**IDX G9 HISTORY H STUDY GUIDE ISSUE 1**

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The notes are only very key and simple takedowns from the textbook

Please refer to your notes and maps for better review

Yellow refers to key people

Blue refers to kingdoms/dynasties

3000BCE: Beginnings of first civilizations

1000-500BCE: Assyrians and Persians

400BCE: Alexander the Great – short-lived empire

Romans rule

Indians part of Mauryan Empire

Last few centuries of BCE: Qin/Han dynasty of China

**Chapter 1**

**1.1a The Emergence of Homo Sapiens**

Homo sapiens

250,000 years ago: origination

200,000-150,000 years ago: settle and develop in Africa

70,000 years ago: move out of Africa

30,000 BCE: extinction of neanderthals

**1.1b The Hunter Gatherers of the Paleolithic Age**

Paleolithic=stone

Both men and women find food

Use of fire and tools

Paintings of large animals (eg Chauvet)

**1.1c The Neolithic Revolution**

10,000 BCE: end of ice age 🡪 leads to the Neolithic Revolution

Neolithic=new stone

New type of polished stone axes

Development of agriculture:

-growth of crops

-domestication of animals

=ppl settle down, increase in population

Mesolithic Age “Middle Stone Age”

-food gathering 🡪 food production

8000-5000 BCE: systematic agriculture development

-Middle East: wheat barley

pigs, cattle, goat, sheep

4000 BCE agriculture well developed in central Europe

Old towns:

Middle East:

Jericho (Since 8000 BCE) = mudbrick walls

Catal Huyuk = ppl walk on rooftops

Development: Build houses, store food, engage trade

-pottery, woven baskets, stone tools, obsidian (volcanic glass that’s easily flaked)

Leads to Patriarchy: society dominated by men

4000-3000 BCE: inventions, greatly change life

Writing, metal (bronze in western Asia)

3000-1200 BCE: bronze age

**1-2 The Emergence of Civilization.**

Civilization: complex culture large numbers of people share

variety of common elements

1)urban focus

2) political /military structures

3) social structure based on econ

4) complexity in material (Agriculture 🡪 trade, luxury items)

5)Religion

6) Writing

7) Artistic /intellectual activity

**1-2a Early Civilizations Around the world,**

3000-1500 BCE: Harappa and Mohengo Daro

1570-1045 BCE: Shang dynasty in China

2600 BCE: city of Caral, Peru

1-2b Why Did Early Civilizations Develop'?

Food surplus-→ job specialization

Religion -unity among humans

**1-2b Why Did Early Civilizations Develop?**

Food surplus 🡪 job specialization

Religion 🡪 unity amongst humans

**1-3 Civilization in Mesopotamia**

Mesopotamia= Valley between Tigris/Euphrates Rivers

-irrigation and control of river flow for agriculture

**1-3a City-States of Ancient Mesopotamia**

Sumerians

-first Mesopotamian civilization

-3000 BCE: independent cities (ex. Ur)

-walls surround cities

-sun-dried bricks 🡪dwellings

-ziggurat: temple dedicated to chief god/goddess (built atop a massive tower)

-priest/priestess have political power

-theocracy (gov by divine authority)

King=agent from God

**1-3b Empires in Ancient Mesopotamia**

Akkadian

-north of Sumerian

-semetic ppl

-2340BCE: Sargon

Leader of Akkadians overthrow Sumerian

Power based on military

-attack from neighbor 🡪 end of empire

Hammurabi’s Empire (Babylon)

-1792 BCE

-Hammurabi= “Sun of Babylon”

After his death 🡪 fall of empire

-Hammurabi’s Code

**1-3c Culture of Mesopotamia**

Epic of Gilgamesh (legendary king of Uruk)

Polytheism

Divination: relieve anxiety by finding gods’ intentions

3000 BCE: Sumerians use cuneiform system

-good math, astronomy

1.4 will not be tested.

**1.5 New Centers of Civilization**

**1.5a Nomadic Peoples: Impact of the Indo-Europeans**

The Hittites

-1750 BCE: Asia minor/ Anatolia

-make use of iron

-transform Mesopotamian cultures

-1190 BCE: ends

**1.5b**

Phoenicians 🡪 invention of alphabet

-defeated by Assyrians, Persians

**1.5c The Hebrews: “Children of Israel”**

-monotheism

-move to Egypt 🡪enslaved by pharaohs

Saul

-beginning of united kingdom of Israel

-after his death 🡪anarchy

David

-Saul’s lieutenant

-established contrl over all of Canaan

Solomon

-David’s son

-strengthen royal power

Kingdom of Judah

-forced to pay tribute to Assyria

🡪 independence after Assyria’s decline

-Chaldeans defeat Assyria, Judah conquered

586 BCE: Jerusalem destroyed

-upper class went to Babylon for captivity

-Persians destroy Chaldeans, Jews allowed to come back

-Remains under Persian control until Alexander the Great

Hebrew Religion

-the Covenant: between Yaweh and people

-the law: Obeidence to God

-the prophets

**1-6 The Rise of New Empires**

**1-6a The Assyrian Empire**

-emerge in Assyria (Upper Tigris)

-semetic speaking

-Ashurbanipal

Assyrian overextended by his reign

🡪 Babylons rebel, Assyrian disintegrate

-Terror and warfare=excellence in military

-Religion is cohesive force

-ethnicity not important in society

-language=their identity

-trade and agriculture

-assimilated much of Sumerian/Babylon

**1-6b The Persian Empire**

Neo-Babylon

-539 BCE

-Nebuchadnezzar rebuilds Babylon after collapse

Persians

-southwestern Iran

-Achaemenid dynasty unified them

Cyrus the Great

-550 BCE: extend Persian control over Medes

-Medes is the first satrapy (province)

-Babylonia made into province under Satrap (governor)

Gov. officials still have their positions

Cambyses

-Cyrus’s son

-Invasion of Egypt

Darius

-builds largest empire world has ever seen

Zoroastriaism

-660 BCE: Zoroaster

-Monotheistic

-God: Ahurmazda