

# Unit 1 Packet

## c. 8000 BCE- c. 600 BCE

Trusted online sources:

-apworldipedia.com

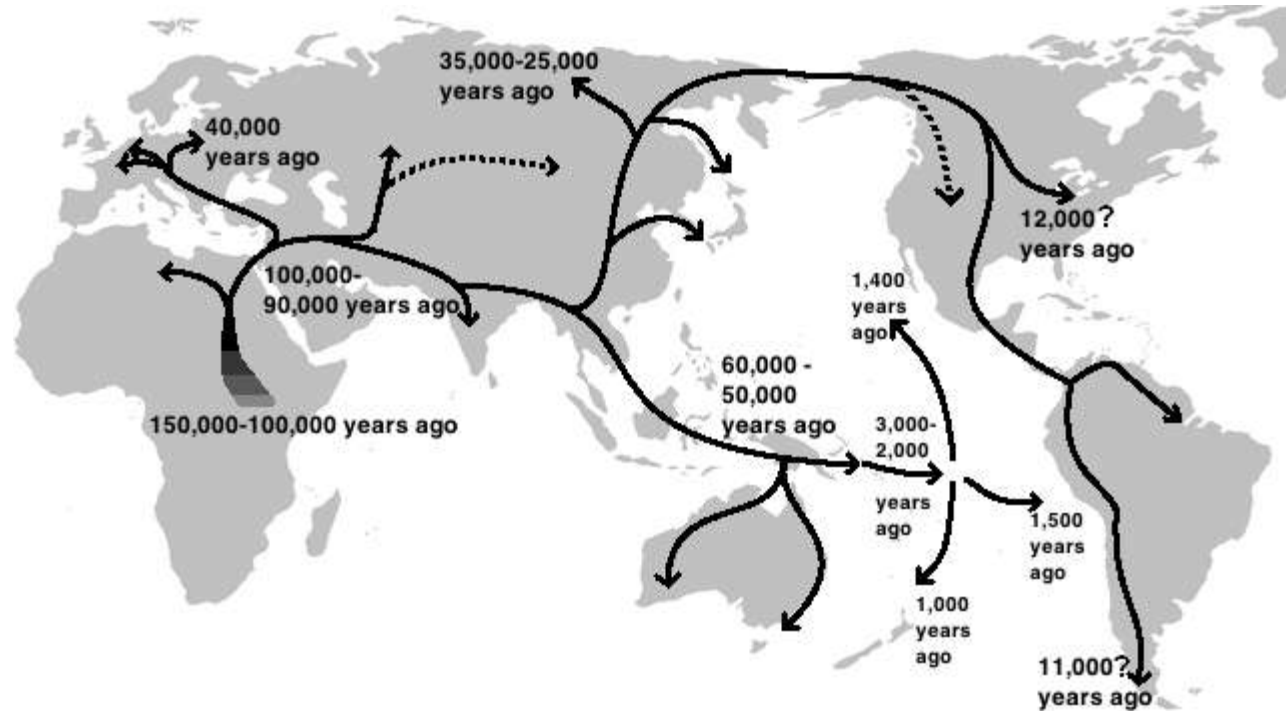
-freeman-pedia.com/overview2

-<http://www.historyworld.net/default.asp>

## Key Concept 1.1

# Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

I. During the Paleolithic era, hunting-foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.



Where did the first humans originate? **EAST AFRICA ("Out of Africa" Movement)**

# A. What diverse and sophisticated tools were developed by humans to adapt to their new environments?

Tool Name	Purpose: List at least 2 uses for each
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>SANITATION [MAKES FOOR EASIER TO DIGEST] (6)</u></li><li>• <u>TO CREATE ASHES FOR FERTILIZER (8)</u></li></ul>
Weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>POLISHED OR GROUND STONE HEADS WERE USED TO WORK THE SOIL (8)</u></li><li>• <u>SHARP STONE CHIPS EMBEDDED IN BONE OR WOODEN HANDLES WERE USED TO CUT GRASS (8)</u></li><li>• <u>MESOPOTAMIANS USED MOLTEN BRONZE TO CREATE WEAPONS (23)</u></li></ul>

B. Economic structures focused on small kinship groups of hunting/foraging bands that could make what they needed to survive. However, not all groups were self-sufficient; they engaged in trade that exchanged people, ideas, and goods.

**\*\*The Paleolithic Era was characterized by simple tools and nomadic groups of people who hunted and foraged for food.**

## Key Concept 1.2

# The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies

I. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social systems.

Neolithic Revolution = Agricultural Revolution

A. Label the following early permanent agricultural settlements on the map below:

Mesopotamia

Nile River Valley

Sub-Saharan Africa

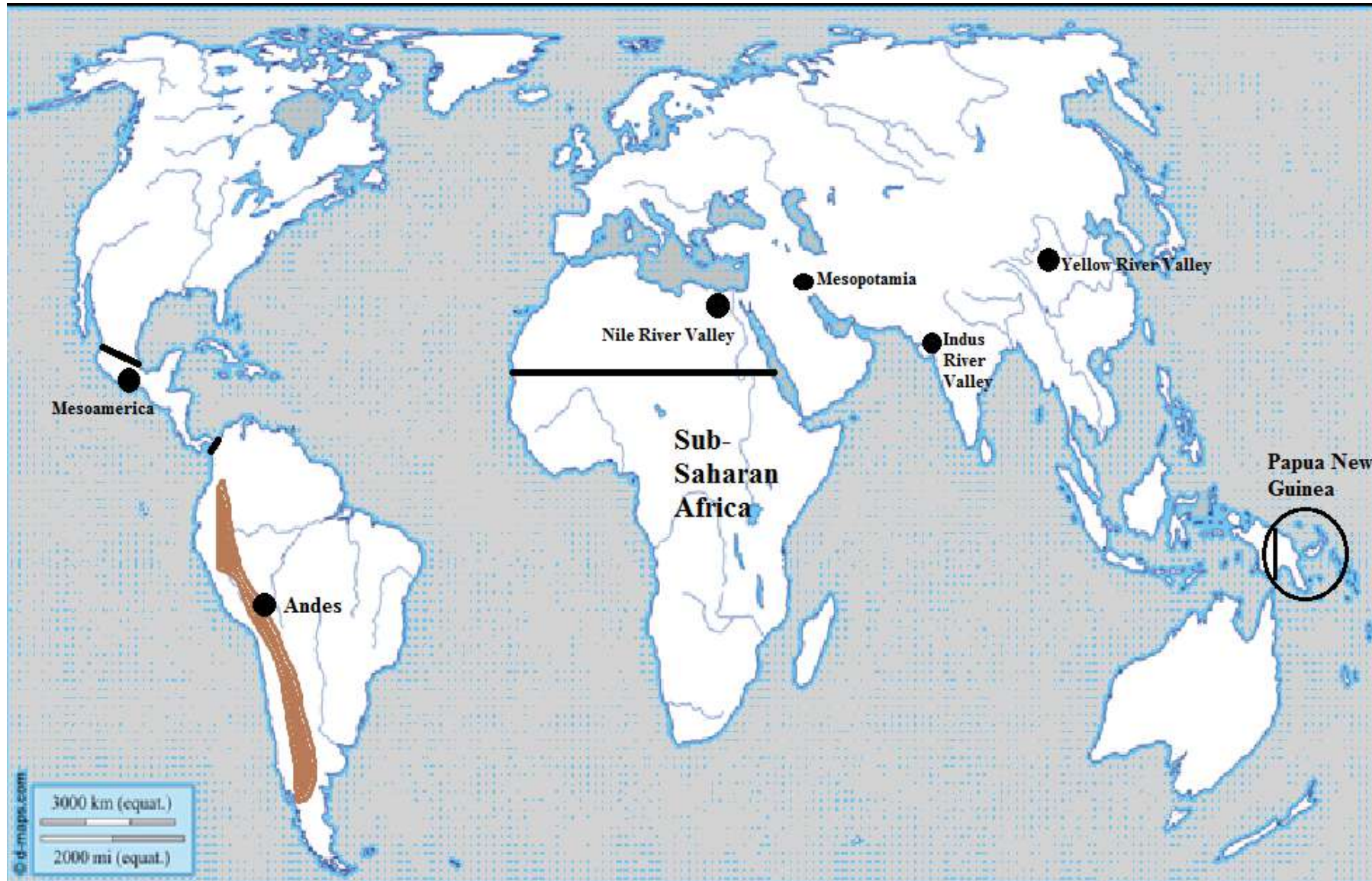
Indus River Valley

Yellow River Valley

Mesoamerica

Andes

Papua New Guinea





B. From the settlements listed above, identify a locally available plant or animal that was domesticated.

<b>Mesopotamia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Sheep, goat, and pig</b></li></ul>
<b>Nile River Valley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cattle, sheep, and goats</b></li><li>• <b>Millet, barley, wheat, lentils, chickpea</b></li></ul>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cattle, sheep, goats</b></li><li>• <b>Bananas, coffee, yams</b></li></ul>
<b>Indus River Valley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cattle, sheep</b></li><li>• <b>Barley, rice</b></li></ul>
<b>Yellow River Valley</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Pigs, chicken, dogs</b></li><li>• <b>Millet, soybean, rice</b></li></ul>
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Goats, sheep, pig, cattle</b></li><li>• <b>Yam, bananas, sugarcane</b></li></ul>
<b>Mesoamerica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Duck, dogs, and turkey</b></li><li>• <b>Maize, beans, squash,</b></li></ul>
<b>Andes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Llama, alpaca, guinea pig</b></li><li>• <b>Potatoes</b></li></ul>

# Define the following terms:

- Agriculture:

**the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.**

- Irrigation:

**the method in which water is supplied to plants at regular intervals for agriculture.**

- Domestication:

**the process of adapting wild plants and animals for human use.**

- What effect did agriculture have on the environment?

**The environmental impact of agriculture involves a variety of factors from the soil, to water, the air, animal and soil diversity, people, plants, and the food itself. Some of the environmental issues that are related to agriculture are climate change, deforestation, irrigation problems, pollutants, soil degradation, and waste.**

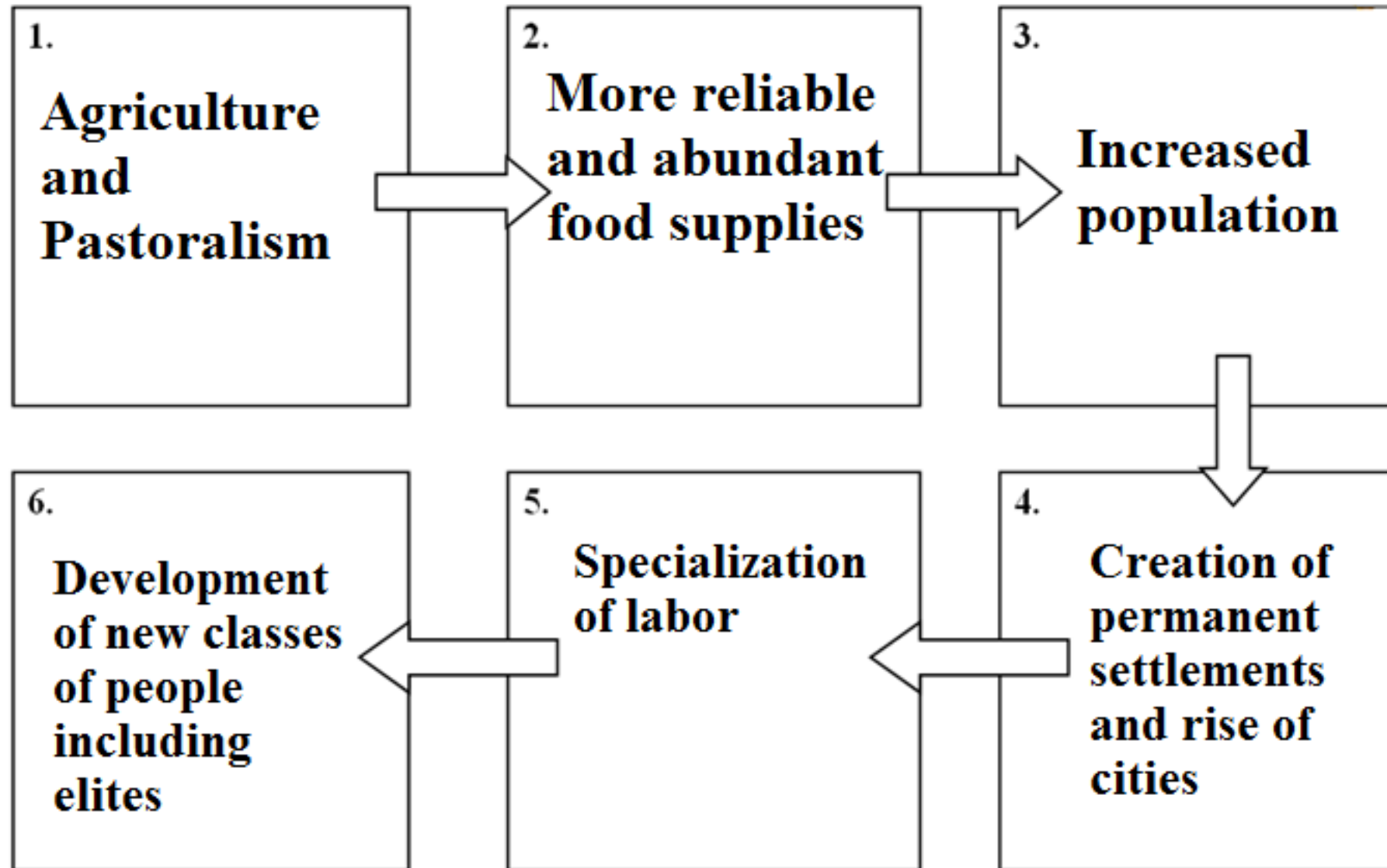
C. Define Pastoralism:

**the branch of agriculture concerned with the raising of livestock**

What **impact** did overgrazing have on Afro-Eurasian lands?

**Overgrazing led to the erosion of grasslands.**

II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies. Put the following chain of events in order: creation of permanent settlements and rise of cities, specialization of labor, more reliable and abundant food supplies, development of new classes of people including elites, increased population.



A. Explain how these technological innovations improved agricultural production, trade, and/or transportation:

Innovation	Impact on agricultural production, trade, and/or transportation
Pottery	<b><u>Agricultural production:</u> protected stored foods better from moisture and dust</b>
Plows	<b><u>Agricultural production:</u> Dig furrows for planting seed and for irrigation</b>
Woven Textiles	<b><u>Trade:</u> Mesopotamia used textiles to trade with peoples living in present- day Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Oman, and Afghanistan. (17)</b>
Metallurgy (metalworking)	<b><u>Agricultural production:</u> Bronze was used to make tools such as plows, sickles, and axes</b>
Wheels/wheeled vehicles	<b><u>Trade:</u> Narrow carts were used to pull objects over long distances</b> <b><u>Agricultural Production:</u> Carts attached to animals were used to pull plows over fields.</b> <b><u>Transportation:</u> Wheeled vehicles were used mostly to transport objects but after spokes were added (2500 BCE) they became much faster and were used for human travel.</b>

B. In both pastoralist and agrarian societies, elite groups accumulated wealth, creating more hierarchical social structures and promoting patriarchal forms of social organization.

What is patriarchy?	<b>a system of society or government in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.</b>
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## Key Concept 1.3

# The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies

I. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished. Identify these core and foundational civilizations that developed in diverse geographic and environmental settings:

Mesopotamia	Tigris and Euphrates River Valley
Nile River Valley	Ancient Egypt
Indus River Valley	Harappa and Mahenjo- Daro
Yellow River Valley	Shang and Zhou Dynasties
Mesoamerica	Olmeecs
Andes	Chavin



II. The first states emerged within core civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Nile Valley.

A. Early states were often led by a ruler who was believed to have divine support and/or who was supported by the military. For the civilizations listed below, explain how their ruler justified their power:

<div>China (Xia and Shang)</div> <div>(look up ‘mandate of heaven’)</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The ruler had been chosen by the supreme deity and would retain his backing as long as he served as a wise, principled, and energetic guardian of his people</li><li>• Proof of divine favor was the prosperity and the stability of the kingdom</li><li>• If the ruler misbehaved his power could be withdrawn</li></ul> <div>(Textbook 43)</div>
<div>Egyptian Civilization</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pharaoh was “god on Earth”</li><li>• His rule ensured the welfare and prosperity of the country</li></ul> <div>(Textbook 25)</div>
<div>Mesopotamia</div> <div>(Sumer)</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some kings claimed divinity but this concept did not take root</li><li>• Normally the king portrayed himself as the deity’s earthly representation</li></ul> <div>(Textbook 16)</div>

B. As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated — including the Hittites, who had access to iron — had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations. These states were able to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.

- Explain how having greater access to resources, more food, and population growth lead to states taking over surrounding territories and states:
  - **The production of agriculture and other essential resources led to an increase in population. An increase in population meant that these states would have to expand into surrounding territories. The expansion was made possible because the people had sustainability.**

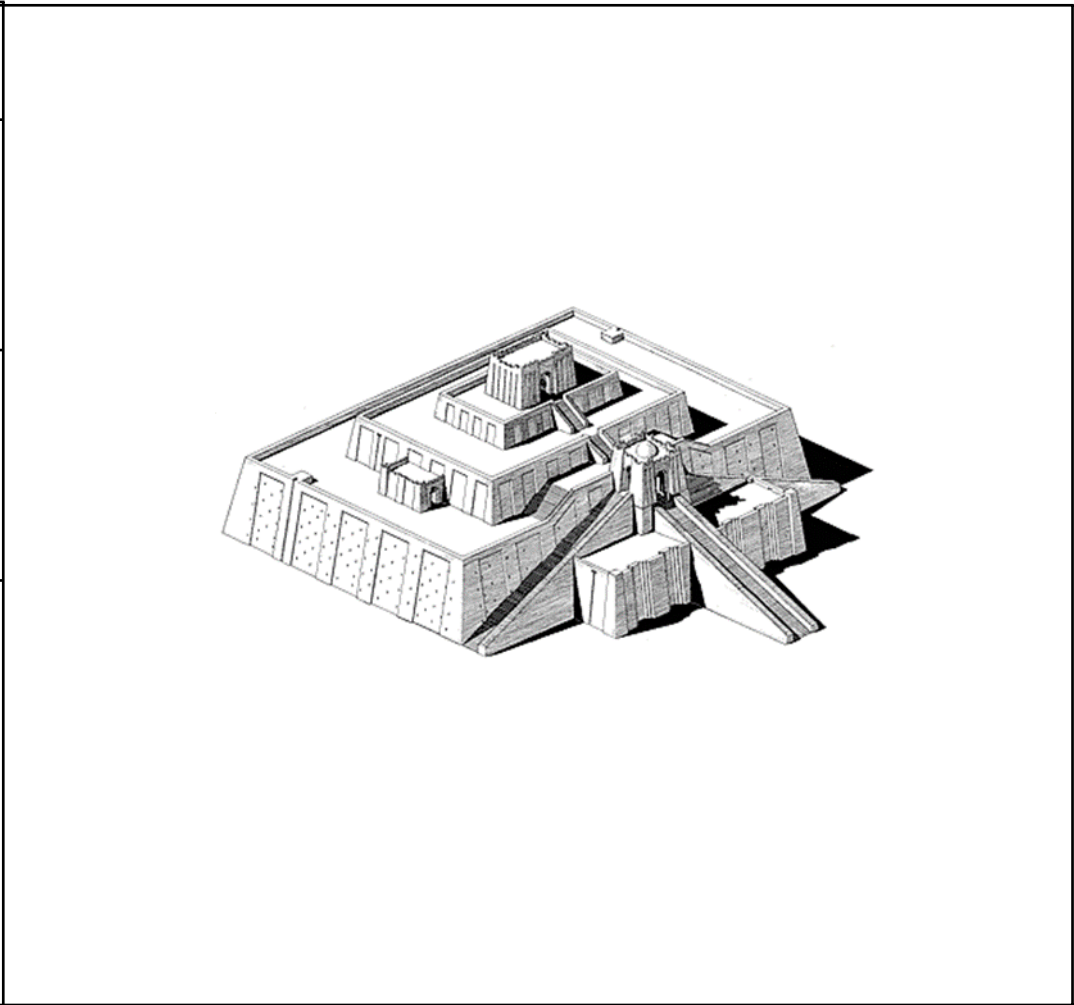
C. Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of *new weapons* and *modes of transportation* that transformed warfare in agrarian civilizations. Explain the impact of these weapons and modes of transportation:

Weapon (compound bow, iron weapons)	<p><u>Compound bow</u>- Compound bows were a serious advance over the simple bows that were previously used. They allowed archers to hit targets with more accuracy and force. (contributed to the military success of empires in Egypt, Anatolia, and Mesopotamia in the period 1500 – 1000 BCE)</p> <p><u>Iron weapons</u>- Iron weapons stayed sharp and easily shattered bronze weapons. Armies brandishing these weapons had a significant advantage over armies using stone or other metals. Because its production required additional technological skills, iron-making skills were kept secret by those who first learned how to make it. But it was iron that allowed for the first major wars of territorial expansion.</p>
Mode of Transportation (chariot, horseback riding)	<p><u>Chariot</u>- Soldiers and government agents could cover great distances quickly, and swift, maneuverable horse- drawn chariots became the premier instrument of war (66) (contributed to the military success of empires in Egypt, Anatolia, and Mesopotamia in the period 1500 – 1000 BCE)</p> <p><u>Horseback riding</u>- The speed of travel and communication made possible by horses contributed to the creation of large states and empires</p>

III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through law, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.

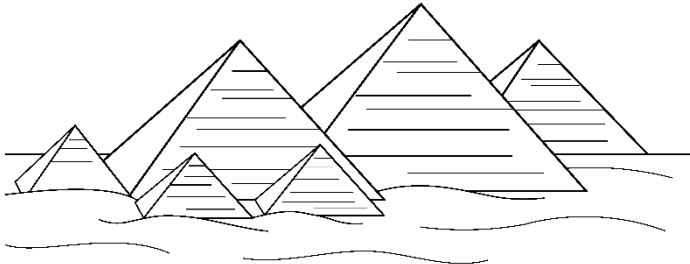
A. Complete the grid below as examples of monumental architecture and urban planning amongst early civilizations:

<div>Identify/Label</div> <div>Ziggurat</div>
<div>What civilization created it?</div> <div>Mesopotamia</div>
<div>Approximately when was it created?</div> <div>c. 2900 BCE</div>
<div>What purpose does it serve?</div> <div>Place for religious practice and rituals</div>



III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through law, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.

A. Complete the grid below as examples of monumental architecture and urban planning amongst early civilizations:

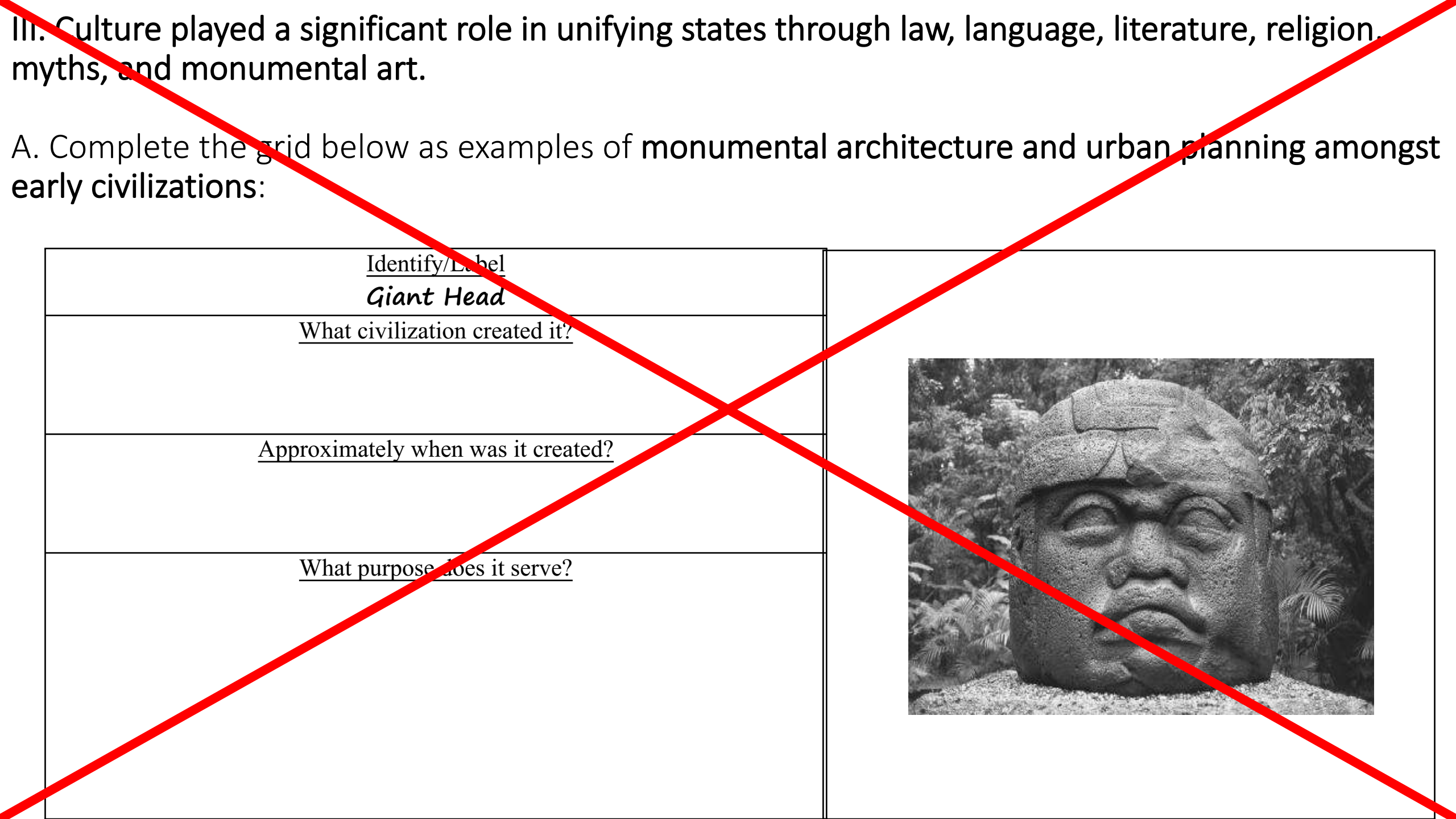
<div>Identify/Label</div> <div>Pyramid</div>	
<div>What civilization created it?</div> <div>Ancient Egypt</div>	
<div>Approximately when was it created?</div> <div>2630 BCE</div>	
<div>What purpose does it serve?</div> <div>Served as a place for carrying out funerary rites, location of royal tomb, and sustained the kings' spirit in the afterlife.</div>	

III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through law, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.

A. Complete the grid below as examples of monumental architecture and urban planning amongst early civilizations:


<u>Identify/Label</u> <i>Terra Cotta Army</i>
<u>What civilization created it?</u>  <b>Qin dynasty (China)</b>
<u>Approximately when was it created?</u>  <b>c. 220 BCE</b>
<u>What purpose does it serve?</u>  <b>To protect the Emperor in his afterlife.</b>



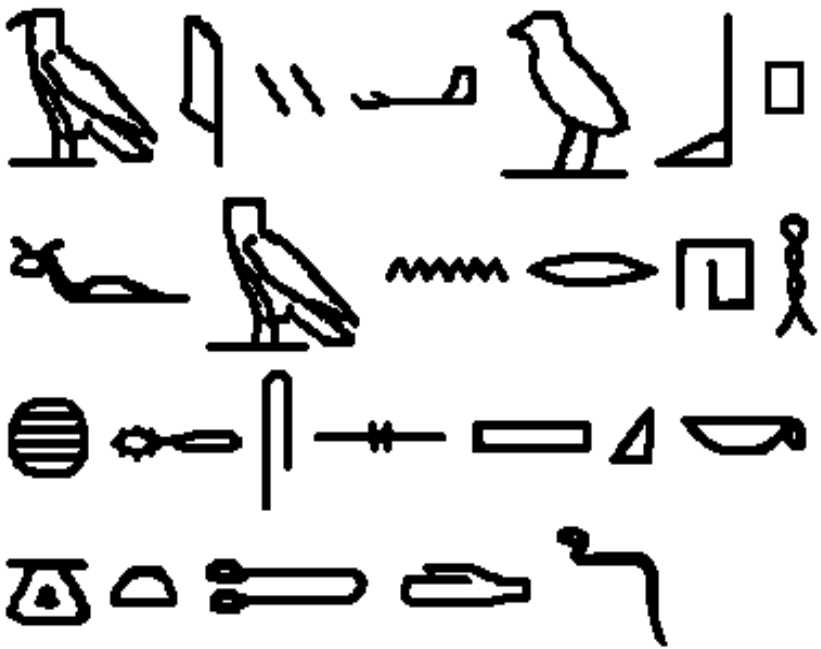


III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through law, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.

A. Complete the grid below as examples of **monumental architecture and urban planning amongst early civilizations**:

<u>Identify/Label</u> <i>Giant Head</i>	
<u>What civilization created it?</u>	
<u>Approximately when was it created?</u>	
<u>What purpose does it serve?</u>	

**B. Systems of record keeping arose independently in all early civilizations and subsequently spread.** Complete the grid below as examples of systems of record keeping: (Options: cuneiform, hieroglyphics, alphabets, quipu)

<u>Type of Writing System</u>  <b>Hieroglyphics</b>	
<u>What civilization created it?</u>  <b>Ancient Egypt</b>	
<u>Identify a unique characteristic of the writing system</u>  <i>Used pictographs</i>	



Type of Writing System

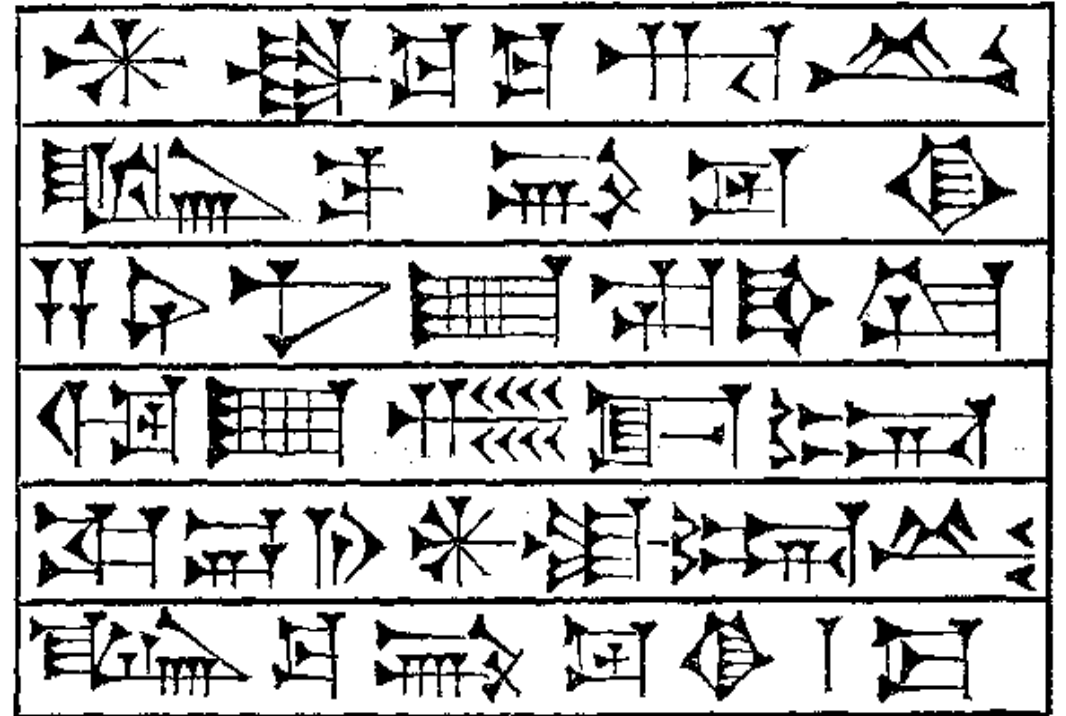
**Cuneiform**

What civilization created it?

**Mesopotamia (Sumerian)**

Identify a unique characteristic of the writing system

*Used wedge-shaped writing*



Type of Writing System

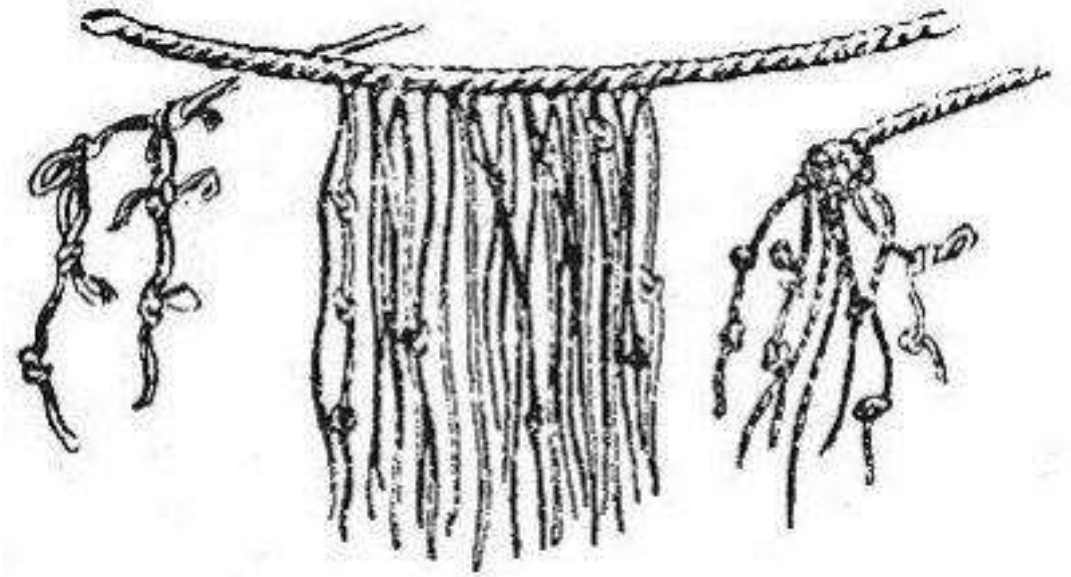
**Quipu**

What civilization created it?

**Chavin (Andes)**

Identify a unique characteristic of the writing system

*Used knots tied in ropes*



C. What are some aspects about the Code of Hammurabi that show it was an example of a developed legal code that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments over people?

- Through analyzing the text of the Code of Hammurabi, it can be determined that the laws were made to establish justice and fairness, bring about the rule of righteousness, and protect the weak from the strong.
- However, the rich and poor, men and women, and elites and commoners were treated differently under the law, which deepened social hierarchy.
- The laws created the idea that the king is the only one with earthly powers, and all must obey him and his "God-sent" laws.

# Excerpt of Hammurabi's Code #1:

If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out. [ An eye for an eye ] ...If he put out the eye of a man's slave, or break the bone of a man's slave, he shall pay one-half of a gold mina.

*Explain this law in your own words. Do we have a similar law in the U.S.? If so, what is it?*

- **If you are of a lower social standing, whatever you do will be done to you. However, if you are of a higher standing your penalty will be a simple fine.**
- **In the United States the fifth through the eighth amendments are the rights of the accused. These rights protect you if you have committed or are accused of committing a crime.**

## Excerpt of Hammurabi's Code #2:

If fire break out in a house, and someone who comes to put it out cast his eye upon the property of the owner of the house, and take the property of the master of the house, he shall be thrown into that self-same fire.

*Explain this law in your own words. Do we have a similar law in the U.S.? If so, what is it?*

- **If a “fireman” takes property from a burning house, he will be...**
- **It is illegal in the United States to steal the property of others.**

D. Complete the grid below to identify how new religious beliefs that developed during this period, continued to have strong influences in later periods:

	Vedic Religions	Hebrew monotheism	Zoroastrianism
Theism (mono, poly, etc)	Poly	Mono	Mono
Relative Location	Indus River Valley (Harappa)	Mesopotamia	Iran
Approx. Founding	c. 1750 BCE	c. 1000 BCE	c. 1000 BCE
Religious Text(s)	four Vedas	Hebrew Bible	Avestan

D. Complete the grid below to identify how new religious beliefs that developed during this period, continued to have strong influences in later periods:

	Vedic Religions	Hebrew monotheism	Zoroastrianism
Key God(s)	Indra	God	Ahura Mazda
Key Figures/Prophets	Rishis Narayana	Abraham	Zoroaster Zarathushtra
Moral Philosophy/Main Idea	Consisted of four collections of mantras, each associated with a particular priest or aspect of ritual: Rig Veda (Wisdom of the Verses); Sama Veda (Wisdom of the Chants); Yajur Veda (Wisdom of the Sacrificial Formulas); and Atharva Veda (Wisdom of the Atharvan Priests).	the belief in the existence of one deity. Come together in the oneness or uniqueness of God.	the world is similar to a battlefield and that life is a battle between good and evil and that the human’s mission is to fight back against all evil forces



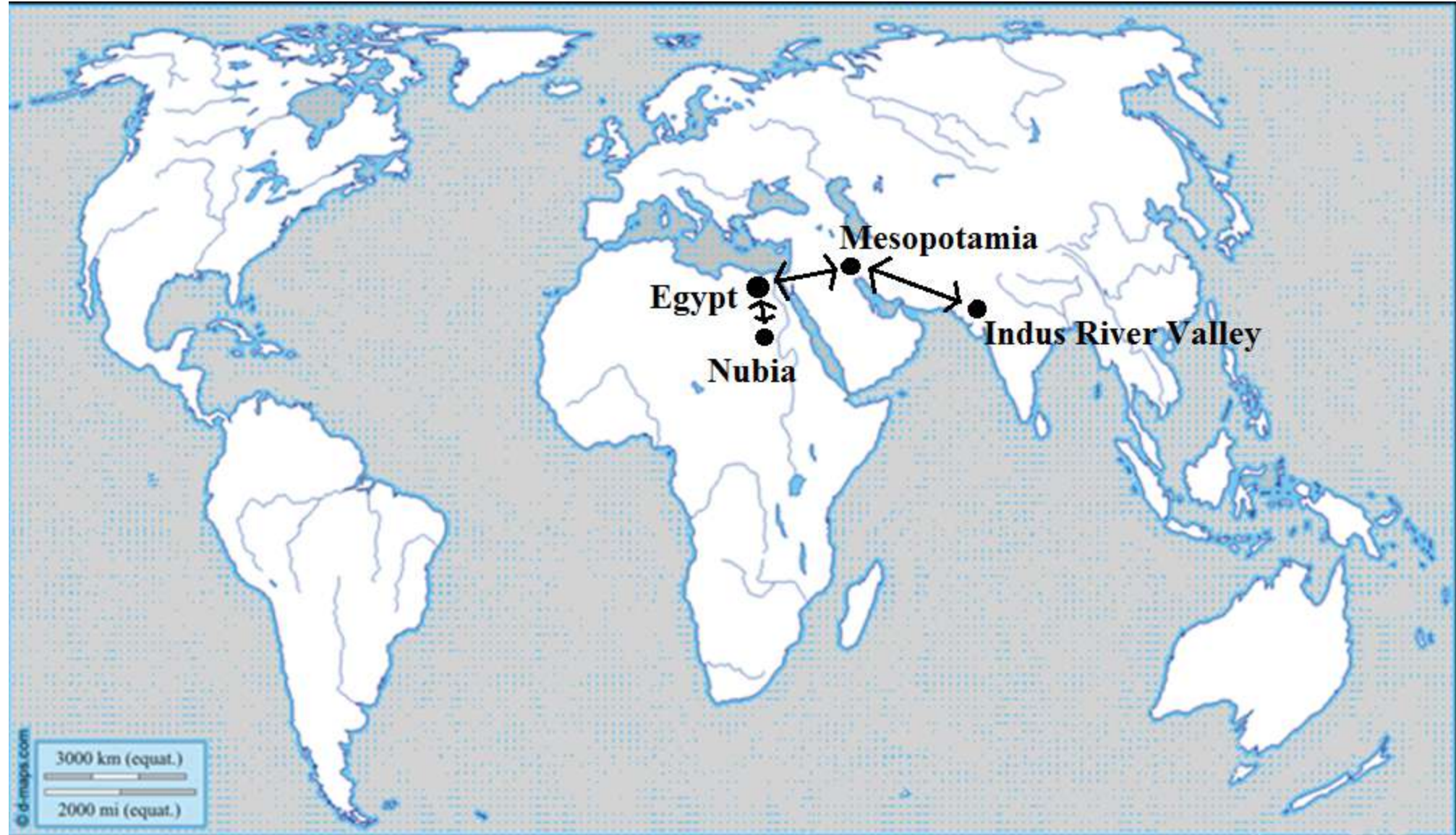
E. Trade expanded throughout this period from local to regional and trans-regional, with civilizations exchanging goods, cultural ideas, and technology.

Draw the following early trade routes on the map:

Mesopotamia ↔ Egypt

Egypt ↔ Nubia

Mesopotamia ↔ the Indus Valley





F. Social and gender hierarchies intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.

# Mesopotamia

## Tigris and Euphrates River Valley

Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Class Structures</li><li>➡ Social Mobility &amp; Barriers</li><li>➡ Gender Roles &amp; Relations</li><li>➡ Family &amp; Kinship</li><li>➡ Racial &amp; Ethnic Constructs</li><li>➡ Urbanization</li><li>➡ Freedoms &amp; Rights</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social status determined by wealth, occupation, and lineage</li><li>• A king ultimately ruled over the city- states while scribes and priests shared minor powers</li><li>• Agriculture causes women to lose social power- seen a “weaker sex”</li></ul>
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Government / Leadership</li><li>➡ Nations / Nationalism</li><li>➡ Revolts / Revolutions</li><li>➡ Conflict / War</li><li>➡ Legal / Court Systems</li><li>➡ Regional / Trans-Regional / Global Structures &amp; Organizations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Composed of various city- states</li><li>• Kings led in temples in city center</li><li>• Kings asserted a God- given power while denying any ties to divinity</li></ul>

# Mesopotamia

## Tigris and Euphrates River Valley

<p>Interaction with Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Demography</li><li>➡Disease</li><li>➡Migration</li><li>➡Natural Resources</li><li>➡Settlement Patterns</li><li>➡Impact of Natural Barriers</li><li>➡Flora / Fauna / Climate</li><li>➡Technology</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fertile soil between Tigris and Euphrates</li><li>• Unpredictable flooding of the Tigris and Euphrates led to the construction of more extensive systems of irrigation canals to provide reliable water</li></ul>
<p>Cultural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Religions / Beliefs / Ideologies</li><li>➡Language</li><li>➡Writing</li><li>➡Art &amp; Architecture</li><li>➡Clothing, Food, Music</li><li>➡Education</li><li>➡Science &amp; Technology</li><li>➡Nationalism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Polytheistic religion composed of Gods who symbolized elements of nature</li><li>• Believed humans existed to serve the Gods</li><li>• Built public temples</li><li>• Created first written language- cuneiform</li><li>• Code of Hammurabi was written law</li><li>• The Epic of Gilgamesh was the first surviving work of literature</li><li>• Created a number system</li><li>• Cattle used for labor</li><li>• Used clay for pottery, home improvement, etc.</li></ul>

# Mesopotamia

## Tigris and Euphrates River Valley

Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Material Wealth</li><li>➡Production (Agric. &amp;Pastoral)</li><li>➡Distribution (Trade &amp; Commerce) ➡Consumption (use)</li><li>➡Labor Systems</li><li>➡Industrialization</li><li>➡Wealth Distribution</li><li>➡Banking &amp; Currency</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Traded domestic goods (clay, wheat, barley, etc.) for foreign goods (metal, wood, textiles, etc.)</li><li>• Merchants became a part of the class system</li><li>• Barter system</li></ul>
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# Ancient Egypt

## Nile River Valley

Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Class Structures</li><li>➡ Social Mobility &amp; Barriers</li><li>➡ Gender Roles &amp; Relations</li><li>➡ Family &amp; Kinship</li><li>➡ Racial &amp; Ethnic Constructs</li><li>➡ Urbanization</li><li>➡ Freedoms &amp; Rights</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Specialization led to various jobs</li><li>• Pharaoh was at the top of the class structure followed by nobles and priests. Slaves were at the bottom of the class structure.</li><li>• The closer to religion, the higher the class structure</li></ul>
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Government / Leadership</li><li>➡ Nations / Nationalism</li><li>➡ Revolts / Revolutions</li><li>➡ Conflict / War</li><li>➡ Legal / Court Systems</li><li>➡ Regional / Trans-Regional / Global Structures &amp; Organizations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upper and Lower Egypt were unified by Narmer (c. 3000 BCE)</li><li>• Pharaohs were considered an extension of the Gods</li><li>• Tombs were built for pharaohs by slaves</li><li>• Politics relied heavily on religion</li></ul>

# Ancient Egypt

## Nile River Valley

<p>Interaction with Environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Demography</li><li>➡Disease</li><li>➡Migration</li><li>➡Natural Resources</li><li>➡Settlement Patterns</li><li>➡Impact of Natural Barriers</li><li>➡Flora / Fauna / Climate</li><li>➡Technology</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Nile River was the center for Egyptian society</li><li>• The Nile would overflow yearly which helped to fertilize the land with silt (“The Gift of the Nile”)</li></ul>
<p>Cultural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Religions / Beliefs / Ideologies</li><li>➡Language</li><li>➡Writing</li><li>➡Art &amp; Architecture</li><li>➡Clothing, Food, Music</li><li>➡Education</li><li>➡Science &amp; Technology</li><li>➡Nationalism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Polytheistic religion composed of Gods who symbolized elements of nature</li><li>• Created origin myths</li><li>• Cities were built around temples</li><li>• Written language- hieroglyphics- was found on paper made of papyrus</li><li>• Art and literature was religion centered</li><li>• Created tools from metal</li><li>• Pyramids were used as tombs for pharaohs</li><li>• Created advanced medicines and body preservation methods</li><li>• Used astronomy to predict flooding</li></ul>

# Ancient Egypt

## Nile River Valley

Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Material Wealth</li><li>➡Production (Agric. &amp;Pastoral)</li><li>➡Distribution (Trade &amp; Commerce) ➡Consumption (use)</li><li>➡Labor Systems</li><li>➡Industrialization</li><li>➡Wealth Distribution</li><li>➡Banking &amp; Currency</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Barter system</li><li>• Taxes were used to pay for government endeavors</li><li>• Gold and silver were most valuable</li><li>• Domestic goods (gold, grain, textiles, etc.) were traded for foreign goods (iron, wood, etc.)</li></ul>
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# Indus River Valley

## Harappa and Mahenjo- Daro

Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Class Structures</li><li>➡ Social Mobility &amp; Barriers</li><li>➡ Gender Roles &amp; Relations</li><li>➡ Family &amp; Kinship</li><li>➡ Racial &amp; Ethnic Constructs</li><li>➡ Urbanization</li><li>➡ Freedoms &amp; Rights</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upper class consisted of kings, priests, soldiers, etc. (Brahmins and Kshatriyas)</li><li>• Lower class consisted of peasants (Shudras)</li><li>• Bathhouses were used as a social setting</li></ul>
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Government / Leadership</li><li>➡ Nations / Nationalism</li><li>➡ Revolts / Revolutions</li><li>➡ Conflict / War</li><li>➡ Legal / Court Systems</li><li>➡ Regional / Trans-Regional / Global Structures &amp; Organizations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kings rule over area</li><li>• City structure supports the idea of a noble, ruling, class.</li><li>• Lack of strong government could have led to demise</li></ul>



# Indus River Valley

## Harappa and Mahenjo- Daro

Interaction with Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Demography</li><li>➡Disease</li><li>➡Migration</li><li>➡Natural Resources</li><li>➡Settlement Patterns</li><li>➡Impact of Natural Barriers</li><li>➡Flora / Fauna / Climate</li><li>➡Technology</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Indus River was the center of society</li><li>• River flooded twice per year which created fertile soil</li><li>• Crops grew well- leading to surplus</li><li>• Buildings were made of natural landscape</li></ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Religions / Beliefs / Ideologies</li><li>➡Language</li><li>➡Writing</li><li>➡Art &amp; Architecture</li><li>➡Clothing, Food, Music</li><li>➡Education</li><li>➡Science &amp; Technology</li><li>➡Nationalism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Polytheistic religion (eventually believed in Hinduism)</li><li>• Metalworking was an essential part of their culture</li><li>• Advanced drainage system led to bathhouses</li></ul>

# Indus River Valley

## Harappa and Mahenjo- Daro

Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Material Wealth</li><li>➡Production (Agric. &amp;Pastoral)</li><li>➡Distribution (Trade &amp; Commerce) ➡Consumption (use)</li><li>➡Labor Systems</li><li>➡Industrialization</li><li>➡Wealth Distribution</li><li>➡Banking &amp; Currency</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Trade was essential</li><li>•Irrigation led to surplus of crops</li></ul>
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# Huang He River Valley

## Shang and Zhou Dynasties

Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Class Structures</li><li>➡ Social Mobility &amp; Barriers</li><li>➡ Gender Roles &amp; Relations</li><li>➡ Family &amp; Kinship</li><li>➡ Racial &amp; Ethnic Constructs</li><li>➡ Urbanization</li><li>➡ Freedoms &amp; Rights</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Family was central to society</li><li>• Worshipped ancestors</li><li>• Emperors were at the top of the class structure followed by aristocrats</li><li>• Lower class was seen as inferior and made to perform hard labor</li><li>• Elites were more connected with the Gods</li><li>• Elite were the only class to be educated</li></ul>
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Government / Leadership</li><li>➡ Nations / Nationalism</li><li>➡ Revolts / Revolutions</li><li>➡ Conflict / War</li><li>➡ Legal / Court Systems</li><li>➡ Regional / Trans-Regional / Global Structures &amp; Organizations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emperor rules- determined by lineage</li><li>• When lineage ran out a new dynasty began</li><li>• Emperor's court made up of aristocrats</li></ul>

# Huang He River Valley

## Shang and Zhou Dynasties

Interaction with Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Demography</li><li>➡ Disease</li><li>➡ Migration</li><li>➡ Natural Resources</li><li>➡ Settlement Patterns</li><li>➡ Impact of Natural Barriers</li><li>➡ Flora / Fauna / Climate</li><li>➡ Technology</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yellow River was center of society</li><li>• Fertile soil surrounded the river</li><li>• Rice and millet were most important crops</li></ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Religions / Beliefs / Ideologies</li><li>➡ Language</li><li>➡ Writing</li><li>➡ Art &amp; Architecture</li><li>➡ Clothing, Food, Music</li><li>➡ Education</li><li>➡ Science &amp; Technology</li><li>➡ Nationalism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early Chinese civilization was polytheistic</li><li>• Confucius created a philosophical religion called Daoism</li><li>• Ancestry was very important to religious practices</li><li>• Advanced and elaborate written language</li><li>• Nature was heavily depicted in art</li><li>• Most important inventions: gunpowder, paper, printing, the compass, and silk</li></ul>

# Huang He River Valley

## Shang and Zhou Dynasties

Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Material Wealth</li><li>➡ Production (Agric. &amp; Pastoral)</li><li>➡ Distribution (Trade &amp; Commerce) ➡ Consumption (use)</li><li>➡ Labor Systems</li><li>➡ Industrialization</li><li>➡ Wealth Distribution</li><li>➡ Banking &amp; Currency</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relied heavily on trade- silk and rice were most valuable commodities</li><li>• Gold was a common form of currency</li><li>• Economic activity was written in formal records</li><li>• Merchants were very wealthy</li></ul>
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# Mesoamerica and South America

## Olmeecs and Chavin

Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Class Structures</li><li>➡ Social Mobility &amp; Barriers</li><li>➡ Gender Roles &amp; Relations</li><li>➡ Family &amp; Kinship</li><li>➡ Racial &amp; Ethnic Constructs</li><li>➡ Urbanization</li><li>➡ Freedoms &amp; Rights</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Little is known about social structure other than elites and warriors were a big part of society</li><li>• Religious gatherings were the center of society</li></ul>
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡ Government / Leadership</li><li>➡ Nations / Nationalism</li><li>➡ Revolts / Revolutions</li><li>➡ Conflict / War</li><li>➡ Legal / Court Systems</li><li>➡ Regional / Trans-Regional / Global Structures &amp; Organizations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Religion was highly connected to politics</li><li>• Rulers were associated with God</li></ul>

# Mesoamerica and South America

## Olmeecs and Chavin

Interaction with Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Demography</li><li>➡Disease</li><li>➡Migration</li><li>➡Natural Resources</li><li>➡Settlement Patterns</li><li>➡Impact of Natural Barriers</li><li>➡Flora / Fauna / Climate</li><li>➡Technology</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Olmeecs were located in present-day Mexico (tropical climate)</li><li>• Chavin located in present- day Peru (Pacific coast)</li><li>• Llamas were used to travel and to transport goods</li></ul>
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Religions / Beliefs / Ideologies</li><li>➡Language</li><li>➡Writing</li><li>➡Art &amp; Architecture</li><li>➡Clothing, Food, Music</li><li>➡Education</li><li>➡Science &amp; Technology</li><li>➡Nationalism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Religious festivals were essential</li><li>• Temples were used for worship</li><li>• Art was a critical part of society (pottery, jewelry)</li><li>• Irrigation and animal domestication</li></ul>

# Mesoamerica and South America

## Olmeecs and Chavin

Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➡Material Wealth</li><li>➡Production (Agric. &amp;Pastoral)</li><li>➡Distribution (Trade &amp; Commerce) ➡Consumption (use)</li><li>➡Labor Systems</li><li>➡Industrialization</li><li>➡Wealth Distribution</li><li>➡Banking &amp; Currency</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trade of crops was essential to economy</li><li>• Gold, as well as essential goods, was used as currency</li><li>• Tax collection could have taken place</li></ul>
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