

WORLD HISTORY I
SEMESTER 1
REVIEW PACKET



Student's Name Key
Class Period 2, 3, 5, 7, 8

STANDARD WH.2 Prehistory

1. Group of early humans that emerged around 200,000 years ago. Homo-Sapiens
2. Continent on which early humans emerged Africa
3. Term that characterizes early groups of nomads Paleolithic
4. The Old Stone Age = Paleolithic
5. Old Stone Age people used oral languages and CAVE art to record history.
6. Nomadic groups changed into settled societies in the Neolithic Age
7. These settled societies used Advanced tools for farming.
8. Term for taming and breeding animals Domesticating
9. Term for planting and harvesting crops. Agriculture
10. Scientists that study artifacts and fossils. Archaeologists
11. Method of dating fossils and artifacts Radio-carbon
12. This as an example of Neolithic structures, a Druid ceremonial ring in England. Stone Henge

WORD BANK

- ✓ Hunter-Gatherers
- ✓ Neolithic Age
- ✓ Archaeologists
- ✓ Cave
- ✓ Agriculture
- ✓ Homosapiens
- ✓ Permanent
- ✓ Paleolithic Age
- ✓ Stonehenge
- ✓ Africa
- ✓ Radio-carbon
- ✓ Domesitating
- ✓ Advanced tools

WORD BANK:

- ✓ Settled Communities
- ✓ Simple tools
- ✓ Stone and wood
- ✓ Fire
- ✓ Complex tools
- ✓ Cave Art
- ✓ Nomadic clans
- ✓ Grew crops
- ✓ Bred animals
- ✓ Weaving skills

Characteristics	How they lived	Tools	Achievements
Neolithic Age	- Hunter-Gatherers - simple tools - nomadic - agriculture - domestication - villages - permanent	- simple - fire - advanced	Answers will vary

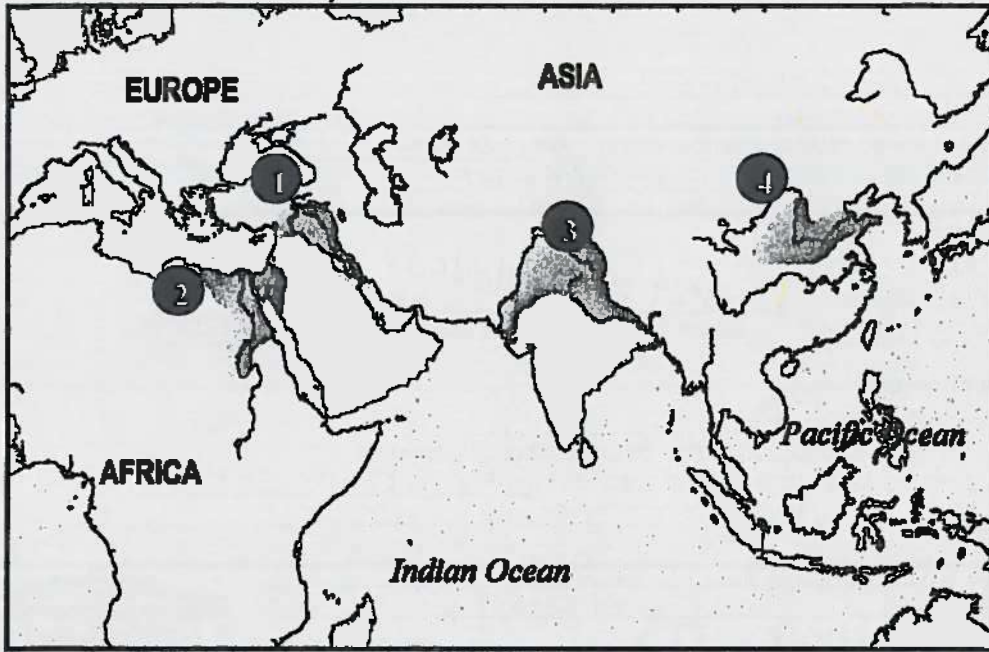
STANDARD WH.3 River Valley Civilizations

1. Civilization along the Nile River L
2. Time period of the 4 main river valley civs = A M B
3. Civilization developed along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers A M B
4. The Indian Civilization developed along the O
5. The Huang-He River gave rise to the ancient O
6. What did the flooding of these rivers provide? C
7. These people settled by the Jordan River: originators of the Jewish religion R
8. Trading and sea-faring people on the eastern Mediterranean D
9. Early African civilization along the Upper (Southern) Nile River Q
10. Name given to an Egyptian king V
11. Written Laws of the Babylonians (later Mesopotamians) P V
12. Written laws of the Jewish (Hebrew) people S
13. Type of religion that has one deity or worship N
14. Type of religion that has multiple deities or worship W
15. World's first monotheistic religion F
16. Written language of the Egyptians F
17. Written language of the Sumerians (early Mesopotamians) G T
18. Written type of language developed by the Phoenicians U
19. Founder of the Hebrew nation and Jewish religion H
20. Capital and holy city to the early Hebrews V
21. Written record of the history and beliefs of the Jewish people K
22. Hebrew who led his people out of Egypt

- ✓ A 3000 to 500 BC
- ✓ B Indus River
- ✓ C rich soil
- ✓ D Phoenicians
- ✓ E Code of Hammurabi
- ✓ F Hieroglyphics
- ✓ G Alphabet
- ✓ H Jerusalem
- ✓ I Rio Grande River
- ✓ J muddy water to drink
- ✓ K Moses
- ✓ L Egyptian
- ✓ M Mesopotamian
- ✓ N Polytheism
- ✓ O Chinese
- ✓ P Ten Commandments
- ✓ Q Kush
- ✓ R Hebrews
- ✓ S Monothems
- ✓ T Cuneiform
- ✓ U Abraham
- ✓ V Torah
- ✓ W Judaism (Jewish religion)
- ✓ X New Testament
- ✓ Y Persians
- ✓ Z Pharaoh



List the four River Valley Civilizations and their rivers shown below.



1. Civ = Mesopotamia
Rivers = Tigris
Euphrates
2. Civ = Egypt
River = Nile
3. Civ = Indus River Valley
Rivers = Indus
Ganges
4. Civ = China
River = Hwang Ho He

STANDARD WHI.4 India, China and Asian Religions

Using the Information Bank on the right, fill in the characteristics to the appropriate religion or philosophy.

	Hinduism	Buddhism	Confucianism	Taoism
Place of Origin	Central Asia Northern India	North India	China	Chinese philosophies China
Founder	ARYANS	Siddhartha Guatama	CONFUCIUS	
Texts	Vedas / Upanishads	Indian stories + myths		
Beliefs	- Caste system - Polytheistic - Dharma, Karma - REINCARNATION	- poly overcome suffering - REINCARNATION - 4 NOBLE TRUTHS - 8 fold path	- Respect for elders - Filial Piety	harmony w/ nature Yin + Yang

- India
- China
- used the Caste System
- Vedas and Upanishads
- Confucius
- Chinese philosophies
- Reincarnation
- Yin and Yang
- Indian stories and myths
- overcoming suffering
- Siddhartha Guatama (Buddha)
- harmony with nature
- Eightfold Path
- respect for elders and ancestors
- Four Noble Truths
- Karma

1. The Ancient Indians (Aryans) were geographically protected by the _____ and the Himalayas / Hindu Kush, two mountain ranges in south Asia.
2. The Ganges and Indus were the most important rivers in the Indian sub-continent.
3. The early Indians, or Aryans, developed a Caste system that shaped and dictated social classes.
4. The "golden age" of classical India was under the Gupta empire.
5. Buddha means the "Enlightened one".
6. Buddhism spread to China because Asoka sent missionaries out from India.
7. The Great Wall of China was built to keep northern invaders out of China.
8. Which Chinese emperor connected the Great Wall?
9. Chinese rulers were considered divine, or god-like, but their mandate of Heaven (right to rule) lasted only as long as they remained good leaders.
10. Trade route connecting China to the Mediterranean world: the Silk Road Road
11. Contributions of Classical China include the civil exam system, a fabric called SILK (from worms), and porcelain a material used for pottery.



STANDARD WH.5 the Ancient Greeks

GREEK GEOGRAPHY

- 1. Large sea located south of Greece
- 2. Small sea located east of Greece

Med. terranean
Aegean
sea / coast

- 3. Prevented the Greeks from uniting and slowed travel and communication
- 4. Limited fertile land forced Greeks to use this for a living.

mountain

- 5. These were communities created along the coast of the Mediterranean; designed to send crops back to Greece.

colonies

GREEK ECONOMY and SOCIETY

- 1. name given to Greek culture

hellenic culture

- 2. Shifted from a

barter system to an economy that used currency



POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1. Name for a Greek city-state

polis

- 2. Greek cities were designed to encourage civic life and commercial (trade) life.
- 3. Why were colonies created along the Mediterranean Sea? over seas-trade & travel

was easy, ideal for growing crops

- 4. Different forms of Greek government

- a. Name for the rule of kings
- b. Rule by a few noble families
- c. Rule by a single leader, usually military
- d. Government by the people

oligarchy monarchy

- 5. What describes a Greek "citizen"

white male free

- 6. Three (3) groups of people with NO political rights in Greece:

women, slaves/foreigners + slaves

- 1. Two good tyrants who worked for reforms:

Pericles + Solon

- 2. Principles of Democracy:

a) vote

b) tax

c) service

SPARTA

- 1. ruled by an Oligarchy (small group)
- 2. society centered around the Spartan

military

GREEK MYTHOLOGY

- 1. Greek religion was

polytheistic

- 2. They used myths to explain

natural phenomena

- 3. Chief god

Zeus

- 4. the god of the sun

Apollis

- 5. Protector of Athens

Athena

- 1. Historical enemy of all Greek city-states

PERSIANS

- 2. Greeks who had a militaristic society

SPARTANS

- 3. War between the Greeks and the Persians

PERSIAN WAR

- 4. Greek city that grew in power and influence over its allies

PERICLES

- 5. Leader of Athens after the Persian War

PERICLES

- 6. Time period of growth and prosperity for Athens

THE GOLDEN AGE

- 7. War fought between 431 BC and 404 BC

PERSIAN WAR

- 8. The former ally but later an enemy of Athens

PERICLES

- 9. Building constructed at the time of Pericles

ACROPOLES

- 10. Writers of plays and dramas

TRAGEDY

- 11. Historians of Greece

HERODOTUS

- 12. Two famous epic poems by Homer

ILLIAD & ODYSSEY

- 13. Two scientists and physicians

ARISTOTEL & EUCLID

- 14. Two mathematicians

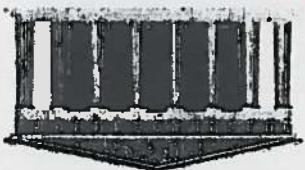
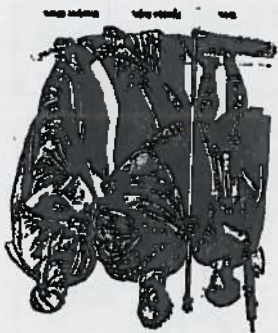
ARISTOTEL & EUCLID

- 15. Famous Greek philosopher; father of philosophy

PLATO & ARISTOTEL

- 16. Two students of the man listed in No. 15

- A Herodotus and Thucydides
- B Pythagoras and Euclid
- C Hippocrates and Archimedes
- D Pericles
- E Peloponnesian Wars
- F the Golden Age
- G the Age of Growth
- H Aeschylus and Sophocles
- I Socrates
- J Athens
- K Sparta
- L Iliad and Odyssey
- M Parthenon
- N Plato and Aristotle
- O Spartans
- P Persians
- Q Persian War



REASONS for the DECLINE OF "WESTERN EMPIRE" (In Rome)

- 1. Economy the cost of defending the empire
devaluation of money
- 2. Military the Legion weakened with more foreigners in the army
- 3. Moral decay less emphasis on the family
people lost faith in the superiority of Rome
- 4. Politics civil wars and poor caesars
- 5. Invasions barbarian tribes invaded the borders of the empire

SOLUTIONS

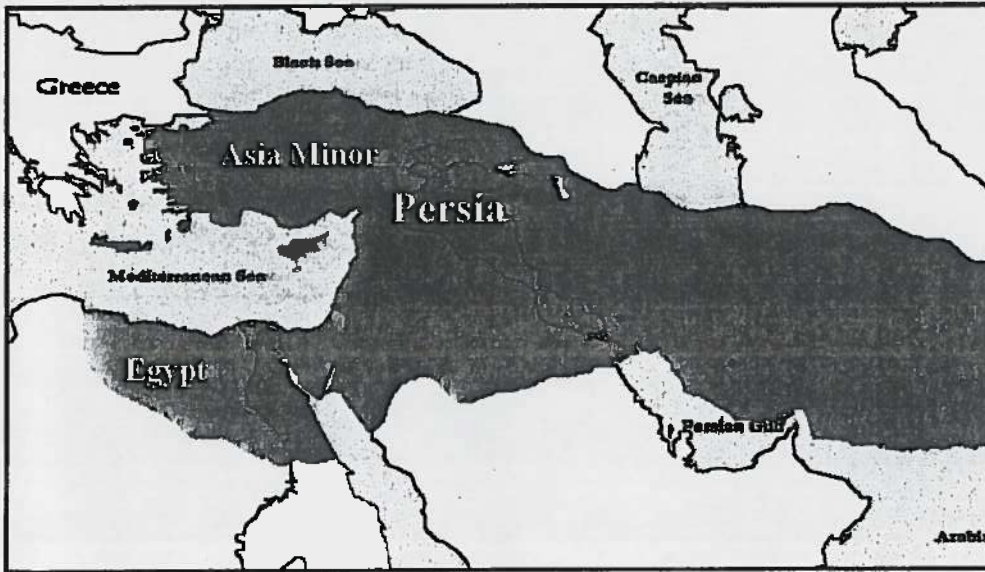
What did the Emperor Diocletian do to the empire because of its size ?

*split into West-Rome
East → Constantinople*

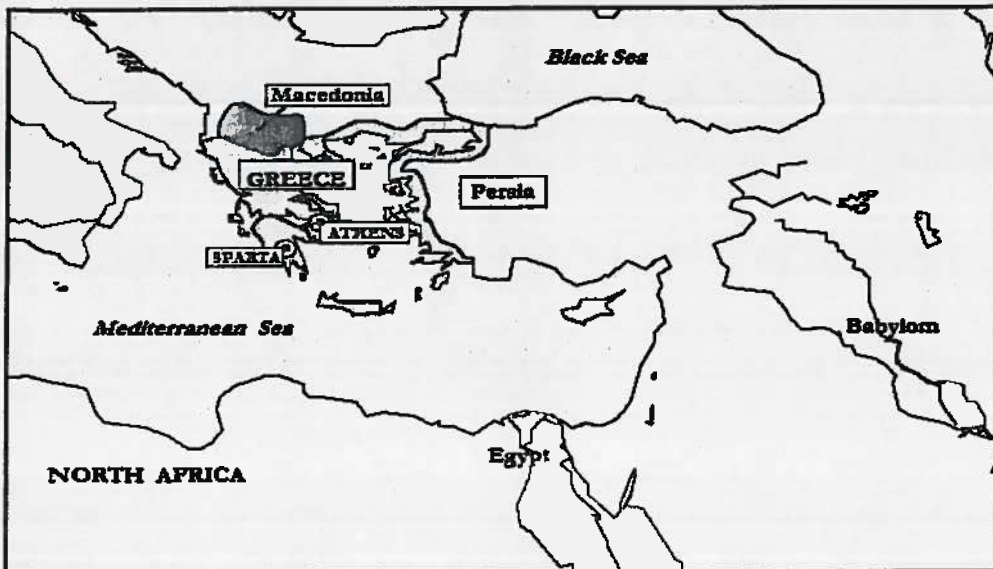
What eastern city did Constantine make the "new" capital of the Roman Empire?

What happened in 476 AD, that signaled the death and end of the Western Roman Empire?

*- Fall of Rome,
last emperor*

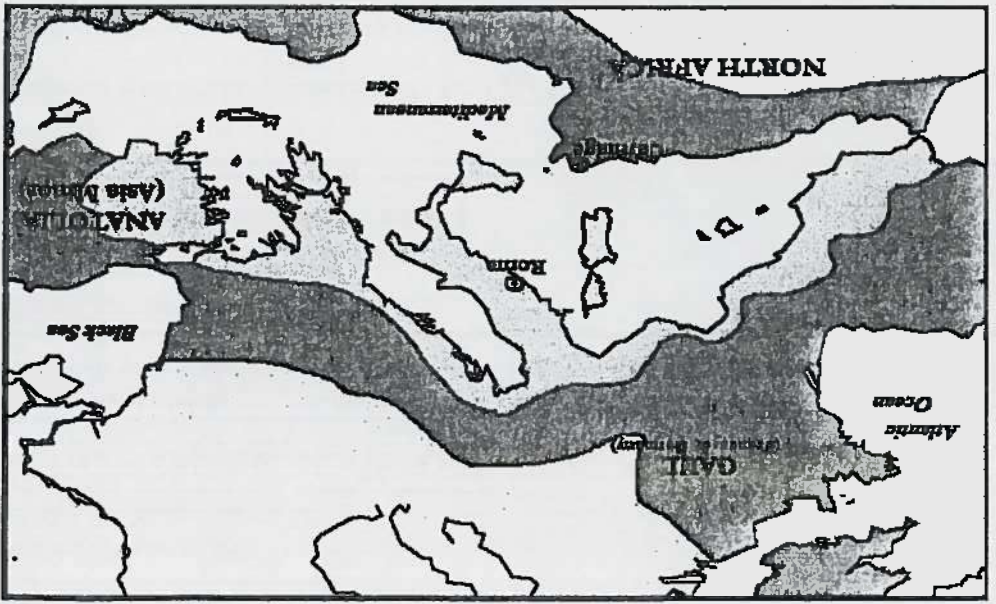


PERSIA
 - from Asia Minor to Egypt and east through the fertile Crescent.
 - Zoroastrianism – religion of later Persia.



GREECE
 - Surrounded by the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas.
 - Mountains *Bar*
 - west of Persia

500 BC... 48 BC the Roman Republic
 48 BC... AD 476 the Roman Empire



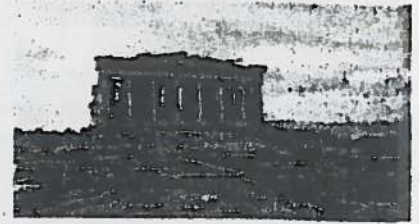
ROME
 -center of the Mediterranean world
 -formed at the time of the Greeks
 but became larger.

WORLD HISTORY (Pt1) SOL Review Packet

Greek Architecture can be seen in its styles of columns.

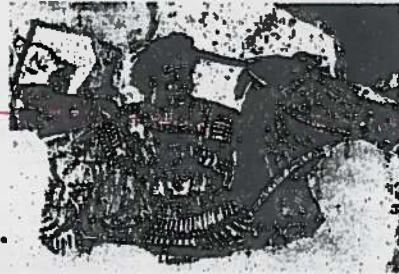
They are (in order)

- A) Doric B) Ionic C) Corinthian



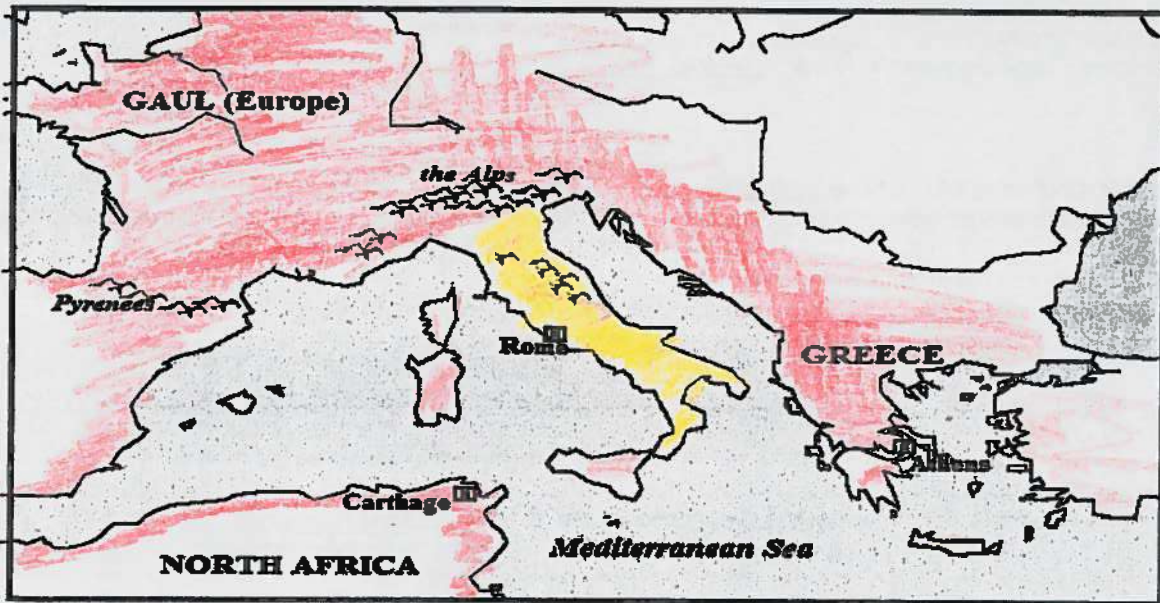
AGE of HELLENISTIC CULTURE

1. What empire was Phillip II king of? MACEDONIA
2. What civilization did he conquer before his death? Greece
3. Who was his famous son; a king and conqueror by age 23? Alexander the Great
4. What regions did this son conquer before he died? Egypt, Persia, to Indus Valley
5. What was Hellenistic culture and how did it spread? trade + conquest



Alexander the Great

STANDARD WH.8 the Roman Republic and Roman Empire



Color in the areas controlled under the Republic.

Color in the areas under the Empire.

Write in any and all appropriate answers to each question.

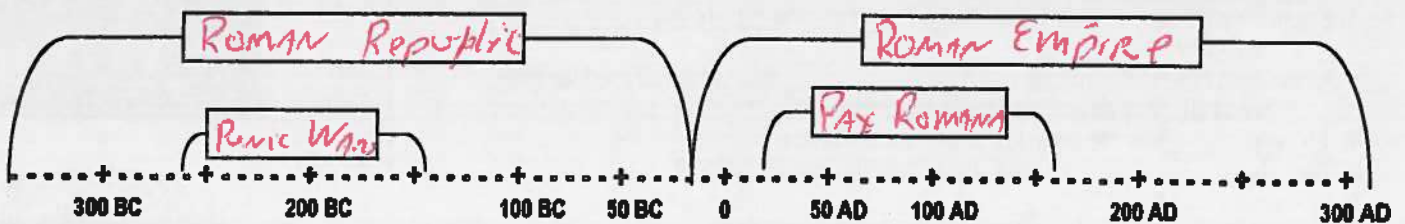
GEOGRAPHY of ROME

1. Rome's location, relative to the other Mediterranean people: central Italian
2. On what peninsula was Rome located? Apennines
3. Mountain range that protected Rome? Alps
4. What did the Mediterranean provide them? protection

Italian
Balkan
trade
protection
North Africa
Pyrenees

ROMAN TIMELINE

Write in the events that happened in their appropriate boxes.



The Roman Empire 44 BC to 476 AD
The Pax Romana

The Punic Wars 264 BC - 146 BC
The Roman Republic

STANDARD WH.6 the Roman Republic and Empire

SOCIAL STRUCTURE in the REPUBLIC

1. Class of Roman citizens considered noble

2. The majority of the population in Rome

3. Class of people with no rights; sold and bought

CITIZENSHIP

4. Groups allowed automatic citizenship

5. Duties of being a citizen

FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY

6. Another term for a Republic

7. Group of men elected to represent the people

8. Name for the two executive leaders of the republic

9. Recorded Roman laws

WAR and EXPANSION

10. Enemy of Rome in 264 B.C./ in North Africa

11. Leader of Rome's enemy

12. Name for the series of wars fought over control of the Mediterranean Sea

13. Region of Europe that Rome conquered

14. Islands in Northwest Europe conquered by Rome

- Public Wars
- Greece
- Military service
- Taxes
- Hannibal
- Plebeians
- Representative Democracy
- Patricians and Plebeians
- Slaves
- Gaul (France and Germany)
- Twelve Tables
- Britain
- Patricians
- Consuls
- Senate
- Carthage

CAUSES for the DECLINE and FALL of the REPUBLIC

Why did the Republic weaken and eventually change from a government of elected officials to an empire run by a single Emperor?

1. Spread of slavery led to large farms having cheap labor
2. Overcrowding in the cities led to sanitation and health problems
3. Need for money led to devaluing of money and high prices
4. Needs of the crowds led senators to promise things
5. Power struggles among senate led to Civil War

What emerged?

- 2 consul asked a 3rd to help serve (Craesus, Pompey and Julius) = the First Triumvirate
- this 3 consul leadership fell into civil war and Julius Caesar emerged as the surviving dictator
- Julius' nephew Augustus became the first accepted emperor after Julius' death
- Rome changed from a Republic to an Empire

1. The Pax Romana was a two hundred year Period of relative peace throughout the Roman Empire.

2. The social impact of the Pax Romana was a greater emphasis on the the family and a stability of the social classes.

3. The Roman economy was stabilized because they began using the same money and the military began protecting trade routes.

4. An aqueduct was a stone structure that carried mountain water to the cities. Examples of large architecture include the Forum and the gladiators fought

5. An example of a Roman road was the Way, which allowed for safer and faster movement throughout the empire.

6. The democratic idea of

7. The Roman proved that good health was related to cleanliness. Therefore most Romans went to

8. The Roman came from the

9. The democratic idea of

10. The Roman proved that good health was related to cleanliness. Therefore most Romans went to



- Pax
- Romans
- Aqueduct
- Colosseum
- Money
- Family
- Aeneid
- Applan
- Innocent
- Latin
- Public
- Baths
- Arch
- gully

