RIVER VALLEYS



PYRAMIDS

HIEROGLYPHICS

COMPLEX RELIGION

365-DAY CALENDAR

FARMING ALONG THE NILE

COMPLEX RELIGION

The Egyptians were polytheistic. They believed that different gods controlled different parts of nature. The chief god was the sun god, known as Amon-Re.

365-DAY CALENDAR

Egyptian priests produced a calendar with a 365-day year. They did this using their knowledge of the stars and the planets.

FARMING ALONG THE NILE

The Nile River flooded each year providing rich soil or silt for farming.

PYRAMIDS

These were used to bury pharaohs (rulers) in. Pyramids of tombs were filled with food, clothing, and jewels that rulers would need in the afterlife.

HIEROGLYPHICS

This form of writing used pictures and symbols. Hieroglyphics and paintings on walls tell us about the lives and the beliefs of the ancient Egyptians.

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MATH

FARMING ALONG THE TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES

ZIGGURATS

CUNEIFORM

COMPLEX RELIGION

The Sumerians were polytheistic. They believed that the gods controlled different parts of nature. Floods and disasters resulted from angering the gods.

MATH

The Sumerians had a number system based on 60. Because of the Sumerians people today use the 60-second minute, the 60- minute hour, and the 360° circle.

FARMING ALONG THE TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES

These two rivers make up a large part of the Fertile Crescent, an arc-shaped region of fertile land used for farming.

ZIGGURATS

This was the chief building in each city-state. It was a huge step pyramid which was used by the priests to rule from.

CUNEIFORM

The Sumerians used a stylus, or sharpened reed, to cut wedge-shaped symbols into wet clay.

Laws, prayers, treaties, and medical knowledge were all recoded on cuneiform tablets.

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**WHAT WERE FIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SUMERIANS?**

PLANNED CITIES

COMPLEX RELIGION

SANSKRIT

TRADE

FARMING

COMPLEX RELIGION

The people of the Indus worshipped many gods. Some of their beliefs became the basis for the Indian religion of Hinduism.

SANSKRIT

The written language of Sanskrit was used in the Indus River Valley. Many of their religious traditions were recorded in this language.

TRADE

Merchants of the Indus Valley traded with peoples as far away as the Middle East. The exchange of goods and ideas is known as cultural diffusion.

FARMING

Most people in the Indus were farmers. It is believed that Indus valley farmers were the first people to grow cotton and domesticate chickens.

PLANNED CITIES

City streets were built in checkerboard patterns. A walled fortress protected the city. Cities had bathing facilities and sewer systems.

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WHAT WERE FIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INDUS?

CRAFTS

FARMING

WRITING

COMPLEX RELIGION

GOVERNMENT

WHAT WERE FIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HUANG HE?

CRAFTS

Silk making, pottery, and bronze making were all crafts developed in China used to create goods that were valued by foreigners.

FARMING

The Chinese farmed along the Huang He River which was rich in loess, a fertile yellow soil.

WRITING

Pictographs were used by the Chinese to show objects (trees, animals) and ideographs were used to show ideas (joy, justice). Questions would be asked to priests who used oracle bones to predict the future and speak to dead ancestors.

COMPLEX RELIGION

The Chinese were polytheistic, they believed that good harvests and victory would occur if the gods were pleased.

GOVERNMENT

The Chinese believed that righteous rulers held the Mandate of Heaven. If a ruler was no longer fit to rule, it was believed that the gods took this mandate to rule away.

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GOVERNMENT

HOW ARE ALL FOUR RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS SIMILAR?

CIVILIZATION

All four of these river valleys were civilizations or complex societies with writing, art, government, public works, and social classes.

GOVERNMENT

All four civilizations had an organized government led by a king. This was important to create an orderly civilization.

WRITING

All four civilizations had a form of picture or symbol writing. These writing systems were used to keep records.

RELIGION

All four civilizations were polytheistic. This means that they believed in many gods that controlled nature.

AGRICULTURE

All four civilizations emerged along the banks of rivers in order to make use of the fertile soil in order to grow crops.

They also all domesticated animals, meaning they learned to tame them.

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PHOENICIANS

LYDIANS

BABYLONIANS

WHAT WERE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EARLY MIDDLE EASTERN CIVILIZATIONS?

LYDIANS

The Lydians were the first to create a system of coined money. Before the Lydians, people had to barter or trade to get the things they needed.

PHOENICIANS

The Phoenicians were known for being great traders throughout the eastern Mediterranean. They set up colonies from North Africa to Spain. They are best known for creating the first alphabet. Instead of using pictures or symbols the Phoenicians used a 22 letter alphabet.

BABYLONIANS

Under King Hammurabi the Babylonians conquered much of the Fertile Crescent and provided a single justice code of all of the people. It tried to make the punishment fit the crime. The basic principle of punishment was “an eye for and eye and a tooth for a tooth.”

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WHAT WERE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EARLY MIDDLE EASTERN CIVILIZATIONS?

ETHICAL CONDUCT

TORAH AND TEN COMMANDMENTS

MONOTHEISM

WHAT ARE THE BASIC BELIEFS OF JUDAISM?

ETHICAL CONDUCT

One major feature of Judaism is its ethical world view- that is the belief that people should lead moral lives. Those who don’t obey God’s law face his anger and punishment. People were taught to be responsible for their actions.

TORAH AND TEN COMMANDMENTS

The Torah is the Jewish holy book, inside the Torah we learn about the history of the Jewish people and the rules and laws that they follow.

The most famous of the Jewish laws are the Ten Commandments. These commandments forbid stealing, lying, cheating, and murder. They also call for people to treat one another with respect.

MONOTHEISM

Unlike earlier peoples, the Hebrews were monotheistic. That means they believed in one God. The Hebrews called their God Yahweh. They believed he was the Creator and ruled the universe.

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**ANCIENT GREECE**



RUGGED COASTLINES

ISLANDS

MOUNTAINS

WHAT ARE THE FEATURES OF GREECE’S GEOGRAPHY?

RUGGED COASTLINES

Greece’s rugged coastlines have excellent harbors which allowed the Greeks to develop a large fishing and trade industry. As a result of trade, the Greeks adopted the Phoenician alphabet and used coins for money.

ISLANDS

Like the mountains, the islands in Greece cut the Greek people off from one another. Greece consists of hundreds of islands which allowed for a powerful trade network to develop.

MOUNTAINS

The mountains within Greece made transportation and trade difficult. Because the Greeks were cut off from one another separate communities formed. In time, these communities turned into city-states. Two of the most famous city-states were Athens and Sparta.

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PHILOSOPHY

LITERATURE

ART

ARCHITECTURE

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

WHAT WERE FIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GREEKS?

PHILOSOPHY

The famous Greek philosophers Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, all sought to find truth through their studies and questioning of traditional beliefs.

LITERATURE

In literature, the Greeks produced epic poems such as the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey,* believed to have been written by Homer. The Greeks also wrote comedies and tragedies.

ART

Many famous artists came from Ancient Greece. One of them was Myron who sculpted Olympic athletes. Another artist, Phidias, sculpted a golden statue of Athena which was located in the Parthenon.

ARCHITECTURE

During the Athenians golden age many structures were built. One of the most famous was the Parthenon. It was dedicated to Athena following victory in the Persian Wars. It is famous for its marble work, columns, and vast size.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

The Athenians were one of the first civilizations to develop a democratic government. Athens was a direct democracy. This means that citizens participate directly rather than through representatives.

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ALEXANDRIA AS A LEARNING CENTER

HELLENISTIC CULTURE

CONQUERING AN EMPIRE

WHAT WERE THREE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT?

ALEXANDRIA AS A LEARNING CENTER

The city of Alexandria in Egypt became the center of Hellenistic civilization. Scholars from Greece, Persia, and Egypt studied in Alexandria. Great advances in science and mathematics were made here.

HELLENISTIC CULTURE

Through his conquests, Alexander created a new culture known as Hellenistic culture. This is a blending of Greek culture with the cultures of Egypt and the Middle East. This blending of cultures is an example of cultural diffusion.

CONQUERING AN EMPIRE

Alexander the Great continued creating the empire started by his father. His empire included all the lands from Greece to Egypt and eastward to the Indus River. This Empire fell shortly after his death. He had a lasting effect on the cultures of both European and Asian civilizations.

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**ANCIENT ROME**



SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LOCATION

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

TIBER RIVER

WHAT WERE THREE ADVANTAGES OF ROME’S LOCATION?

SOUTHERN EUROPEAN LOCATION

Rome’s location on the Italian boot made it ideal to become an empire. Remains of the Greeks inspired many to create. Also, interactions with near-by cultures led to cultural diffusion.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

The Mediterranean Sea allowed for the small city-state of Rome to prosper and grow into an empire. The Mediterranean Sea allowed the Romans to travel and trade with the rest of Southern Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia. The Roman Empire went on to control all of the lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

TIBER RIVER

The Tiber River is the location in which the city-state of Rome formed. It was ideal for farming, trade, and had access to the Mediterranean Sea.

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TRIBUNES

SENATE

CONSULS

TRIBUNES

Plebeians or members of Rome’s lower class served as member as the Tribunes. They had to power to veto or block laws from being passed.

SENATE

The Senate passed laws for the people to follow. Senators had to be Patricians or members of Rome’s upper class.

CONSULS

Each year, two consuls were elected together, to serve for a one-year term. They were the chief military commanders.

However, after the establishment of the Empire, the consuls were merely a figurative representative of Rome’s republican heritage and held very little power and authority, with the emperor acting as the supreme leader.

WHAT WERE THE BRANCHES OF ROME’S REPUBLIC?

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ARCHITECTURE

ENGINEERING

TWELVE TABLES

WHAT WERE FIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ROMANS?

REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT

Rome’s early government was formed by elected officials. As Rome rose in power it was led by an Emperor and those who formed the republic had little real power.

PAX ROMANA

This was a period of 200 years of peace in Rome. Rome’s borders expanded to their largest amount and great achievements occurred. This has a high point or a golden age.

ARCHITECTURE

Romans used the Greek columns and other architecture styles in addition to their own. They added domes to their buildings and also used concrete which was composed of crushed rocks and other materials.

ENGINEERING

Roman engineers created

Roads, bathes, and bridges.  They were well known for the building of [aqueducts](javascript:%20window.open('http://www.regentsprep.org/Regents/global/vocab/def.cfm?term=aqueducts','','status=no,resizable=yes,scrollbars=yes,%20width=400,height=200');%20void('');), which were bridge like structures used to carry fresh water across long distances.

TWELVE TABLES

A system of laws. Some of the features of this system include: having the right to face one’s accuser and being considered innocent until proven guilty.

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INFLATION

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

INVASIONS

INFLATION

Once the Romans stopped conquering new lands, the flow of gold into the economy decreased. Yet the Romans continued spending their money. This meant that there was less gold to use in coins. As a result, coins became less valuable.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

One of Rome’s most serious problems was the difficulty of choosing new emperors. The Romans never created an effective system to determine how new emperors would be selected. For this reason, the choice of a new emperor was always open to debate. Sometimes the position went to the highest bidder, it was not uncommon for emperors to be assassinated.

INVASIONS

When the Roman soldiers were withdrawn from protecting the borders to fight in civil wars in Italy, the Roman border was left open to attack. Gradually Germanic hunters and herders from northern and central Europe began to raid and take over Roman lands in Greece and Gaul (modern-day France). Soon after the western part of the Roman Empire had become ruled by Germanic tribal chiefs.

WHAT WERE THREE REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF ROME?

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When the Roman soldiers were withdrawn

from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the borders to fight in civil wars in Italy, the Roman border was left open to attack. Gradually Germanic hunters and herders from northern and central Europe began to raid and take over Roman lands in Greece and Gaul (modern-day France). Soon after the western part of the Roman Empire had become ruled by Germanic tribal chiefs.

WHAT WERE THREE REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF ROME?

INFLATION

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

INVASIONS

WHAT WERE THREE REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF ROME?

CHINA AND INDIA



HOLY OBJECTS

MOKSHA

KARMA

DHARMA

REINCARNATION

WHAT ARE THE MAIN BELIEFS OF HINDUISM?

HOLY OBJECTS

Holy objects for Hindus include the cow and the Ganges River.

MOKSHA

This is the end of reincarnation.

KARMA

Actions in this life resulting from the consequences of a previous life’s actions.

DHARMA

The act of fulfilling one's duty or obligations in life.

REINCARNATION

This is the spiritual rebirth of your soul. Whether one has a good or bad rebirth is based on the way one has led their life.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN BELIEFS OF HINDUISM?

HOLY OBJECTS

Holy objects for Hindus include the cow and the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_River.

MOKSHA

This is the end of

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

KARMA

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this life resulting from the consequences of a previous life’s actions.

DHARMA

The act of fulfilling one's

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or obligations in life.

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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of your soul. Whether one has a good or bad rebirth is based on the way one has led their life.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN BELIEFS OF HINDUISM?

HOLY OBJECTS

MOKSHA

KARMA

DHARMA

REINCARNATION

REINCARNATION

NIRVANA

EIGHTFOLD PATH

FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS

WHAT ARE THE MAIN BELIEFS OF BUDDHISM?

FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS

The Four Noble Truths state that human suffering is a result of our desires. In order to eliminate one’s suffering one must eliminate their desires.

NIRVANA

This is the end of the reincarnation cycle for Buddhists.

EIGHTFOLD PATH

This is the code of behavior for followers of Buddhism. It teaches proper behavior.

REINCARNATION

The Buddhists believe in reincarnation. This is the rebirth of a soul into another body when you die.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN BELIEFS OF BUDDHISM?

NIRVANA

This is the end of the reincarnation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Buddhists.

EIGHTFOLD PATH

This is the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for followers of Buddhism. It teaches proper behavior.

FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS

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of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In order to eliminate one’s suffering one must eliminate their wants.

REINCARNATION

The Buddhists believe in reincarnation. This is the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a soul into another body when you die.

Classical China

WHAT ARE THE MAIN BELIEFS OF BUDDHISM?

NIRVANA

EIGHTFOLD PATH

FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS

REINCARNATION

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**Pacific Ocean & China Seas**

**North China Plain**

**Huang He**

**Gobi Desert**

**Himalayas**

**Pacific Ocean & China Seas**

* Surround the eastern coast of China
* Used to travel from China to Korea and Japan
* Acts as protection against invaders

**North China Plain**

* Flat land found in the east of China near the Huang He and Yangtze Rivers
* Easy to travel &trade
* Provided fertile soil for crops
* Majority of the population lived on the North China Plain

**Huang He &Yangtze**

* Rivers (cradle of civilization)
* Provided water for crops (irrigation)

**Gobi Desert**

* Located just south of Mongolia
* Isolated China
* Kept out invaders
* Led to ethnocentrism

**Himalayas**

* Largest mountain range in Asia
* Protected China from outside in influence
* Led to cultural diffusion
* Created lack of arable land

How did China’s geography influence its view of the world?

**Pacific Ocean & China Seas**

* Surround the eastern coast of China
* Used to \_\_\_\_\_\_ from China to Korea and Japan
* Acts as protection against invaders

**North China Plain**

* Flat land found in the east of China near the Huang He and Yangtze Rivers
* Easy to\_\_\_\_\_\_ &trade
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range in Asia

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How did China’s geography influence its view of the world?

Pacific Ocean & China Seas – surround the eastern coast of China

\*Used to travel from China to Korea & Japan

\*Acts as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against invasions

North China Plain – flat land found in the east of China near the Huang He & Yangtze Rivers

\*Easy to travel (& trade)

\*Provided good soil for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*The majority of the population lived on the North China Plain

Huang He (Yellow River) & Yangtze River - cradles of civilization

\*Provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for crops (irrigation)

The Gobi Desert – located just south of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Isolated China

\*Kept out invaders \*Led to ethnocentrism

**China’s Geography**

Himalayas –largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ range in Asia

\*protected China from outside influence

\*Led to cultural isolation

\*created lack of arable land

**Pacific Ocean & China Seas**

**North China Plain**

**Huang He**

**Gobi Desert**

**Himalayas**

How did China’s geography influence its view of the world?

Large bodies of Water

Plains

Rivers

Deserts

Mountains

**China’s Geography**

**Civil Service**

**Five Relationships**

**Education**

**Filial Piety**

**Civil Service**

* Employees were hired based on test scores
* Test based on Confucian values

**Five Relationships**

* People must show respect to those who held superior role
* Goal was to keep social order
* Ruler to subject, father to son, husband to wife, older brother to younger brother, friend to friend

**Education**

* Confucius was a teacher and felt education was important
* *The Analects*- Book written by Confucius to show his values

**Filial Piety**

* Respect of parents and elders
* Children would care for their parents as they got older

How did Chinese philosophy shape the way people think?

**Civil Service**

* Employees were hired based on \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Test based on Confucian values

**Five Relationships**

* People must show \_\_\_\_\_\_ to those who held superior role
* Goal was to keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Ruler to subject, father to son, husband to wife, older brother to younger brother, friend to friend

**Education**

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* *\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-* Book written by Confucius to show his values

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* Respect of \_\_\_\_\_\_ and elders
* Children would care for their parents as they got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How did Chinese philosophy shape the way people think?

**Civil Service**

**Five Relationships**

**Education**

**Filial Piety**

How did Chinese philosophy shape the way people think?

Civil Service

5 Relationships

Value Education

Filial Piety

**Qin**

**Han**

**Zhao**

**Zhao**

* Started the Mandate of Heaven
* Confucianism and Daoism began in this time period

**Qin**

* Followed legalism
* Strong central government
* Built roads
* Standardized coins and measurements
* Had the Great Wall of China built

**Han**

* Confucian philosophy was important
* Silk Road was an important trade route which linked China to lands as far away as the Roman Empire
* Buddhism was introduced to China from India during this time

What did the early Chinese dynasties accomplish?

Civil Service

5 Relationships

Value Education

Filial Piety

**Han**

* Confucian philosophy was important
* \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ was an important trade route which linked China to lands as far away as the Roman Empire
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was introduced to China from India during this time

**Qin**

* Followed legalism
* Strong \_\_\_\_\_ government
* Built \_\_\_\_\_
* Standardized coins and measurements
* Had the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of China built

**Zhao**

* Started the Mandate of Heaven
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Daoism began in this time period

What did the early Chinese dynasties accomplish?

Civil Service test –

\*

5 Relationships – (list 5)

\*

\*

Valued education –

\*

\*

Filial Piety –

\*

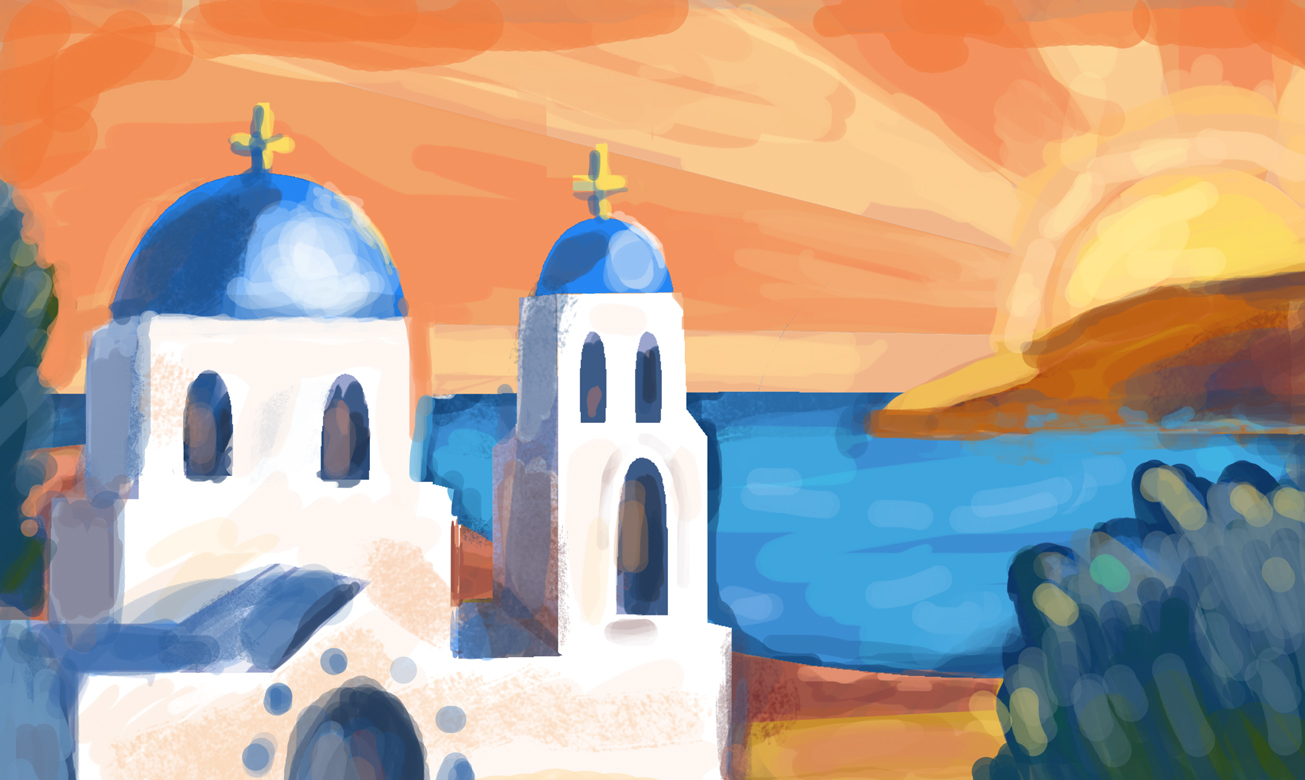
**Elements of Confucianism**

**Han**

**Qin**

**Zhao**

What did the early Chinese dynasties accomplish?

Byzantine Empire

**Culture**

**Law**

**Church**

**Religion**

**Church**

* The Hagia Sophia was built
* Hagia Sophia became a model for future cathedrals

**Religion**

* After the Great Schism divides the Roman Catholic Church
* Eastern Orthodox Christianity is practiced in the Byzantine Empire

**Culture**

* Preserved GREEK and Roman culture
* Architecture was copied from Greece and Rome and adapted
* Onion Dome

**Law**

* Known as Justinian’s Code
* Laws were adopted from Roman laws
* Emperor Justinian codified or organized laws

What impact did the Byzantine Empire have on history?

**Church**

* The Hagia Sophia was built
* Hagia Sophia became a model for future cathedrals

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* Emperor Justinian codified or organized laws

What impact did the Byzantine Empire have on history?

**Religion**

**Church**

**Culture**

**Law**

What impact did the Byzantine Empire have on history?

Islam

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**Other Beliefs**

**Five Pillars**

**Holy Cities**

**Holy Book**

**Founder & Holy Cities**

**Other Beliefs**

* Honor one’s parents
* Show kindness to others
* No gambling, eating pork or drinking alcohol

**Five Pillars**

* Shahadah- monotheism, belief that Allah is the one god
* Sawm- Muslims fast during Ramadan
* Salah- prayer, pray five times a day facing Mecca
* Zakat- charity
* Hajj- pilgrimage to Mecca

**Prayer Place**

* Muslims pray in mosques

**Holy Book**

* The holy book is the Koran
* Other books are Hadith and Sharia

**Founder & Holy Cities**

* Muhammad is the founder of Islam
* Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem are the holy cities

What are the religious beliefs of the Muslims?

**Other Beliefs**

* Honor one’s parents
* Show kindness to others
* No gambling, eating pork or drinking alcohol

**Five Pillars**

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**Other Beliefs**

**Five Pillars**

**Prayer Place**

**Holy Book**

**Founder & Holy Cities**

What are the religious beliefs of the Muslims?

East Asia Middle Ages



Emperor

Daimyo

Shogun

Samurai

Peasants

Merchants & Craftsmen

Feudalism

**Feudalism**

A political and military system based on the holding of land, with an emphasis on local protection, local government, and local self- sufficiency

Strict social system

**Merchants & Craftsmen**

Outside traditional village system & they didn’t produce anything

**Peasants**

Paid taxes for protection to those above him

**Samurai**

Warrior

Heavily armed

Trained in Code of Bushido

**Daimyo**

Rulers in small areas

Wealthy landowners

Leaders of small armies

**Shogun**

Most powerful man in Japan

General of emperor’s army

**Emperor**

Ruler of Japan

Did not have real power

What were the different social classes in Feudal Japan?

Shogun

Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man in Japan

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of emperor’s army

Samurai

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ armed

trained in the \_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Daimyo

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of small areas

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ landowners

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of small armies

Peasants

Paid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to those above him

Merchants & Craftsmen

Outside traditional village system & they didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Feudalism

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system based on the holding of \_\_\_\_\_\_ with an emphasis on local protection, local government, and local self- sufficiency

Strict \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Emperor

Ruler of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Did not have real \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What were the different social classes in Feudal Japan?

Feudalism

Merchants & Craftsmen

Peasants

Samurai

Emperor

Daimyo

Shogun

What were the different social classes in Feudal Japan?

Few Natural Resources

Overpopulation

Ring of Fire

Archipelago

Mountains

**Overpopulation**

Limited space to live and farm so led to crowded cities

**Few Natural Resources**

Limited natural resources such as oil and coal

**Ring of Fire**

Area of the world that has earthquakes and tsunamis because of the tectonic plates

**Mountains**

Separated and isolated people

Protected people from invaders

Terrace farming

**Archipelago**

Chain of Islands

Allowed for trade

Fishing

How is Japanese culture a product of its geography?

How is Japanese culture a product of its geography?

Archipelago

Chain of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Allowed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fishing

Mountains

Separated and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people

Protected people from invaders

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_farming

Ring of Fire

Area of the world that has ­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because of the tectonic plates

Few Natural Resources

Limited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

resources such as oil and coal

Overpopulation

Limited space to live and farm so led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities

Archipelago

Mountains

Ring of Fire

Few Natural Resources

Overpopulation

How is Japanese culture a product of its geography?

Porcelain

Paper Money

Gunpowder

Mechanical Clock

Paper

**Porcelain**

Used white clay found on the Yangtze River

Delicate material used to make pots and vases

**Paper Money**

Made trade easier

Original name was “flying money”

Song Dynasty took over printing money

**Gunpowder**

Used for fireworks

Made explosive weapons

**Mechanical Clock**

Clock operated by dripping water that powered a wheel which made one full revolution in 24 hours

Told time

**Paper**

Developed during the Tang Dynasty

Used for painting and calligraphy

What contributions were made during China’s Golden Age?

**Paper Money**

Made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_easier

Original name was “flying money”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Dynasty took over printing money

**Porcelain**

Used white clay found on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Delicate material used to make \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Gunpowder**

Used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weapons

**Mechanical Clock**

Clock operated by dripping water that powered a wheel which made one full revolution in \_\_\_\_\_hours

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Paper**

Developed during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Dynasty

Used for painting and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What contributions were made during China’s Golden Age?

**Porcelain**

**Paper Money**

**Gunpowder**

**Mechanical Clock**

**Paper**

What contributions were made during China’s Golden Age?

Leadership

Horses

Weapons

**Weapons**

Saber (sword), axes, catapults,

Mongols were trained to ride horses and shoot bow and arrow (crossbow)

Used spears when riding the horses

Mongols used leather armor to protect themselves from enemies

**Horses**

Mongols were skilled horsemen

They could withstand the harsh conditions when traveling across Asia

**Leadership**

1200 the Mongols united under the leadership of Genghis Khan

Genghis Khan was brilliant organizer

Military had their own commanders

Used spies to conquer land

Why were the Mongols so powerful?

**Weapons**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

Mongols were trained to ride horses and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Used spears when riding the horses

Mongols used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protect themselves from enemies

**Horses**

Mongols were skilled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

They could withstand the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions when traveling across \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Leadership**

1200 the Mongols united under the leadership of Genghis Khan

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was brilliant organizer

Military had their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Used spies to conquer land

Why were the Mongols so powerful?

**Leadership**

**Horses**

**Weapons**

Why were the Mongols so powerful?

Renaissance

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Leonardo DaVinci

Michelangelo

Raphael

Raphael

Painter

Worked in Rome

Famous piece is the School of Athens

Michelangelo

Sculptor

Came from Florence

Moved to Rome to sculpt for the Pope

Famous works include the Sistine Chapel, David, and La Pieta

Leonardo Da Vinci

Renaissance man

Citizen of Florence

Studied math, human anatomy

Sketched helicopters

Famous paintings are the Mona Lisa and Last Supper

Who were the important painters during the Renaissance?

Raphael

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Worked in Rome

Famous piece is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Michelangelo

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Came from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Moved to Rome to sculpt for the Pope

Famous works include the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Leonardo Da Vinci

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man

Citizen of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Studied math, human anatomy

Sketched helicopters

Famous paintings are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Who were the important painters during the Renaissance?

Raphael

Michelangelo

Leonardo DaVinci

Who were the important painters of the Renaissance?

**Economic**

**Social**

**Political**

**Economic**

Medici Family were Italian bankers

Medici Family supported the arts

They hired many artists to paint for them

**Social**

Humanism- more interest in the individual

Social Groups- in Italy there were different social groups

Middle Class developed

**Political**

Italy was divided into city-states

Each city-state had a local government

Medici Family was involved in the politics in Florence

What were the causes of the Renaissance?

**Social**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - more interest in the individual

Social Groups- in Italy there were different social groups

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed

**Economic**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were Italian bankers

Medici Family supported the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

They hired many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to paint for them

**Political**

Italy was divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Each city-state had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Family was involved in the politics in Florence

What were the causes of the Renaissance?

**Political**

**Social**

**Economic**

What were the causes of the Renaissance?

Reformation, Absolutism, Enlightenment

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Printing Press

95 Theses

Catholic Church Corruption

**Printing Press**

Allowed for the Ninety Five Theses to be printed

Spread the ideas of Martin Luther throughout Europe

**Ninety Five Theses**

Written by German monk **Martin Luther**

Complaints against the Catholic Church

Posted them on the church doors in Germany

**Catholic Church Corruption**

Sold **indulgences** (promises to go to heaven and erase all sins)

Sold future indulgences before people even sinned

Money went to rebuild St. Peters in the Vatican

What were the aims and goals of Martin Luther?

**Printing Press**

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**Printing Press**

**Ninety Five Theses**

**Catholic Church Corruption**

What were the aims and goals of Martin Luther?

The Jesuits

The Inquisition

The Council of Trent

**The Jesuits**

Group of Catholics who worked to spread Catholicism and combat heresy

Founded by Ignatius of Loyola

Followed strict spiritual discipline and pledged loyalty to the Pope

**The Inquisition**

Church court set up to eliminate **heresy** (Going against the church) and deal with the development Protestant religion

Introduced censorship of certain immoral books

**The Council of Trent**

Council of Bishops- met several times a year

Put an end to Church abuses

Forbade selling of indulgences

Clergy had to follow strict rules of behavior

Established a seminary, school to educate clergy

How did the Catholic Church respond to the spread of Protestantism?

**The Jesuits**

Group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who worked to spread Catholicism and combat heresy

Founded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Followed strict spiritual discipline and pledged loyalty to the Pope

**The Inquisition**

Church court set up to eliminate **\_\_\_\_\_\_** (Going against the church) and deal with the development Protestant religion

Introduced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of certain immoral books

**The Council of Trent**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- met several times a year

Put an end to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Forbade selling of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Clergy had to follow strict rules of behavior

Established a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a school to educate clergy

How did the Catholic Church respond to the spread of Protestantism?

The Jesuits

The Inquisition

The Council of Trent

How did the Catholic Church respond to the spread of Protestantism?

Catherine the Great

Peter the Great

Louis XIV

**Catherine the Great**

Ruler of Russia

Russia gained more land

Increased their power in Europe

Honored writers of the Enlightenment

**Peter the Great**

Ruler of Russia- known as Peter the Great

Strengthened the economy

Tried to make Russia strong

Improved Russia’s military and expanded Russia’s territory westward to the Baltic

Gave women more rights

**Louis XIV**

Ruler France

Fought in many costly war

Built an elaborate palace in Versailles

Spent all of France’s money, country was broke

People paid high taxes

How did absolute rulers display their power?

**Catherine the Great**

Ruler of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Russia gained more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Increased their power in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Honored writers of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Peter the Great**

Ruler of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- known as Peter the Great

Strengthened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tried to make Russia strong

Improved Russia’s military and expanded Russia’s territory westward to the Baltic

Gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more rights

**Louis XIV**

Ruler \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fought in many costly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Built an elaborate palace in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Spent all of France’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, country was broke

People paid high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How did absolute rulers display their power?

Catherine the Great

Peter the Great

Louis XIV

How did absolute rulers display their power?

Rousseau

Montesquieu

Voltaire

**Voltaire**

Disliked the Catholic Church

Opposed government supporting one religion and forbidding others

People should have freedom to choose their beliefs

Separation of church and state

**Locke**

Natural law

People have natural rights

Purpose of government is to protect the people’s rights

If ruler took away people’s natural rights they had a right to revolt

**Montesquieu**

Published book *The Spirit of Laws*

Separation of powers- power divided equally among different branches of government

By separating these powers government could not become too powerful

How did Enlightenment thinkers respond to absolutism?

**Locke**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law

People have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of government is to protect the people’s rights

If ruler took away people’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they had a right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Montesquieu**

Published book *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Separation of powers- power divided equally among different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_these powers government could not become too powerful

**Voltaire**

Disliked the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church

Opposed government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_one religion and forbidding others

People should have freedom to choose their beliefs

Separation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How did Enlightenment thinkers respond to absolutism?

Locke

Montesquieu

Voltaire

How did Enlightenment thinkers respond to absolutism?

Latin American & Africa& Exploration

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Waterways

Rain Forest

Mountains

**Waterways**

Supplied water for farming

Transportation

Trade

**Rain Forest**

Supplied natural resources

**Mountains**

Separated and isolated people

Protected people from invaders

Terrace Farming- people had to adapt to the environment in order to survive

What impact has geography had on Latin America?

**Mountains**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and isolated people

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people from invaders

Terrace Farming- people had to adapt to the environment in order to survive

**Waterways**

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Transportation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Rain Forest**

Supplied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What impact has geography had on Latin America?

Waterways

Rain Forest

Mountains

What impact has geography had on Latin America?

Incas

Mayas

Aztecs

**Aztecs**

Located in Central Mexico

Social hierarchy

Polytheistic- human sacrifices to the gods

Built canals and bridges

**Mayas**

Settled on the Yucatan Peninsula

Polytheistic

Studied mathematics and astronomy

Introduced the number zero

Had a writing system

**Incas**

Settled in Peru near Andes Mountains

Strong central government

Large Empire and developed roads

Polytheistic

Terrace Farming and irrigation systems

Why are pre- Colombian civilizations admired today?

**Aztecs**

Located in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Social hierarchy

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- human sacrifices to the gods

Built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and bridges

**Mayas**

Settled on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Incas

Mayas

Aztecs

Why are pre- Colombian civilizations admired today?

**Songhai**

**Mali**

**Ghana**

**Songhai**

Empire divided in provinces

Traded gold for salt

**Mali**

Larger territory than Ghana

Ruled by a King

Mansa Musa- great King of Mali, was Muslim and went to Mecca

Center of trade

Timbuktu was trade center

**Ghana**

Ruled by a King

Traded gold for salt

Was East Africa a “hub” of trade?

**Songhai**

Empire divided in provinces

Traded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mali**

Ruled by a King

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Was East Africa a “hub” of trade?

Songhai

Mali

Ghana

Was East Africa a “hub” of trade?

Negatives

Positives

**Positives**

New technology

New goods were introduced to the Americas and to Europe

Columbian Exchange

**Negatives**

Conflicts over land between European nations

Colonial Rule

Europeans brought over diseases that killed the Natives

Europeans exploited the Natives

Encomienda System- Spanish forces Natives to work on plantations

Rise of Slave Trade

What were the positives and negatives of exploration?

**Positives**

New \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

New \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were introduced to the Americas and to Europe

Columbian Exchange

**Negatives**

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**Negatives**

**Positives**