

Period 1: Technological and Environmental Transformations (Foundations era), c. 10,000 BCE to c. 600 BCE

Chapters 1-2

Key Concept 1.1 Big geography and the Peopling of the Earth

1. Where did Humans first appear on the Earth? Trace where they migrated to in order to populate the earth.
2. Analyze reasons for why human societies were capable of migration and settlement in numerous climates and environments.
3. Describe earliest human's technology and tools.
4. Describe the social characteristics of foraging societies (hunter-gatherers).
5. Describe the culture of foraging societies.

Key Concept 1.2 The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies.

6. What were the long-term demographic (population), social, political, environmental, and economic effects of the Neolithic Revolution?
 - a. Demographic effects:
 - b. Social effects:
 - c. Political effects:
 - d. Environmental effects:
 - e. Economic Effects:
7. How did pastoral societies differ from agricultural societies?
8. Where did pastoralism persist even after the Neolithic revolution?
9. What caused the Neolithic Revolution to begin at all?
10. Where did the Neolithic Revolution first begin. (plural answer)
11. What various crops were developed and animals domesticated during the Neolithic Revolution?
12. Explain how agriculture (farming) led to social classes. (Hint: think specialization)
13. Explain how agriculture (farming) led to patriarchy.

14. What technological innovations are associated with the growth of agriculture?

Key Concept 1.3 The Development and Interactions of early Agricultural, pastoral, and Urban societies. (River Valley Civilizations)

15. What is a “civilization” and what are the defining characteristics of a civilization? (hint: there are 5)

16. Where did the earliest civilizations (sometimes called “cradles of civilization”) develop and why did they develop in those locations?

17. What is a “state?” Who typically ruled early states, and which segments (groups) in society usually supported the ruler?

18. Describe the culture, Politics, and Social structure of all of the following (hint: you have done this in your chapter 1 reading guide☺)

a. Mesopotamia (Tigris-Euphrates River valley):

b. Egypt (Nile River valley):

c. Mohenjo-Daro/Harappa(Indus River valley):

d. Shang China(Yellow River valley):

19. Describe examples of monumental architecture and urban planning in the first civilizations.

20. Provide examples of forms of writing and record-keeping.

21. Explain the impact law codes, such as the code of Hammurabi (Hint: read it in chapter 1), had on gender roles and social classes.

22. Identify what societies were participating in trade at this time, and with whom they were trading.

23. Provide examples of literature (writing used to storytelling purposes) from the river valley civilizations.

Period 2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies (Classical era), c. 600 BCE to c. 600 CE *Chapters 3-6*

Key Concept 2.1 The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions

24. How did religions help strengthen political, economic, and cultural ties within societies?

25. How did religions promote a sense of unity?
26. What are the characteristics and core teachings of Judaism?
27. What are the characteristics and core teachings of Hinduism?
28. What is a “universal religion?” (Google it if you don’t know) Where did universal religions exist by 600 CE?
29. What are the characteristics and core teachings of Buddhism? How and where did Buddhism spread by 600 CE?
30. What are the characteristics and core teachings of Confucianism?
31. What are the characteristics and core teachings of Daoism?
32. What are the characteristics and core teachings of Christianity? How and where did Christianity spread by 600 CE?
33. What are the main characteristics of Greco-Roman philosophy and science?
34. How did religions affect gender roles in their respective societies?
35. What other religious and cultural traditions were common by 600 CE?
36. How did humans’ reliance on the natural world influence religion?
37. How did humans relate to their deceased ancestors?
38. How did art and culture develop to 600 CE?
39. What literary works influenced later eras?
40. How did different societies’ architectural styles develop?
41. What examples of syncretism reflect the Classical Era to 600 CE?

Key Concept 2.2 The Development of States and Empires

42. What is an “empire,” and what were empires’ common characteristics during the Classical Era?

43. How did the number & size of Classical empires compare to the Ancient Era?
44. What were the most influential of the Classical Era empires?
45. What techniques did Classical empires create to administer their territories?
46. What new political methods were created in order to rule the larger empires in the Classical Era?
47. How did imperial governments let their population know that the government was “in charge?”
48. What role did trade play in creating and maintaining empires?
49. What unique social and economic characteristics existed in empires?
50. What function did imperial cities perform?
51. What social classes and occupations were common in empires?
52. What labor systems provided the workers for Classical Empires?
53. Describe the gender and family structures of Classical Era empires.
54. What caused Classical Empires to decline, collapse, or transform into something else?
55. What were the environmental and social weaknesses of Classical Empires?
56. What external weaknesses contributed to the end of Classical Empires?

Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Trans-regional Networks of Communication and Exchange

57. How did Classical era trade networks compare to Ancient era networks? What forces contributed to the changes between the two eras? What was commonly traded along these trade networks?
58. What crops spread along Classical Era trade networks?
59. What effects did diseases have on Classical empires?
60. How did religions spread along trade networks, and how did the trade networks affect the religions?