EARLY MAN: WHI.2
- An expert who interprets evidence of early humans is an archaeologist.
  - Typically uses carbon dating to identify ages.
- Hominids are creatures that walk upright.
- Australopithecine - oldest of hominids studied, Lucy was the most intact skeleton found.
- Homo habilis - “handyman” first to use basic tools.
- Homo erectus - first to control and use fire - migrated out of Africa.
- Homo sapiens first appeared in E. Africa and migrated to Eurasia, Asia, Australia and the Americas - two types: Neanderthal (had burials, large brain) and Cro-Magnon (better tools and known for cave art).
- Early man’s existence was influenced significantly by their physical environment.
- Early man was a hunter-gatherer who relied on wild plants and animals to survive.

Paleolithic Age - old stone age (pale-old people)
- Neolithic Age - new stone age - was new due to agriculture - Neolithic Revolution
- Beginning of agriculture and domestication of animals led to settled communities.
- Stonehenge is an example of an archaeological site located in England that was started in the Neolithic and era and completed during the Bronze Age.

ANCIENT RIVER CIVILIZATIONS: WHI.3
- The earliest civilizations developed near a major river.
- The 4 Major river valleys were: Tigris and Euphrates, Nile, Indus, and Huang He.
- Fertile Crescent - Tigris and Euphrates River Valley: Mesopotamia, Sumerians, Babylonians.
  - Earliest civilizations found here around 3500BC.
  - Sumerians - form of writing was cuneiform.
  - First empire was with Sargon in the Fertile Crescent.
  - Babylonians king developed harsh code of law with specific punishment, called Hammurabi’s Code.
  - Egyptians located in Lower Nile region (northern Africa) around 3000BC.
  - Egyptian form of writing was hieroglyphics.
  - Pharaohs - godlike rulers of Egyptians.
  - Menes - united upper and lower Egypt had the double crown.
  - Pyramids were places of burial for to honor the pharaohs in the afterlife.
- Indus River Valley: Indian.
  - Geography isolated and protected by mountains (Hindu Kush and Himalayas).
  - Not sure what happened to the early Indus River Valley people.
  - Harappa and Mohenjo Daro major cities.
  - Left written records, but unable to interpret them.
  - Grid like streets - plumbing systems.
  - Aryans invaded through Hindu Kush and spread to Ganges River Valley around 1500BC.
  - Vedas and Upanishads were brought by Aryans.
  - Pictograms - earliest form of writing, using pictures.
- Huang He River Valley: Chinese.
  - Geography isolated and protected (Himalayas, deserts, and Pacific Ocean).
- Governments: power passed through heredity (family), kings, pharaohs, or dynasties.
  - Slavery was allowed.
OTHER CIVILIZATIONS:
- **Phoenicians**: alphabet, skilled sailors, located east of Med. Sea
- **Hebrews**: 1st monotheistic religion (Judaism), located between Jordan R. and Med. Sea, Abraham, Ten Commandments, Moses led Jews out of Egypt, David founded city of Jerusalem, Solomon built first temple (later destroyed), forced to move to Babylon, allowed to return to Jerusalem when Babylon was controlled by Persia/Cyrus and Jews built 2nd temple (later destroyed by Romans in 70 CE)

EARLY CIVILIZATIONS: WHI.4
- **Persian Empire**: central Asia to Mediterranean Sea
  - Persians demonstrated **tolerance** toward conquered people, loyalty
  - developed the largest empire in the world
  - **Zoroastrianism**: religion emphasizing good over evil, influenced Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, founded by Zoroaster
  - Darius and Xerxes - father and son who entered into Persian Wars with Greeks
- **Classical Indian Civilization**: Indus River to Ganges River
  - **caste system**: rigid social system influenced by the Aryans, priests important
  - **Hinduism**: reincarnation, karma based on caste system, Vedas and Upanishads are holy books
  - **Golden Age**: height of culture under Guptas
  - mathematics, zero
  - Buddhism - Siddhartha Gautama, reincarnation, rejected caste system, end suffering
  - Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path were holy books
  - Asoka sent missionaries out to spread Buddhism, reached China
- **Classical Chinese Civilizations**: Huang He/ Yellow River Valley, 1500BC
  - **Confucianism**: respect for elders, structure based on relationships, education
  - Qin Dynasty responsible for building the Great Wall of China to keep Mongols from invading
  - Silk Road - trade route connecting China to the Roman Empire and Med. Sea
  - silk, compass, gun powder, porcelain, paper and civil service
  - Buddhism - influenced by missionaries from India, and trade
  - Daoism/Taoism - individual relationship with nature, ying-yang: opposing forces of nature

ANCIENT GREECE: WHI.5
- located in Aegean Sea basin, with access to Med. Sea
- geography is mountainous, influencing development of independent city-states
- **Athens**: direct democracy, responsibilities of citizens, Pericles (Golden Age), Parthenon, and Delian League
  - tyrants - Draco, Solon, Clisthenes (democracy)
- Sparta - oligarchy, militaristic/aggressive, Peloponnesian League
- Mythology - polytheistic, influenced Western civilization's symbols, metaphors, words and idealized images
  - Zeus - chief god, Apollo - war, Athena - beauty
- Persian Wars - fought against Persia (Darius and Xerxes)
  - Battle of Marathon and Battle of Salamis allowed Greek to control Aegean Sea
- Peloponnesian War - Athens vs. Sparta, competition for power, downfall of Greece
- Achievements: Iliad and Odyssey, columns (Corinthian, Ionian, Doric), Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
- Sports (Olympics), architecture, philosophy, literature, art, mythology
- **Alexander the Great**: Hellenistic (combo of Greek and Eastern), extended Greek culture across Med. Sea and Black Sea
ANCIENT ROME: WHI.6
-located in the center Italian Peninsula, splitting the Mediterranean Sea
- Mediterranean Sea, Alps Mountains in north
-Roman mythology influenced that names of the planets
-Society:
  - Patricians (upperclass) and Plebeians (lower class)
  - taxes and military service were responsibilities of citizens
-Punic Wars - fought against Carthage, resulted in expansion of Roman Empire
  - Hannibal led Carthage, Scipio led Rome
-Monarchy, Republic, Empire, decline (Mr. Ed)
  - Republic - Senate was most powerful in this representative democracy
    - First Triumvirate
      - Julius Caesar ended the Republic when assassinated March 15, 44 BCE
  - Empire
  - Augustus Caesar - first emperor
    - Second Triumvirate
      - Marc Antony and Cleopatra were enemies of Octavian/Augustus
-Pax Romana was a period of peace and prosperity
  - uniform money, roads, stable social classes, uniform rule of law, civil service
-Roman written laws were called the Twelve Tables
-Christianity
  - Jesus crucified by Romans, origins in Judaism
  - Peter and Paul
  - New Testament - Gospels are 1st 4 books (life of Jesus)
  - Church became moral authority over all else
  - Pope was head of Catholic Church in Western Empire
  - authority over all other in this empire- source of controversy
-Contributions: Pantheon, Colosseum, Forum, aqueducts, arches, Latin, Aeneid, innocent until proven guilty
-Several causes for decline: inflation, political problems, and invasions

BYZANTINE AND RUSSIA: WHI.7
-located in Asia Minor on the Bosporus Strait and near the Dardanelles, central location to Europe and Middle East, crossroads of trade, trade was important
-Constantinople was the capital of the Empire because of its central location and distance away from Germanic invasions
-Emperor Justinian organized a new law code, regained Roman lands, smuggled silk
-Byzantine art: mosaics, illuminated manuscripts and icons
-Split in the Christian Church resulted in Roman Catholicism in the Roman (western) Empire and Greek Orthodox in the Byzantine (eastern) Empire
  - Greek Orthodox - didn’t recognize Pope’s authority, used Greek in liturgy
  - Hagia Sophia - impressive Church built in Constantinople
-Achievements: Justinian’s Code, trade and commerce, mosaics/illuminated manuscripts, Hagia Sophia, and Cyrillic alphabet

ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION: WHI.8
-originated on the Arabian Peninsula in the Middle East
  - expanded all the way to Asia, North Africa and into Spain
-Major cities: Mecca, Medina, Baghdad, Cordoba
-Arabic language aided in trade, unity and spread of culture
- Religion: **Muhammad** (founder), **Quran** (holy book), **Allah** (god), **5 Pillars of Faith/Islam** (code for life), acknowledged Abraham, Moses and Jesus as prophets, as well as Muhammad, Sunnis and Shi'ites
- **Battle of Tours** stopped the Muslim advance into the rest of Europe by Charles Martel (Frankish King)
- Achievements: Dome of the Rock (mosque), Arabic, algebra and arabic #s, trade and medicine

**MIDDLE AGES: WHI.9**
- Catholic Church was unifying force and authority once Romans pulled out of Europe to defend against Germanic invaders
- period of time (Dark Ages) where there was little emphasis on culture or education
- Rome had been strong influence leading up to Middle Ages
- Because of threat of invasions, the **Feudal System** developed, a medieval system of government based on land ownership
  - Social Structure: kings, lords, vassals, serfs: obligations to one another
- Germanic Invaders
  - Vikings: came from Scandinavia and settled in Russia, France, and coastal areas
  - Anglo-Saxons: settled in England
  - Magyars: came from Asia and settled in Hungary
- Invasions strengthened Church and hurt trade
- Franks became the most powerful Germanic tribe in Europe
  - Charlemagne was given the title Holy Roman Emperor by the Pope for his help
  - reestablished Rome and the Church in European life

**EASTERN HEMISPHERE: WHI.10**
- Trade Routes of Middle Ages: **Silk Road, Trans-Saharan, Maritime routes of Indian Ocean**
- Japan is an archipelago (made up of islands) that is mountainous, which isolated and influenced development
  - China was extremely influential: **writing**, architecture, Buddhism
  - Shinto was state religion of Japan, focused on nature, and family
  - Buddhism coexisted with Shinto, came from China
- Africa: civilizations developed in sub-Saharan west and east Africa
  - Axum in the east, near the Red Sea and Ethiopia
  - Zimbabwe: southeastern, the Great Zimbabwe
- Ghana, Mali, Songhai: western Africa, near the Niger River
  - Ghana/Mali traded gold for salt from the Muslims on Trans-Saharan
  - Timbuktu: famous city in Mali, built up by Mansa Musa

**WESTERN HEMISPHERE: WHI.11**
- **Mayan Civilization**: located in central Mexico basin on the Yucatan Peninsula
  - Chichen Itza: famous city-state, where major pyramid was located
  - agriculture and trade were way of life
  - never an empire
- **Incan Civilization**: located in the Andes Mountains of South America
  - terrace farming technique to maintain agriculture
  - Machu Picchu was a city high in the mountains
  - Spanish conquistadors conquered
- **Aztec Civilization**: located in central Mexico, near Mexico City
  - Tenochtitlan was the capital city, located on Lake Texacoco
  - Empire emphasized agriculture (chinampas-floating gardens) and warfare
  - Spanish conquistadors conquered
- MesoAmerican Civilizations: worshiped sun, two calendars, mathematics, sacrifices, and pyramids (where religious ceremonies took place)

LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD/RISE OF NATIONS: WHI.12
- England: developed by Anglo-Saxons
  - William the Conqueror: united most of England
  - Magna Carta: limited the king's power
  - Common Law: provided a system of law for judges during Middle Ages
  - Hundred Year's War: series of wars over English held land in France
- France: initially influenced by the Franks
  - Hugh Capet: established throne in Paris, grew dynasty throughout France
  - Hundred Year’s War: victory led to unity within France
  - Joan of Arc: heroic figure who was a unifying factor that led to French victory
- Spain:
  - Ferdinand/Isabella tried to expel Muslim Moors
- Russia: had once been under the control of the Mongols
  - Ivan the Great: conquered the Mongols and set up empire
- Crusades stimulated trade between the Middle East, Byz. Empire and Europe because Europeans became aware of desirable trade goods coming from the Middle East
  - Pope Urban’s Speech to take back Jerusalem from Muslims, Fall of Jerusalem to Saladin
  - Bitterness between Christians, Jews, and Muslims
- Church Influence: initially controlled all aspects of life, especially education
  - Monasteries preserved Greco-Roman works
  - Missionaries spread Latin and Christianity
  - Established universities
  - Focus on social life was the Church and salvation
- Black Death (Bubonic Plague) was main cause of population decline in Europe from 1348-1350
- Decline of the Church was due to Crusades, corruption and the Black Death

RENAISSANCE: WHI.13
- Period of time between 1350-1600, French word meaning rebirth, especially of intellectual aspects, culture and art from classical Greece and Rome
- Italy wasn’t unified, several independent city-states
- Crusades had increased trade of desired goods into Europe, which was coupled with the introduction of new ideas
  - Banking and accounting techniques
- Florence, Venice and Genoa developed as powerful city-states due to location and access to trade routes to Byz. Empire and Middle East
- Trade and business replaced the Church in importance to society
- Machiavelli wrote "The Prince" which was a treatise on government supporting absolute rule and how to keep power, ruling by fear, use of evil when necessary, and the concept of "the end justifies the means"
- Medieval art and literature focused on the Church and Salvation, while Renaissance art focused on individuals and worldly matters
- Humanism: philosophy that stimulated the study of Greek and Roman works and culture because of its emphasis on the individual and creativity
- Italian Renaissance art reflected humanist views
  - Leonardo da Vinci: "the" Renaissance Man, Mona Lisa, The Last Supper
  - Emphasis on beauty and the individual
- Michelangelo - sculpted "David" and painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel  
- influenced by trade and Byzantine and Middle East  
- Petrar... father of Humanism, wrote sonnets  
- Erasmus - wrote the Praise of Folly  
- Because of trade and geography, ideas of Renaissance spread from Italy to northern Europe  
- Northern Renaissance was strongly influenced by the Middle Ages  
- art combined Humanism and ideas of Christianity  

MUST KNOW GEOGRAPHIC ITEMS: Be able to identify or find them on a map  
- 4 Ancient River Valleys:  
  - Tigris and Euphrates Rivers  
  - Indus River  
  - Nile  
  - Huang He/Yellow River  
- Mediterranean Sea  
- Aegean Sea  
- Indian Ocean  
- Italy, Rome and the Alps  
- Arabian Peninsula  

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PICTURES TO RECOGNIZE

Cuneiform

Stonehenge

IMPORTANT BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

- Colosseum
- Parthenon
aqueducts

Pantheon

Dome of the Rock

Pyramids

Hagia Sophia

Russian Orthodox Churches and buildings

ziggurats