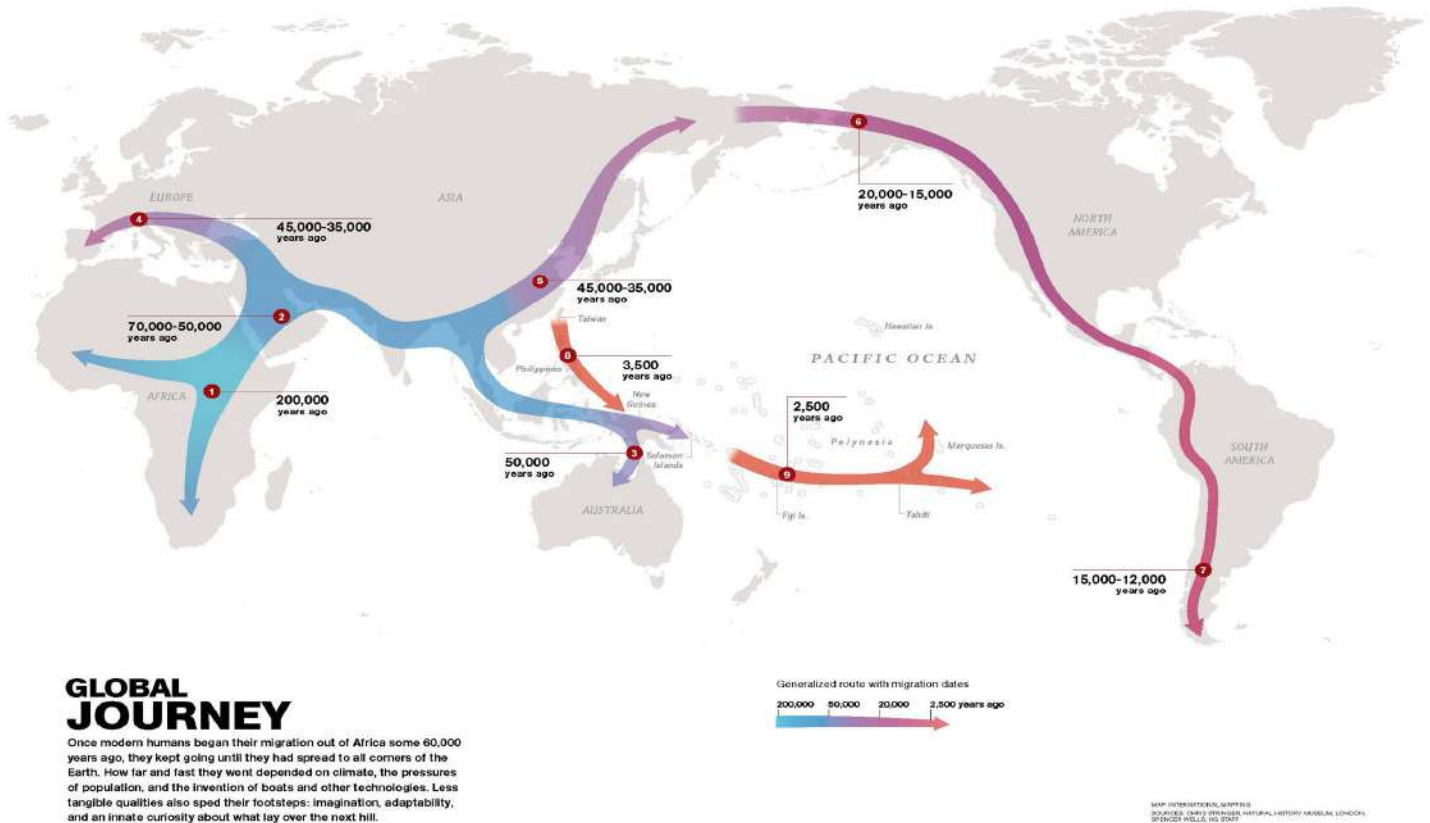


Name (please print): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**APWH | Prologue: History before 1200 C.E.**

Directions: For each reading section answer the reading questions that follow using specific details. *It is imperative that you complete your readings thoughtfully and independently. Feel free to add in another source or two given the chance.*



<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/media/global-human-journey/>

Part 1	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Human Development to c. 600 B.C.E. The First Migrations</b></p> <p><b>APWH-Modern course themes: <i>Social Interaction (SI)</i> , <i>Governance (G)</i>, <i>Humans &amp; the Environment (HE)</i>, <i>Cultural Development and Interaction (CDI)</i>, <i>Economic Systems (ES)</i>, and <i>Technology &amp; Innovation (TI)</i></b></p>
	<p><u>Directions:</u> Use each of the course themes, listed above, <i>at least once</i> when answering all the following (except where noted).</p> <p>1. Define or describe each of the following words/phrases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Interaction:</li> <li>Governance:</li> <li>Environment:</li> <li>Culture:</li> <li>Economics:</li> <li>Technological Innovation:</li> </ol>

**2. The first modern humans:**

- a. SI:
- b. G:
- c. HE:
- d. CDI:
- e. ES:
- f. TI:

**3. Define Patriarchy:****4. The Agricultural Revolution:**

- a. SI:
- b. G:
- c. HE:
- d. CDI:
- e. ES:
- f. TI:

**5. Define Civilization:****6. The First Civilizations**

- a. SI:
- b. G:
- c. HE:
- d. CDI:
- e. ES:
- f. TI:

**7. List two significant details for each of the following areas:**

- a. Mesopotamia
- b. Egypt
- c. Indus River Valley
- d. China
- e. Non-River Valley Civilizations

**8. Using an outside source, list the major characteristics of a civilization:****9. List key facts about Hinduism:**

**10. What is Zoroastrianism:**

**11. List key facts about Judaism:**

**Part 2****The Classical Era, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E.**

**1. Define Empire:**

**2. Name the empires that came from the following regions:**

- a. Western Eurasia:
- b. Southern Asia:
- c. Eastern Asia:
- d. Mesoamerica:

**3. Great trading networks, both land and maritime, fostered the development of great cities. Name five and list what country they would be found in today:**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

**4. Name three significant trading networks during this era:**

- a.
- b.
- c.

5. **The Beginning and Spread of Buddhism:**
  - a. SI:
  - b. G:
  - c. HE:
  - d. CDI:
  - e. ES:
  - f. TI:
  
6. **What do many historians consider the most significant legacy of the Zhou Dynasty in China?**
  
  
7. **Discuss the '5 Ws' regarding Confucianism:**
  - a. **Who was Confucius?**
  - b. **Where did he make his mark?**
  - c. **What were his beliefs?**
  - d. **When did he live?**
  - e. **Why did his beliefs become so significant during his time and/or after his death?**
  
  
8. **What is Daoism?**
  
  
9. **How is Daoism similar, yet different, to Buddhism?**
  
  
  
10. **What are some of the accomplishments of the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.E. – 207 B.C.E.) of China?**
  - a. **Why are the Qin considered a dynasty if they only lasted fourteen years?**
  - b. **EXTENSION: What is legalism?**
  
  
11. **The Han Dynasty (206 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.):**
  - a. SI:
  - b. G:
  - c. HE:
  - d. CDI:
  - e. ES:
  - f. TI:

**The Classical Era, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E. (continued)****Civilizations of Western Eurasia and Christianity****1. Discuss the '5 Ws' for the Persian Empire.**

- a. Who are some of the great rulers of the Persian Empire?
- b. Where was the epicenter of the Persian Empire using political boundaries of the twenty-first century?
- c. What did the Persian Empire accomplish?
- d. When did the Persian Empire exist?
- e. Why does the Persian Empire matter?

**2. Discuss the '5 Ws' for the Roman Republic and Empire.**

- a. Who are some of the great rulers of the Persian Empire?
- b. Where was the epicenter of the Persian Empire using political boundaries of the twenty-first century?
- c. What did the Persian Empire accomplish?
- d. When did the Persian Empire exist?
- e. Why does the Persian Empire matter?

**3. *Rome's most enduring legacy was not in its military or its engineering achievements. It was in religion (xlix)***

- a. Why would some justify the above statement?
- b. Why would some refute the statement?

**4. The Beginning and Spread of Christianity:**

- a. SI:
- b. G:
- c. HE:
- d. CDI:
- e. ES:
- f. TI:

**5. Discuss the '5 Ws' for the Byzantine Empire.**

- a. Who was the greatest ruler of the Byzantine Empire?
- b. Where was the epicenter of the Byzantine Empire using political boundaries of the twenty-first century?
- c. What did the Byzantine Empire accomplish?
- d. When did the Byzantine Empire exist?
- e. Why does the Byzantine Empire matter?

**Early American Civilizations**

**1. Where is Teotihuacan?**

**2. Why does the city of Teotihuacan matter?**

**3. Discuss the '5 Ws' for the Mayans.**

- a. Who are the Mayans?
- b. Where was the epicenter of the Mayan Civilization using political boundaries of the twenty-first century?
- c. What were the Mayans known for?
- d. When did the Mayan Civilization exist?
- e. Why does the Mayan Civilization matter?

<b>The Classical Era, c. 600 B.C.E. to c. 600 C.E. (continued)</b>	
	<p><b>Comparisons in the Classical Age</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are some of the traits that empires that emerged between 600 B.C.E. and 600 C.E. shared?</li> <li>2. Describe the early trading networks.</li> <li>3. What are the major reasons why the great classical empires declined?               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.</li> <li>b.</li> <li>c.</li> <li>d.</li> <li>e.</li> <li>f.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Postclassical Civilizations, c. 600-c. 1200</b>
	<p><i>The decline of classical civilizations was marked by a century or more of declines in trade, intellectual innovation and social stability...new centralized states that promoted peace and prosperity emerged to replace them...trade intensified after 600 C.E. as networks of exchange widened and became more powerful [however] this exchange came with a high price [as] deadly diseases also spread along these same pathways.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The three major trading networks listed below prospered. What areas were connected by each and what were some of the significant goods and ideas that were spread?           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Silk Roads:</li> <li>b. The Indian Ocean:</li> <li>c. The Trans-Saharan:</li> </ol> <p><b>The Spread of Islam</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Discuss the '5 Ws' for the origins and spread of Islam.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Who was Muhammad?</li> <li>b. Where was the epicenter of the Islamic faith during the life of Muhammad using political boundaries of the twenty-first century?</li> <li>c. What caused the division within the Islamic faith?</li> <li>d. When did the Islamic belief system begin?</li> <li>e. Why was the Islamic civilization able to spread rather easily?</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Define Dar-al Islam:</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

4. Discuss the '5 Ws' for the Abbasids.

- a. Who were the Abbasids?
- b. Where was the epicenter of the Islamic Civilization under the Abbasids using political boundaries of the twenty-first century?
- c. What was the fate of non-Muslims under Abbasid rule ?
- d. When did the Abbasid Dynasty begin, and fall ?
- e. Why does the Abbasid Dynasty matter?

## China

*After the Han Dynasty declined in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century [C.E.], China suffered three centuries of turmoil and disunity. However, after that, China experienced several centuries of growth (lvi).*

1. Why does the Sui Dynasty (581 – 618 C.E.) matter?

2. The Tang Dynasty (618 – 907):

- a. SI:
- b. G:
- c. HE:
- d. CDI:
- e. ES:
- f. TI:

3. Why does the Song Dynasty (960-1279) matter?

## Japan

1. Describe the social, political, cultural, and economic make-up of Japan between 800 – 1200.



**Africa**

1. Between 600 and 1200 most people in sub-Saharan Africa lived under what type of political rule?
2. Why does the Bantu migration (c. 1000 B.C.E. and 1500 C.E.) matter?
3. What is the legacy of the Kingdom of Ghana (c. 700-c. 1240)?
4. What was the Great Zimbabwe?

**South Asia and Southeast Asia**

1. What happened in parts what we call India today after the fall of the Gupta Empire in 550 C.E.
2. Why did India become the hub of Indian Ocean trade?
3. What impact did religion and trade have on Southeast Asia?
4. What was the significance of the Malay peninsula?

**Europe**

1. "The Postclassical period saw a dramatic shift in Europe (lix)," why?
2. What happened to European trade during the postclassical period?
3. What happened to the Christian Church in 1054?
4. What long-term effects of the Crusades on the Europeans?

**The Americas**

1. What caused the Mayans to abandon most of their cities?
  
2. What was the name of the American civilization, located near present-day St. Louis, that flourished between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries?
  
3. Why do the Toltecs matter?

**The World in 1200**

*By 1200, much of the world had recovered from the decline of the classical civilizations. In many regions, new states were emerging that were promoting trade and the transfer of ideas among regions, for example (Ixi):*

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

1. Define nomad:
  
2. What little-known group of nomads from Central Asia would spend life in Eurasia?
  
3. Using present-day cities approximate the north, south, east and west boundaries of the empire that was amassed by the nomadic group mentioned above.
  - a. Northern Border
  
  - b. Southern Border
  
  - c. Eastern Border
  
  - d. Western Border
  
4. What would eventually initiate the opening of the Atlantic Ocean Trade Network?