Final Exam Part II Study Guide

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| Anatomy of the Test |
| This test will be in multiple choice form and scored with a scantron. It will be 50 questions and count as a single test grade for Quarter Four.  |
| Know these Key Terms |
| Prehistory Equator Primary/Secondary sourceHistory Prime Meridian City-stateHominid Latitudes MonarchyPaleolithic Age/Era Longitudes Oligarchy/AristocracyNeolithic Age Era Hemispheres Tyranny Hunter-gatherers CE/BCE Democracy Fossil BC/AD RepublicArtifact Century Imperialism Decade Cultural Diffusion  Millennium Rule of Law  |
| Prehistory |
| Order of the hominids in their appearance and aptitude (not discovery date)Australopithecus Afarensis (Lucy), Homo Habilis (Handy Man), Homo Erectus (Upright Man), Homo Sapien Neanderthalensis (Neanderthal Wise Man), Homo Sapien Sapien (Doubly Wise Man)Know the difference between Neolithic and PaleolithicPaleolithic (Old Stone Age) - stone tools, hunting and gatheringNeolithic (New Stone Age) - agriculture, domestication of animals, and communities |
| Ancient Mesopotamia |
| Aspects of a Civilization: stable food supply, social structure, government, religion, the arts, economy, writing, technology.Mesopotamia – “land between two rivers”Cuneiform – the wedge-shaped system of writing Main Source of Conflict – land and irrigation rights Theocracy – a connections between religion and government (priest kings – power and rule ordained by gods)Hammurabi’s Code of written laws on a stele The order of the empires that took over Sumer: Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Chaldean (aka Neo-Babylonian), then Persians.Be able to identify primary and secondary sources (for example: Primary sources: *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, The Hammurabi’s Code of Laws; Secondary source: the *Ancient Civilizations* textbook).Be able to identify Sumerian/Mesopotamian innovations and contributions to the world.Know details about the Phoenicians and their contribution to the world. |
| Ancient Egypt |
| Natural geographic benefits of desert/Nile Egypt – “the gift of the Nile” (predictable flooding; silt - good for agriculture, natural barriers etc.)Afterlife rituals (mummification, burial tombs etc.)Pharaoh Khufu – built the great pyramids as his tombHatshepsut – the first female pharaoh, trade with PuntRamses II (The Great) - major influence of this pharaoh: military leadership and monumental building projects, such as temples at Luxor and Abu Simbel Be able to define and apply these terms**:** Papyrus**,** Pharaohs,Hieroglyph, Rosetta Stone. |
| Ancient Hebrews |
| Know details about the Hebrew leaders**:** Abraham**,** Moses, Saul, David, and SolomonJudaism – monotheistic religion (one god)Diaspora scattering of Jewish people Be able to define and apply these terms**:** Torah, Exodus, Ten Commandments, Sabbath, Ark of the Covenant, and Synagogue |
| Ancient India/Ancient China |
| Know: information about the earliest civilization on the Indus River - cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa of the Harappan civilization; about the Indo-European (Aryan) people in IndiaThe castes system or the *varnas* – (social system) Hindu belief of *karma* - how you live your life determines how you will be placed within the caste system.Review the basic beliefs of Buddhism, including the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path.Know the list of Chinese dynasties: Xia, Shang (1st), Zhou, Qin (Shi Huangdi), Han and their major achievements and historical significance as well as the order in which they appeared (see dynasty chart in your notebook)Basic teachings of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism.Reason for building the Great Wall of China– to keep out invaders and to protect the Silk Road. Know about Chinese and Indian contributions and inventions. |
| Ancient Greece |
| Know about the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations of the Bronze Age Greece. Direct democracy in Athens: developed by Cleisthenes in c. 500 (he is often called *The Father of Democracy*); “government of the people” - the system where every citizen votes on every issue. How it differs from our Representative DemocracyTrend seen in an oligarchy - poor become poorer, rich get richer.Be able to identify differences between Athens and Sparta (economy, government, women, education, etc.) there will be quotes and you decide if they are said by an Athenian or Spartan.Know key points of important battles of the Persian Wars (when, location, who fought, military leaders, and the outcomes) – Darius, XerxesKnow the outcome of the Peloponnesian War.Alexander the Great’s conquest; know details about his empire (approach to conquer, unify and spread Contributions and achievements of the Greeks. |
| Ancient Rome |
| Rome’s beginnings: Romulus/Remus, Aeneas Roma, Latins and Etruscans Early influences on their culture – Greeks and Etruscans. Be able to define and apply these terms**:** plebeians, patricians, consuls, tribunes, and the Roman ForumBe familiar with the concept of the *Twelve Tables* of law and the development of the Senate’s Republic.Generally explain the 4 expansion periods of the Roman Empire:1: Kick out Etruscans, Control Italian Peninsula, Establish Republic2: Punic Wars (understand details of wars) with Carthage/Hannibal, Control Mediterranean 3: Civil Wars with Generals/Dictators (Julius Caesar/Pompey; the Battle of Actium (Octavian vs. Marc  Antony/Cleopatra)4: Imperial Rome, First Roman Emperor – Augustus(Octavian), Pax Romana Diocletian – divided the empire into East and WestConstantine – united the Empire and made Christianity legal and moved the capital east to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinople Understand the origins and spread of Christianity.Know the reasons that contributed to the erosion and ultimate the fall of the Western Roman Empire |
| Classical (Hellenistic) Age – Dark Ages (Middle Ages/Age of Faith) – Renaissance (re-birth of classical) |