

# Ch. 1 ( The World Before Modern Times)

## Lesson 1 Ancient Civilizations

### Review Questions

*Directions: Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.*

- A. *Main Idea: Prehistory is the time before writing. Human history began with organized communities.*
1. Detail: Archaeologists use sciences, including \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, to date human fossils and artifacts and analyze DNA.
  2. Detail: Human \_\_\_\_\_ first emerged in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, and China.
  3. Detail: Most societies have adopted the \_\_\_\_\_ calendar for civil affairs.
- B. *Main Idea: Mesopotamia and Egypt built the first civilizations.*
1. Detail: The Mesopotamians developed \_\_\_\_\_ and invented \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Detail: The ancient Hebrew evolution of \_\_\_\_\_ established Judaism as a major world religion. It later influenced Christianity and \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. *Main Idea: The Indus River valley supported a thriving civilization between 3000 B.C. and 1500 B.C.*
1. Detail: Two of the world's major religions, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, began in India.
  2. Detail: India's and \_\_\_\_\_ Empires had strong central governments and artistic traditions.
- D. *Main Idea: Chinese civilization developed in virtual isolation.*
1. Detail: China's \_\_\_\_\_ cycles emerged from the people's belief in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Detail: Chinese schools of thought included Legalism, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. *Main Idea: Greek civilization formed independent city-states.*
1. Detail: Classical Greek \_\_\_\_\_, art, and \_\_\_\_\_ were a source of Western culture.
  2. Detail: \_\_\_\_\_ conquered the Persians and established the \_\_\_\_\_ era in Greece.
- F. *Main Idea: Roman civilization rose and fell by conquest.*
1. Detail: The \_\_\_\_\_ of Rome became the master of the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
  2. Detail: Rome declined as a result of \_\_\_\_\_ wars and \_\_\_\_\_ invasions.

### Summary and Reflection

*Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.*

What did early civilizations have in common?

## Lesson 2 New Patterns of Civilization

### Review Questions

*Directions: Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct heading and subheading to help you write each answer.*

- I. The World of Islam**
- A. How did Islamic civilization first develop?
- II. Early African Civilizations**
- A. By what means did Songhai flourish in West Africa?
- III. The Medieval Asian World**

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- A. What advances did the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties bring to China?
- B. What challenges did India and Southeast Asia face between 500 and 1500?

## IV. Europe in the Middle Ages

- A. What political and social institution characterized Europe after the fall of Rome?

## V. The Byzantine Empire

- A. What was notable about the Byzantine Empire?

## VI. The World of the Americas

- A. How did the Olmec affect later Mesoamerican societies?
  - B. How were civilizations in the Americas similar to and different from other world civilizations?
- Summary and Reflection

*Directions: Summarize the main ideas of this lesson by answering the question below.*

What patterns connect civilizations throughout the world?

## Vocabulary Activity

*Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Include in your answers the vocabulary words in parentheses.*

1. The Greek word monos means “one” or “single,” and the Greek word theos means “god.” What is monotheism? Which ancient culture was known for the concept of monotheism, and how did this culture influence later Western civilization? (**monotheism**)
2. A mandate is an authoritative statement or command. What did the Mandate of Heaven in ancient China state? (**Mandate of Heaven**)
3. Explain the difference between an oligarchy and a democratic form of government, using Sparta and Athens as examples. (**oligarchy, democratic**)
4. What are the characteristics of a republic as developed in ancient Rome? (**republic**)
5. What was the significance of lineage groups in early Africa? (**lineage groups**)
6. How did the power of landed aristocrats undermine the strength of a central political system in Japan? (**landed aristocrats**)
7. What was the sultanate of Delhi? What impact did it have on Indian culture? (**sultanate**)
8. Describe the system of feudalism in Europe during the Middle Ages (**Feudalism**)
9. What were the Crusades during the Middle Ages? What influences led to the Crusades? (**Crusades**)

## Academic Vocabulary

*Directions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the correct choice from each word pair in parentheses. (culture, cycle, classical, prospered, traditional, revival)*

10. The height of achievement in the ancient Greek city-states occurred during the \_\_\_\_\_ (**revival, classical**) period, which greatly influenced later Western civilization.
11. From the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries, major West African empires such as Ghana, Mali, and Songhai \_\_\_\_\_ (**prospered, cycled**) from lucrative trade.
12. The ancient Chinese had a political system that was characterized by a recurring pattern, or \_\_\_\_\_ (**culture, cycle**), of successive ruling dynasties.

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13. Throughout history, when new religions are introduced to a country by outside conquerors, \_\_\_\_\_(revival, traditional) religious beliefs are often seriously challenged.
14. Paleolithic people created a \_\_\_\_\_(revival, culture) that included the ability to design sophisticated tools, the capacity to change their physical environment, and the skill to create cave paintings.
15. The spiritual \_\_\_\_\_(cycle, revival) that occurred in Christianity during the High Middle Ages led to the increased power of the papacy and a growth in the number and size of churches.

*Directions: From the list below, choose the best word to answer each question. Write each word in the blank provided. (culture, cycle, classical, prospered, traditional, revival)*

culture cycle classical prospered traditional revival

16. Which word is often used to describe the period in which a culture or civilization reaches its highest point of philosophical thought and artistic production?
17. Which word defines the sudden growth in popularity of something from the past, such as clothing or music, that has been out of style for years but is now fashionable again?
18. Which word means the same as thriving or doing well?
19. Which word refers to something that occurs again and again, with regularity?
20. Which word describes the customs and way of life followed by the people of a particular country or region?
21. Which word often suggests the opposite of new and original?