

Birth of Civilizations

Society Gets More Complicated

1. How did social organization change?
2. How did new inventions spread?
3. What new inventions came out?
4. How did social organization change?

Civilization

5. What is a civilization?
6. Where do civilizations flourish?
7. How are civilizations organized?
8. What made civilizations more successful? What did the most successful civilizations tend to do?

Chapter 2: Early societies in SW Asia and the Indo-European Migrations

Mesopotamia

9. Where were the Mesopotamians?
10. What problems did the Mesopotamians face?

Hebrews

17. What was the religion of the Hebrews? How was this religion different from other religions in the world at that time?
18. From where did the Hebrews acquire their cultural/legal traditions?
19. By which empires were the Hebrews conquered?

Phoenicians

20. What did the Phoenicians call themselves? From where do we get the name "Phoenicians?"
21. Why did the Phoenicians turn to trade?
22. How did the Phoenicians change the way people wrote? Why did this give them an advantage?

Chapter 3: Early African Societies and the Bantu Migrations

Egypt

23. What changes occurred to state-level societies in this time period?
24. On what was Egyptian life based?

25. Why/how did Menes unify Egypt?

26. How did pharaoh control his people?

27. What is the purpose of monumental architecture?

28. Describe the purpose, design, and use of the pyramids. Be sure to include the use for the Book of the Dead.

29. Briefly delineate the three major periods of Egyptian history.

Nubia

30. Where was Nubia? What was the nature of Nubia's relationship with Egypt?

Bantu

31. Who were the Bantu? Where did they live? Why did they migrate?

32. As the Bantu migrated, what knowledge did they spread?

Chapter 4: Early Societies in South Asia

Mohenjo-Daro & Harappa

33. What were the most ancient people of India called? Why were they called that?
34. What monumental architecture did the Mohenjo-Daroans and the Harappans build? What does this say about their societies?
35. With whom did the ancient Indians trade? What about their geography made trade difficult?

Aryan "Invasion"

36. Who were the Aryans and why were they "invading?" What was the nature of this "invasion?"
37. What were the Vedas?
38. Describe the caste system and explain why it was likely created.
39. Describe the Aryan religion and explain how religion reflects society.

Post-Vedic Age

40. What moved the ancient Indians from the Vedic to the post-Vedic age?
41. How was Hinduism born?
42. What are the fundamental beliefs of Hinduism?

Chapter 5: Early Society in East Asia

Background

43. Describe the geography of China and explain what it has to do with the development of Chinese civilization.
44. What is ancestor veneration?
45. Why did the ancient Chinese develop writing?
46. Who held religious power in ancient China?

Xia Dynasty

47. What is a dynasty?
48. Why do we not know much about the Xia?
49. What do ancient Chinese dynasties have in common?

Shang Dynasty

50. How did the Shang come to power?
51. How did the Shang attempt to retain that power?

Zhou Dynasty

52. Explain the “Mandate of Heaven.”

53. Describe the Zhou period.

54. How was the Zhou dynasty defeated?

Chapter 6: Early Societies in the Americas and Oceania

Maya

55. What problem led to the development of the Mayan civilization?

56. What was the primary crop of the Maya?

57. Describe the government and religion of the Maya.

58. The Maya are most famous for vanishing. Why did this likely happen and most importantly *what does it mean when a civilization vanishes?*

Teotihuacan

59. Describe the Teotihuacan civilization.

Chavín

60. Where was the Chavín cult centered?

61. Describe Chavín beliefs and practices.

62. Describe the government headed by the Chavín.

Moche

63. Where were the Moche located?

64. How do we know about the Moche?