

1st Nine Weeks Review

1. What do the first four civilizations (Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China) all have in common? **All began by rivers**
2. Explain why the pharaoh in ancient Egypt was more than just a ruler? **Pharaohs were rulers and gods**
3. Monotheism vs. Polytheism (examples of each) **mono=one god (Judaism, Christianity); poly = many gods (Hinduism, Greek mythology)**
4. What is most important to remember about Hammurabi's Code? **1st written code of laws**
Where was it used? **Babylon**
What was its purpose? **To let people know the laws**
5. Why is the Phoenician alphabet so important? **It is the basis for our alphabet today.**
What else are the Phoenicians remembered for? **Great sea traders, purple**
6. What empire did Asoka rule and why is he remembered? **Mauryan (in India). He was a harsh warrior who conquered most of India and then became a Buddhist and was peaceful.**
7. How did Buddhism begin? **Siddhartha Guatama became known as the "enlightened one"**
8. Explain the Mandate of Heaven, who used it, and where? **The Zhou dynasty used it to rule China, they said God chose them to rule.**
9. Define polis: **city-state in ancient Greece**
What did geography have to do with the development of Greek polis? **They formed separately from one another because of mountains, islands, and lack of rivers**
10. Who were the 3 major Greek philosophers? **Socrates, Plato, Aristotle**
Did any other ancient civilizations have philosophers like Greece? **No**
11. Who was Alexander the Great and what are his greatest accomplishments? **Leader of Greece. He conquered much of the known world and spread Greek or Hellenistic culture to many places.**
12. What were the Twelve Tables in Ancient Rome and who did they affect? **Roman Laws that affected everyone, not just citizens.**
13. What religion began during the Roman Empire and what caused it to spread throughout the world? **Christianity; it spread because it became the official religion of Rome and Rome had a huge empire.**
14. Compare Julius Caesar to Augustus Caesar. **Julius ended democracy, became dictator of Rome, and was assassinated by Senators - Rome was violent; after Julius' death, Augustus became 1st Emperor of Rome and it was peaceful.**
15. List the major reasons for the decline and fall of the Western Roman Empire. **Poor leaders, bad economy, lots of invasions, natural disasters**

BYZANTINE EMPIRE and RISE OF RUSSIA

1. How did the Byzantine Empire form? **it was the Eastern part of Rome that survived after western Rome fell.**
2. What was Justinian's Code of Laws and why were they important? **Laws for Byzantine Empire, they were based on 12 Tables (Roman law), were used for 900 years, and are the basis for laws of many countries today.**

3. What was the capital of the Byzantine Empire and why was it so important? **Constantinople was important because of geography, it was located on major trade routes between Europe and Asia.**
4. What is the Hagia Sophia, who built it, and what happened to it? **Byzantine Church built by Justinian. It was turned into a mosque when the Muslim Turks conquered Constantinople.**
5. What was the official religion of the Byzantine Empire? **Christianity**
6. Explain how the Christian church split in 1054. **The Schism split the church into east (Orthodox) and west (Roman Catholic). This was the 1st split of the church.**
7. What group of people conquered the Byzantine Empire? **Ottoman Turks (Muslims)**
8. What country did the Byzantine Empire influence the most? **Russia**
9. What is a czar and who was the first one? **Russian leader; Ivan IV (the Terrible)**
10. Who was Genghis Khan, what group of people did he rule, and what did they conquer? **leader of the Mongols, conquered a huge empire in Asia including Russia and China.**

ISLAM

11. Who was the founder or prophet of Islam? **Muhammad**
What is the holiest city to Muslims? **Mecca**
12. Quickly explain each of the 5 pillars? **1. Belief in one god, Allah; Muhammad is prophet 2. Pray 5 times a day facing Mecca 3. Give to poor 4. Fasting during Ramadan 5. Trip to Mecca**
13. What two branches did Islam split into and why? **Sunni and Shia, argument over who should rule after Muhammad's death**
14. What do Judaism, Christianity and Islam all have in common? **Monotheistic, Believe in same god, Started in Middle East, similar stories about Abraham, Moses, Jesus.**
15. How did Islam spread to other parts of the world? **By peaceful trading and by forceful conquering**
16. Explain why Ibn Sina is considered the father of early modern medicine? **He wrote medical books, tested new medicines, and introduced the concept of quarantine (separating sick from healthy)**
17. Explain how historians compare the travels of Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo. **Ibn Battuta=Muslim from Middle East, Marco Polo=Christian from Europe. They both travelled and wrote books about where they went. People who read the books were interested in travelling to those places.**

AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS

18. What major development came from the Bantu migrations into southern Africa? **Iron weapons/tools**
19. How were the West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai alike? **They were all wealthy from trading gold and salt across the Sahara Desert**
20. Explain how Sundiata and Mansa Musa were important to Mali? **Sundiata=lion king, 1st ruler of Mali; Mansa Musa=Sundiata's grandson, made Mali big, rich, and famous. He went to Mecca and threw money in the streets along the way.**
What city in Mali was most important and why? **Timbuktu, Mansu Musa made it a Muslim learning center after going to Mecca.**
21. The unique African culture that rose from trade in East Africa was called what? **Swahili**

22. What was the capital of the Aztec empire and what is it called today? **Tenochtitlan, Mexico City**
23. The Mayans were the only culture in the Americas to develop what? **Writing**
24. Compare and contrast the Aztecs, Mayans, and Incas? **They were all in the Americas (Mayans/Aztecs in Mexico and Inca in South America), all polytheistic, and all farmers. Mayans disappeared but Aztec and Inca were conquered by the Spanish. Mayans had writing, but the others didn't**

THE MIDDLE AGES

25. Charlemagne was the most powerful ruler of what group of people? **Franks**
What title did the Pope give him? **Holy Roman Emperor or Emperor of the Romans**
Today, his empire would be mainly what country? **France**
26. Define: Feudalism **social, economic, political system based on exchange of land for services**
Why did the Feudal system develop? **For protection because there was no central government**
27. What was the role of the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages? **Most powerful group; political, economic and religious.**
28. Define: Crusades **a series of wars fought between Christians and Muslims over the Holy Land**
29. How did Pope Urban II persuade knights to become Crusaders? **He told them if they joined their sins would be forgiven and if they died they would go straight to heaven. He promised adventure and riches.**
30. List some of the major results of the Crusades. **Christians lost, trade increased, cultural diffusion increased, feudal system weakened, church lost power, kings gained power**
31. As trade increased after the Crusades, what effect did it have on towns and cities? **They got bigger**
32. What was the Black Death? **Bubonic plague, disease**
Where did it come from? **Asia**
How did it spread? **Fleas on rats, by trading ships moving from city to city**
What did it lead to? **1/3 of Europe died, feudal system ended, people lost faith in God**
****it changed the way people lived and worked**