

The First Man

- What is a Hominid? What is Bipedal
- Why is it that we have not been able to find full undamaged skeletons of Australopithecine Bones?
- Why the name *Homo Erectus*? What did they master?
- How might have technology helped with migration for the *Homo Erectus*?
- Why the name *Homo Habilis*? What did they master?
- Where were the first bones of *Homo Neanderthalensis* Found? What differentiates them from humans?
- What was the interaction between *Homo Sapiens* and *Homo Neanderthalensis* and what followed?
- What is Archaeology? Anthropology?
- What was the Paleolithic Age?
- What was the Neolithic age?
- What was the Neolithic Revolution?
- What is a hunter gatherer?

- What is an atlatl, what was it used for?
- Who were Nomads, what did they do?
- Who were Hunter-gatherers?
- What is domestication

Culture

- How does culture answer tough questions using myths?
- What is anthropomorphism?
- What are some of the largest romance languages?
- What does Phonetic mean?
- What are Specializations? When did they come about?
- Name one example of an institution and a specialization.
- What is Cuneiform?

- What does the bronze age refer to?

The Fertile Crescent

- What is the Fertile Crescent?
- What is a delta?
- What are the attributes of a Civilized society?
 1. Government- Kingdom
 2. Commerce
 3. Urban pop (high Density)
 4. _____
 5. Hierarch +> Diving people
- Why did people settle into these types of areas?
- What does Mesopotamia Stand for? And why?
- Why were the Tigris and Euphrates river be a blessing to the Mesopotamians at the same time a curse?
- Who is Hammurabi, what is he well known for?
- How did the Egyptians differentiate between Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt?
- Who was King Narmer? What did he do?
- How does geography influence the development of societies?
- What is a Delta?
- What is the Nile Delta?

- What is a Pharaoh?
- Theocracy is a government rule based on _____
- What is a pyramid, what were they used for?
- What is Mummification, why did the Egyptians practice it?
- What are hieroglyphics?
- What was the writing surface that Ancient Egyptians used?
- What does the mediterranean sea do?
- What is the Indian Subcontinent?
- What are Monsoons?
- What is another way to refer to an Indus Valley civilization was _____ Civilization
- The Hyksos were Asiatic _____ that invaded egypt at a time when the pharaohs were _____. Their invasion had a deep impact on Egyptians _____.
- _____ declared HERSELF pharaoh around 1472 BC she took over for her _____(The male heir to the throne)

Assyria

- Assyria acquired a large empire around ____BC.
- How did they do this?
- What was Assyria's capital when it was established?
- -Nebuchadnezzar was a Chaldean king that created the Hanging Gardens for his love.
- Cyrus was the _____ of the Achaemenid _____

- What is a Satrap?
- What is the Zoroaster?

China

- Pieces of ox scapula or turtle plastron (Also known as Oracle _____) were used as a form of _____ in ancient China.
- The _____ of Heaven is an ancient chinese belief/theory that heaven granted emperors the right to rule based on their ability to govern well. (AKA. The will of the _____)
- What is the Dynastic Cycle?

India

- _____ is the belief that once a being dies they will be born into another life
- What is Karma?
- Jainism was an ancient _____ from India whose people lived harmless lives.
- Siddhartha Gautama was also known as _____
- What is Enlightenment?
- _____ is a version of afterlife, it is believed that how you acted on earth reflects on how you would be treated in your afterlife.

- Indo-_____ were a group of nomadic people who may have come from the Steppes.
- What are Steppes?
- Who were the Hittites?
- Who were the Aryans?
- What is a Caste? What is the highest Caste?

The Mediterranean

- _____ were a powerful seafaring civilization that dominated trade in the eastern mediterranean from about 2000 to 1400 B.C
- What was the capital Minoan City?
- King Minos owned a half-man half-bull called the _____
- Why was Phoenicia so famous, and why were they special from other areas?
- What did their alphabet represent?
- The Phoenicians lived in _____, which was also the home of the Israelites.
- Abraham was a man who based on the _____, was chosen by god to be the father of the Jewish people.
- Moses was the man who lead the jews out of _____
- _____ was a new kingdom under the control of Jews

- Judah was a separate region when _____ was divided

*What is not Covered in this study guide

- More depth on specific pharaohs
- Assyrian Kings

Facts:

THE FIRST MAN

- Culture is a people's way of life, it varies based on the person and their religious beliefs. Anthropologists are able to create a picture of early peoples cultural behavior just from excavations.
- Hominid describes humans and other creatures that walked upright, also known as australopithecines. Modern scientists are able to deduct that because there are footprints preserved over centuries, and if they only show two footprints, it is logically correct that we can assume that creature walked upright.
- Paleolithic Age is when scientists believe that some of the most impressive achievements in human kind occurred. Including the invention of tools and the mastery of fire. Also known as the Old Stone age, the Paleolithic Age is an early part of the Stone Age, hence the other name.
- Neolithic Age began at about 8000 b.c and ended around 3000 b.c. Also known as the New Stone Age, the Neolithic Age ended the Stone Age. In this age people learned how to polish tools, make pottery, raise animals, and grow crops.
- Homo sapiens means wise men and is the name for modern humans. Physically Homo sapiens resemble the Homo erectus, but Homo sapiens have much larger brains.
- Nomads were the men and women of the Stone Age. They were people that traveled a lot of moved from place to place looking for food and shelter.
- Hunter-gatherers were nomadic groups whose food supply mainly consisted of hunting animals and collecting food from plants. These groups actually increased their food supply by inventing tools like spears that helped them hunt.
- The Neolithic Revolution was when crops were discovered. One of the main hypothesis on how this might have happened is that when women picked berries they dropped some seeds, and when they got back to the area they saw what had grown. This was a great discovery and probably one of the biggest breakthroughs in history.
- Domestication was when hunters expert knowledge of animals led to animals being trained and tamed. In the Stone age men tamed horses, dogs, goats, and pigs. This was another break though because now the animals could help them get food and made everything easier. Then nomads also took the animals with them wherever they traveled.

CIVILIZATION

- Civilization is a complex structure with five major characteristics, Advanced Cities, specialized workers, complex institutions, record keeping, and advanced technology.
- Specialization was created when cities came about. With specialization, people were able to learn more and how to do a job, so that everyone does their own thing for the city and benefits everyone.
- An Artisan is a person that makes things by hand, for example, a person who specialized in making tools for farming would be an Artisan. This trait allowed different cities and areas to become centers of trade.
- One example of an Institution is the Government, a long lasting pattern of organization in a community. This is a major characteristic of civilization.
- A Scribe is a record keeper, that is one trade that helped insure that we were able to find what they were saying and to learn from it, and to learn stories about their past. In this time there was no paper, so symbols were pressed into clay in the hot sun, to make engravings, which later dried up and were stored. This was the first ever recorded written history.
- Cuneiform was the system of writing created by Scribes, in the common language, Cuneiform means “wedge-shaped”. Eventually this became so popular that many people started writing about events, wars, natural disasters, and reigns of kings.
- The Bronze Age refers to the time people started using bronze, hence the name. They first used bronze as a replacement for copper and stone. The Bronze Age started around 3000 B.C but it was different in different countries.

The fertile crescent

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– The Nile Delta region is a part of lower Egypt. It begins about 100 miles before the river entered the Mediterranean. It is mostly a broad, marshy, triangular area of land formed by salts at the mouth of the river.

– Narmer was a supposed king of Egypt. Kings of lower Egypt wore a red crown and the king of upper Egypt wore a tall white crown. Narmer created a double crown from the red and white

crowns. He also put his capital between upper and lower Egypt.

– A Pharaoh is an Egyptian god-king that were considered to be just as powerful if not more than actual gods.

– Theocracy is a government rule that is based on religious authority.

– A Pyramid was the resting place of the dead. They were basically massive tombs. But within them were massive amounts of treasure.

– Mummification was the process of conserving the body after someone died. This was so that they could fully enjoy the afterlife and that they would stay there forever.

– a Hieroglyphic was a flexible writing system using pictures to illustrate ideas instead of words.

– Papyrus was the writing surface that the Egyptians used.