

World History Test Study Sheet For Unit #1; Prehistory-500 A.D.

- 1. Ardi-** The earliest, most complete human-like creature discovered. She is 4.4 million years old.
- 2. Peking Man-** The first example of early man to discover fire and talk (about ½ a million).
- 3. The Neolithic (Agricultural) Revolution-** When man went from being a nomad to a settled-down farmer, which led to the growth of populations.
- 4. The Olmecs-** The first American civilization, they settled along the Mexican gulf coast in present-day Mexico about 1500 B.C.
- 5. The Hopewell People-** Early American civilization that settled in the Ohio river valley around 200 B.C.
- 6. Mesopotamia-** The cradle of civilization in the west these early civilizations were along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in present-day Iraq beginning about 5000 B.C.
- 7. The Sumerians-** Inventors of the earliest form of writing, a calendar and math concepts.
- 8. Hammurabi-** The king of Babylon in the 1700s B.C. that wrote a complete collection of laws with scaled punishments for various offenses.
- 9. The Hebrews-** A group of people that became known as Jews escaped slavery a couple of times and developed Judaism by writing the old testament of the bible.
- 10. Moses-** Leader of the Hebrews that led them out of slavery and was given a set of life rules by Yahweh(God).
- 11. The Ten Commandments-** A set of biblical principles relating to ethics and worship, which play a fundamental role in Judaism and most forms Christianity.
- 12. The Phoenicians-** Great sailors on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean around 1000 B.C. they devised the alphabet that later became the model for later western alphabets.
- 13. The Lydians-** The first people in history to use coined money (around 600 B.C)
- 14. Zoroaster(Zarathustra)-** A prophet and religious reformer that said man's nature was good or bad being either would have consequences unethical behavior was a sin, especially lying.

15. **Menes**- Pharaoh that united all of Egypt's kingdoms along the upper and lower Nile river to become one country in 3100 B.C.
16. **The Rosetta Stone**- Stone with writing on it in two languages(Egyptian and greek) using three scripts(hieroglyphic, demotic, and greek.)
17. **Kush**- Ancient African kingdom situated at the confluence of three rivers in the south or upper Nile river system in the present-day nation of Sudan.
18. **Ghana**- The earliest of the West African kingdoms was important in the gold-for-salt exchange network.
19. **The Rig Veda**- A collection of Indian knowledge, hymns, prayers, and religious teachings from 1500 B.C.
20. **The Upanishads**- Lessons of morality and philosophy. They became the basis for the religion of Hinduism.
21. **The Caste System**- An Indian structured system of social stratification(Social Classes) and restriction. The segregations have been the source of much discontent.
22. **Siddhartha Guatama**- Founder of the religion Buddhism around 500 B.C.
23. **The Eightfold Path**- It describes the way to the end of suffering and the achievement of self-awakening for Buddhists.
24. **Chandragupta Maurya**- He established the first great Indian empire by conquering and then uniting all of India. He was the first great emperor.
25. **Lao Tsu(Laozi)**- Philosopher of ancient china and founder of Taoism(Daoism) which is about finding peace and harmony in life through heaven and earth.
26. **Confucius**- Chinese teacher, editor, politician, and philosopher who emphasized personal and governmental morality, correctness, social relationships, justice, and sincerity.
27. **Legalism**- Chinese philosophy that was about having strict laws and harsh punishments.
28. **The Minoan Civilization**- Civilization on the island of Crete that dominated the Aegean Sea in southeastern Europe is referred to as "the first link in the European chain."
29. **Homer**- Author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and is referred to as the greatest ancient Greek epic poet.

30. **Cyrus**- Persian king around 550 B.C. that was one of the greatest leaders in all history.
31. **The Persian Wars**- Series of conflicts between Persia and Greek city-states that resisted Persia's tyrannical rule.
32. **Pericles**- Prominent and influential greek statesman, curator, and general of Athens during the city's golden age(the time between Persian and Peloponnesian wars).
33. **Herodotus**- Ancient Greek historian and the father of (narrative) history.
34. **Thucydides**- Ancient Greek historian and the father of (scientific) history.
35. **Socrates**- A classical Greek Athenian philosopher, mathematician, writer of philosophical dialogues and founder of the academy in Athens.
36. **Plato**- The father of political theory a classical greek philosopher, mathematician, writer of philosophical dialogues and founder of the academy in Athens the first institution of higher learning in the western world.
37. **Aristotle**- The father of political science; a Greek philosopher whose writings cover many subjects he is one of the most important founding figures in western philosophy- his views on the physical sciences profoundly shaped medieval scholarship.
38. **Alexander the Great**- King of Macedon by the age of thirty he had created one of the largest empires of the ancient world: stretching from Greece to India. He was undefeated in battle and is one of history's most successful military commanders.
39. **The Punic Wars**- A series of three wars fought between Rome and Carthage in which Rome was ultimately victorious.
40. **Julius Caesar**- Brilliant Roman general that became the dictator of the Republic until his assassination by a group of senators.
41. **Octavian**- Founder of the Roman empire and it's first emperor ruling from 27 B.C. until his death in 14 A.D.

- 42. The Pax Romana-** The long period of relative peace and minimal expansion by military force experienced by the Roman Empire in the first and 2nd centuries A.D. its span was about 207 years (27 B.C. to 180 A.D.)
- 43. Jesus-** According to Christians, he was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of a virgin, performed miracles, founded the church, died sacrificially by crucifixion. (conceived of the holy spirit, born of the Virgin Mary)
- 44. Paul-** The most influential early Christian missionary writings by him form a considerable portion of the new testament he spread the gospel through early Christians to achieve atonement, rose from the dead, and ascended into heaven, from which he will return.
- 45. The Gospels-** The written accounts that describe the life of Jesus of Nazareth the most widely-known examples are the four Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.
- 46. Marcus Aurelius-** The last of “the five good emperors”(161-180) also is considered one of the most important stoic philosophers.
- 47. Diocletian-** Roman Emperor from 284-305 he is known for dividing the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western halves and providing for a separate ruler.
- 48. The Council of Nicaea of 325-** It determined Jesus was both divine and human; that the Holy Trinity existed(the father, the son, and the holy spirit) when Easter was; and early Christian law.
- 49. Constantine-** Roman Empire from 306 to 307, he converted to Christianity and proclaimed tolerance of all religions in the empire he also built a new imperial residence at Byzantium naming it New Rome, people called it Constantinople later the capital of Eastern Roman Empire(“the founder of the Eastern Roman Empire”).
- 50. Odoacer-** Barbarian soldier who after 476 became the first barbarian king of Italy his reign is commonly seen as marking the end of the Western Roman Empire.

Unit #1 Periods 1 & 2 Notes Follow Along Paper (F.A.P.)

Starter: With a partner, research early calendars of the B.C. era. What similarities are there?

- A. There are many similarities such as numbers on the calendar and the names of the months.
1. **Anthropology** is the study of humans past and present. It is about exploring their origins, environment, culture, and physical characteristics.
 2. **Archeology** is the study of fossils and artifacts left behind by humans long ago(material remains).
 3. **Lucy** was found in Ethiopia in 1974 and was said to be 3.5 million years old.
 4. The discovery and use of **metals** ended the Stone Age.
 5. The land bridge from Siberia in Russia to Alaska that early man crossed is referred to as **burringia**.
 6. The area of the Middle East that was able to be farmed from Iraq to Egypt is called the **Fertile Crescent**.
 7. The **Sumerians** devised a (lunar) calendar and cuneiform writing on clay tablets.
 8. **Nomads** were early humans that constantly wandered while hunting and gathering.
 9. The Code of **Hammurabi** called for punishments like “an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth.”
 10. The first great epic piece of writing was titled **Gilgamesh**.

Unit #1 Periods 2 & 3 Notes Follow Along Paper (F.A.P.)

Starter: On your own, research the Ten Commandments. What 3 do you think are the most important and seem to be represented in other religions as well with similar wording?

- A. “Thou shall not kill” because killing people is inhumane.

- B. "Thou shall not steal" because stealing is wrong.
- C. "Thou Shall not covet thy neighbor's goods" because it is not good to steal from others.
 - 1. The Hebrews became known later as the **Jews**.
 - 2. **Moses** is known for leading the Hebrews out of slavery and receiving the Ten Commandments.
 - 3. The bible has two major parts to it. The older part is known as the **Old Testament**.
 - 4. Canaan on the Eastern Shore of the Mediterranean Sea is where the present-day country of **Israel**.
 - 5. The Persian Empire was located primarily in the present-day country of **Iran**.
 - 6. The Great **Pyramid** is the largest of geometrical structures - pharaohs were entombed in Egypt.
 - 7. The Great **Sphinx** is a large monumental sculpture in Egypt that represents a pharaoh.
 - 8. **King Tut** was a boy pharaoh & the last of his royal family to rule. His tomb was discovered intact.
 - 9. **Nubia** was a region along the Nile River, located in present-day northern Sudan and southern Egypt.
 - 10. **Axum** was an early Christian kingdom in present-day Ethiopia.

Unit #1 Periods 4 & 5 Notes Follow Along Paper (F.A.P)

Starter: On your own, find five famous sayings of Confucius.

- A. Where so ever you go, go with all your heart.
- B. It does not matter how slowly you go so long as you do not stop.
- C. Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life.
- D. Life is really simple, but men insist on making it complicated.
- E. Have no friends not equal to yourself.
 - 1. The two big eras of ancient India are the **Vedic** Age and the **Epic** Age.
 - 2. **Brahma** is like the overall Hindu god and to have your soul be reunited with him is like Heaven.
 - 3. **Jainism** is an ancient Indian religion outside of the popularity of Hinduism and Buddhism.
 - 4. The Four **Noble Truths** are about suffering and how to escape it in Buddhism.

5. **Asoka** was the last major Emperor in the Mauryan dynasty of India. He promoted Buddhism after devastating wars.
6. **Sun Tzu (Sun Zi)** was a Chinese military general, strategist, and philosopher who wrote *The Art of War*.
7. **Yin and Yang** is the idea that the universe is governed by a cosmic duality (two forces).
8. Shi Huangdi (He) was the founder of the Qin dynasty and was the first Emperor of a unified China.
9. A Chinese philosophical or religious tradition that emphasizes living harmony is called **Taoism (Daoism)**.
10. The **Great Wall** of China is a series of fortification systems built across northern China.

Unit #1 Periods 6 & 7 Notes Follow Along Paper (F.A.P.)

Starter: With a partner, research the Ancient Olympic Games and list all of its competitions.

- A. Discus
 - B. Long Jump
 - C. Javelin
 - D. Equestrian Events
 - E. Running Events
 - F. Boxing
 - G. Wrestling
 - H. Pankration
1. The Minoan Civilization was on the island of **Crete**.
 2. Homer's two famous stories of the Trojan War were the **Iliad** and the **Odyssey**.
 3. The ancient **Olympics** were a sporting event held every four years at the sacred site of Olympia.
 4. **Sparta** was a prominent city-state in ancient Greece and leading military force of the area.
 5. **Darius & Xerxes** were the two leaders after Cyrus of the Achaemenid Empire.

6. **Pericles** was a Greek military leader that defended the Persians and against the Greeks splintered as the Peloponnesian War was fought from 431-404 B.C. between Sparta and Athens.
7. Herodotus and Thucydides were the first two world **historians**.
8. The big three of Greek philosophy were **Socrates, Plato, Aristotle**.
9. **Philip** recruited the first regular paid army in Macedonian history and controlled all of Greece.
10. **Alexander the Great** conquered the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and part of India, then died.

Unit #1 Periods 8 & 9 Notes Follow Along Paper (F.A.P.)

Starter: On your own, research and find 5 famous Roman writers and label what kind of writer.

- A. Catullus- lyric and elegiac poet
 - B. Vergil- epic and didactic poet
 - C. Horace- lyric poet and satirist
 - D. Ovid- didactic and elegiac poet
 - E. Seneca the Younger- tragic playwright and satirist
1. The **Patricians** & the **Plebeians** were the two social classes in the Ancient Roman Republic.
 2. The Carthaginian military genius that invaded Italy by crossing the Alps with elephants was **Hannibal**.
 3. In 73 B.C., a slave named **Spartacus** led a revolt of more than 70,000 slaves against Rome.
 4. In the last century B.C., Rome was ruled by the First and then the Second **triumberent**.
 5. **Cleopatra** was the Queen of the Nile and ruled over Egypt with a runaway Roman general.
 6. **Nero & Carigara** were two insane Roman emperors of the first century A.D.
 7. Many gladiator fights and other shows were held in the **Colosseum** in Rome.
 8. The Roman alphabet had 23 letters. The English later added the letters **J, W, & Y**.
 9. The first pope of the Christian church was **Peter**. Then he was executed by the Romans.
 10. **Pompei** was a Roman city that was flooded with lava from Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D.