

Name _____

Test Date: _____

These questions are based on class discussions and material, reading from chapters 1-7 in the Traditions and Encounters text and chapters 1-3 in the World Civilizations text.

1. What is pre-history?	
2. What century is the year 842? What hundreds?	
3. Which happened first in time an event which happened 732 BCE or an event that happened 73 BCE?	
4. If you look at the ideas of men such as Jarad Diamond and his theories about the Neolithic Revolution and diffusion of ideas, why would you say that civilization flourished in Mesopotamia and surrounding areas?	
5. What is the Paleolithic era and what kind of societies were present during this era?	
6. What kinds of changes were made to societies after the Neolithic Revolution?	
7. List 5 different systems that make up a civilization. (must have all to be correct)	
8. List a key phrase that would help explain each of the systems above.	
9. What are 5 characteristics of civilization?	
10. What is the difference between an archaeologist and an anthropologist?	
11. How do we know that Cro-Magnon man was successful? How do we measure his success)	
12. What were the subsistence patterns of early man?	
13. Explain the concept of sustainability.	
14. What were the types of items that were forged in early societies?	
15. What was the earliest metal worked systematically by humans?	
16. What was the earliest form of agriculture?	
17. What is pastoralism?	
18. What is the difference between a society and a civilization?	
19. Explain the results of the Neolithic Revolution.	
20. What was complex social stratification based upon in early civilizations?	

21. How were social tasks divided before the Neolithic Revolution and the onset of civilization?			
22. At the onset of the Neolithic Revolution the population of the earth was about four million. What was it about 500 BCE? What is the population of the earth today?	10,000-8,000 = 4 million	500 BCE =	Today =
23. Explain the differences between subsistence and surplus and state the implications for these terms within a society.			
24. What was the strength of the city states political structure that developed in the Fertile Crescent and surrounding areas?			
25. Where was Jericho located and what was its approximate population?			
26. Why are Catal Huyuk and Jericho called Neolithic cities?			
27. What is the difference between these "villages" and the cities that developed after the Neolithic Revolution?			
28. Look at the picture on page 27 in the TE book. What role did pottery play in human development?			
29. What was the significance of the development of Jewish monotheism?			
30. How does writing relate to social class in early civilizations?			
31. Give the strengths and functions of the dynasties of Egypt. (include the role of the pharaoh)			
32. What ruler united Egypt around 3100 B. C.?(What is his name and title ?) and after the initial unification, what actions kept Egypt together?			
33. The Egyptian civilization lasted over 3100 years, name three general reasons for its success.			
34. List three "gifts of the Nile".			
35. Explain the dynastic cycle.			
36. Name two typical reasons for the decline of Egyptian dynasties.			
37. Define monarch and monarchy			
38. The probable first use of iron was by which civilization?			
39. Which civilization used chariots to frighten the people they attacked?			
40. Which civilization was the first to use coined money?			
41. Define monotheism and polytheism.			

42. What is a theocracy?	
43. What is significant about the discovery of the Rosetta Stone?	
44. What ancient (not pre-historic people) people were very warlike and ruthless?	
45. Which people traded the highly valued purple dye?	
46. What man had the first law code written down in the ancient world?	
47. What area of the world connects Europe, Asia and Africa?(it is called by several different names and is sometimes identified as the crossroads of the world)	
48. What people had advantage over others because they had iron weapons ?	
49. Which ancient Mesopotamia civilization first used the ziggurat, a type of pyramid or temple?	
50. Which civilization first used the arch?	
51. What person created the first empire in history?	
52. What is the concept of <i>lex talionis</i> and where does it first appear?	
53. Many of the hunting and gathering societies have unique characteristics. Describe them and what happened to them after the Neolithic Revolution. (They did not all disappear)	
54. Compared to non-civilized societies, what are the major drawbacks of civilization?	
55. Which Mesopotamian civilization built a large empire around 1000 BCE mostly based on terror?	
56. The social order in the civilizations of Mesopotamia were more patriarchal than those elsewhere. What is one possible explanation for why they became more patriarchal?	
57. What does the Epic of Gilgamesh tell us about the worldview of the Mesopotamians? Why might there not be an Egyptian equivalent?	
58. Which river-valley civilization was almost completely destroyed, most likely by invasion, so that we know less about this civilization than others of its type and time period?	
59. Compare the main features of Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations. What did the two civilizations have in common as early civilizations? What were their main differences in values and organization?	

60. What is a probable cause for the beginning migrations of the Bantu around 3000 BCE? TE - 82-84	
61. Other than agricultural knowledge of grains and yams, what is a technological advancement that contributed to the strength of the Bantu speaking peoples?	
62. Name the two major cities that identify the river valley civilization of the Indian subcontinent.	
63. Who were the Dravidians and what happened to them as the Aryans who were Indo-Europeans came into the area of the Indus River Valley?	
64. The Harrappans traded with Mesopotamia and had houses that featured private showers and toilets. One of the major cities was Mohenjo-Daro. What was the estimated population of this city at its height?	
65. What did the Aryan invaders bring to the Ganges Valley?	
66. What was the benefit for the Aryans in promoting their pre-Hindu beliefs especially "varna"?	
67. Although the river valley civilizations in and their successors in both east Asia and the Indian Subcontinent were patriarchal, they viewed their women in a different manner. How were they different?	
68. Name the four main castes that were formed in the Indian Subcontinent by 1000 BCE?	
69. Explain "social mobility" as it relates to the "varna".	
70. Although the law book of Manu was first written in the 2 nd or 1 st century BCE, Manu and the teachings appear in about what time period?	
71. How do the laws of Manu compare to Hammurabi's Code?	
72. The era of the Aryans is referred to the Vedic Era. Why is this term used?	
73. Why were the ancient civilizations of the Indian subcontinent more often invaded than the ancient civilizations of East Asia?	
74. What is the nickname for the Hwang He River in East Asia?	
75. What environmental advantages or liabilities are present in East Asia and because of these what type of unique society develops in China?	
76. What is the role of Confucianism in east Asia?	

77. How did this philosophy become an integral part of the political structure in east Asia?	
78. Define secular and tell why the civilization that formed in East Asia is considered the most secular of the early river valley civilizations; more specifically which class of people has less or very little influence in the political structure?	
79. List the major differences between the Shang and the Zhou dynasties?	
80. Why did the early Qin emperor destroy the early literary works of the previous Zhou and Shang dynasties?	
81. How do the Chinese view nature and how could this relate to the concept of "Mandate of Heaven?"	
82. What did the nomadic peoples in northern and central Asia have that made them a threat to the east Asian dynasties that developed around the Hwang He?	
83. Whereas you had a serf-like system of economic development on the Indian sub-continent and these "serfs" were known as sudras and were only partially tied to the land, the lives of peasants and slaves were different in east Asia. How were they different?	
84. In what way was the patriarchal system present in east Asia more rigid than either the Indian sub-continent or the Nile River Valley?	
85. Explain the term "filial piety" as it relates to the social order in the early Shang and Zhou dynasties in east Asia.	
86. What was the ranking of social classes in early Confucian thought?	
87. What was the staple food of early Mesopotamia? TE - 137	
88. What was the first society of Mesopotamia that founded the traditions for the later societies of the region? TE - 138	
89. Although the first ceremonial center of these peoples was San Lorenzo what area became their center at the height of their power? TE - 140	
90. The animal closely associated with Mayan societies that follow the Olmec was .	
91. What peoples brought human settlement to the islands of the Pacific? TE -153	
92. What caused the civilizations of the Americas and Oceania to be so different from other societies?	

93. List the geographic features of the Fertile Crescent that may have influenced the development of the civilizations of the area.	
94. List the geographic features of the Nile River Valley that may have influenced its development.	
95. Explain culture diffusion.	
96. What is the difference between the terms acculturation and assimilation?	
97. What is the periphery?	
98. What is the core?	
99. Explain the term environmental determinism as it relates to ancient civilizations.	
100. Name two push factors	
101. Name two pull factors.	
102. Name three possible scenarios as societies come in contact with each other.	
103. Approximately how old is the earth?	
104. Define technology.	
105. List 5 major technological advancements and identify the civilization where technological advancements began. Must be from 3 different civilizations	
106. Define Syncretic AND give an example.	
107. What person is identified with a systems approach to studying history and cultures?	
108. List the five major themes of ap world history.	