# ATHENS

- **GOLDEN AGE**
- *Limited democracy;*
- *Emphasized educations;*
- *Goal was to prepare to for times of peace and war;*
- *Limited freedom of speech,*
- *Women's roles limited to managing the house.*

# The Empire of Alexander The Great 323 B.C.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Global History I. Midterm Review Questions

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. Valdes

1. The definition of culture is...

- a. the place where people live
- b. all the things that make up a person's entire way of life
- c. the movement of people from place to another
- d. a high level of technological achievement

2. Trade along the Silk Roads and the trans-Saharan trade routes resulted in:

- a. elimination of all traditional beliefs
- b. a movement toward decolonization
- c. the Columbian exchange
- d. cultural diffusion between different societies

Trade=Cultural Diffusion!

3. Which statement about the Bantu migration is an opinion rather than a fact?

- a. The migration occurred gradually over a long period of time.
- b. Language and knowledge spread from northwestern to southern and eastern Africa.
- c. The lack of primary documents makes it difficult to determine the exact cause of the migration.
- d. Bantu civilization was superior to those civilizations that it displaced.

(Better than)

4. One reason that many historians study geography is to....

- a. Help predict changes in government
- b. Show connections between people and places
- c. Tell when events took place
- d. Explore the value systems of early people

Geography- the study of  
earth and everything on it:  
Landforms & climate

5. Geography is the study of ...

- a. human activity in an area
- b. people, their environments and their resources
- c. the system of supply and demand
- d. early river valley civilizations

6. Which nation is located on a peninsula?

- a. Brazil (in S. America)
- b. Philippines (islands)
- c. Saudi Arabia
- d. Austria (in Europe)

Peninsula- landform  
surrounded by water on three  
sides



13. Which document is an example of a **primary source**?

Eyewitness account

- a. textbook on Russian History
- b. an encyclopedia article on religions of the Middle East
- c. a novel of the Age of Exploration
- d. the diary of a survivor of a Nazi death camp

- Planting wheat and barley (food)
- Domesticating animals
- Establishing permanent homes and villages (shelter)

14. At the beginning of the **Neolithic Revolution**, the most **direct impact** of the **developments** mentioned above was on:

- a. religion and government
- b. transportation and trade
- c. diet and shelter
- d. climate and topography

15. Which description best fits the **Neolithic Revolution**?

(city)

(country)

- a. moving from urban centers to rural centers
- b. using petrochemical fertilizers and pesticides to increase production
- c. replacing human laborers with machines
- d. shifting from hunting and gathering to farming as a way of life

(Paleolithic)

(a permanent change)

16. What is the main reason the **Neolithic Revolution** is considered a **turning point** in history?

- a. fire was used as a source of energy for the first time
- b. spoken language was used to improve communication
- c. domestication of animals and cultivation of crops led to settled communities
- d. stone tools and weapons were first developed

Cultivation-  
planting crops

(farming!)

17. How did the introduction of **agriculture** affect early peoples?

- a. societies became nomadic
- b. food production declined
- c. civilizations began to develop
- d. birthrates decreased rapidly

More food = more people

Building of roads, establishing a government,  
written language, job specialization, building  
permanent housing

Stable food supply

20. One way in which the Huang He, the Indus and the Nile River Valley Civilizations were similar is that they...

- a. flourished by trading gold and salt- African empires: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai
- b. developed monotheistic religions
- c. suffered repeated invasions
- d. originated (began) in river valley

Monotheistic- belief in one religion

(in China)

21. Historically, the Huang He has also been known as the "River of Sorrows" because:

(feel sorry, or bad)

- a. frozen ports have made trade difficult
- b. cataracts have made transportation impossible
- c. floods have destroyed crops and villages
- d. burials have taken place at the sacred waters

Cataracts- waterfalls

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"River of Sorrows Floods Again" - Yellow River/Huang He

"Thousands Missing After Huang He Overflows"

"Over 10 Million Reported Homeless After 1931 Flooding"

22. These newspaper headlines describe the effects of geography on the people of:

- a. China
- b. Japan
- c. India
- d. Vietnam

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23. One way in which the ancient Sumerians, Egyptians, and Mayas are similar is that these civilizations developed:

- a. irrigation systems- watering systems
- b. iron weapons
- c. wheeled vehicles
- d. block printing systems

24. The Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra were important to ancient India because they were

- a. high mountain ranges that protected India from invasion -Himalayas
- b. great rivers that flowed through India's fertile northern plain
- c. Aryan gods to whom the priests prayed for rain
- d. ruling dynasties that united the people of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro

(Mesopotamia- Babylonia & Sumaria)

25. The Code of Hammurabi was a major contribution to the development of civilization because it....

- a. treated citizens and slaves equally- they were NEVER, EVER, EVER treated equally!
- b. ended all physical punishment - it almost encouraged it!
- c. recorded laws for all to see
- d. ~~rejected the principles of filial piety~~

32. What effect did the geography of ancient Greece have on its early development?

(Blocked)

- a. an inland location hindered trade and colonization
- b. lack of natural seaports limited communication
- c. the rugged mountainous terrain led to the creation of independent city-states
- d. abundant natural resources encouraged self-sufficiency—NO! They NEEDED to trade!

33. Which geographic factor contributed to the formation of independent city-states in ancient Greece?

- a. tropical rainforests- South America & Africa
- b. fertile farmland- Western Europe & parts of Middle East & South America
- c. navigable rivers-Europe, Asia, South America (Amazon), a few in Africa (the Nile)
- d. mountainous topography

34. What was one of the most important contributions of the Greek city-state of Athens?

- a. development of direct democracy
- b. diffusion of a monotheistic belief system
- c. promotion of the equality of all humans
- d. creation of a writing system using hieroglyphics

Athens = Democracy

35. Which ancient civilization <sup>started</sup> established the basis of western democracy?

- a. Egypt
- b. Sumerian
- c. Indus
- d. Greek

Democracy = Greece

*Base your answer to question 36 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.*

...We give our obedience to those whom we put in positions of authority, and we obey the laws themselves, especially those which are for the protection of the oppressed, and those unwritten laws which it is an acknowledged shame to break...

— Pericles, quoted in History of the Peloponnesian War

36. In this quotation, Pericles is praising Athenian:

- a. civic values (values that seek good for a community or society as a whole.)
- b. artistic creativity
- c. military strengths
- d. commercial success

41. Which leader is most closely associated with the accomplishment shown by the illustration?

- a. Charlemagne
- b. Mansa Musa
- c. Alexander the Great- The mixture of Greek, Persian, Indian, and Egyptian cultures
- d. Suleiman the Magnificent

42. Important contributions of the ancient Greeks to modern society are found mainly in the areas of ...

- a. military technology
- b. religion
- c. economic policy and planning
- d. government and law

43. Which description correctly identifies Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle?

- a. rulers of the Roman Republic
- b. artists of the Italian Renaissance
- c. religious leaders of the Protestant Reformation (Martin Luther, John Calvin, & Henry VIII)
- d. philosophers of Ancient Greece

big, large