

Global I Review



Enrichment Program

Directions: For the following review you should be looking at each organized section and explain the word or concept that is listed. If you are doing a good job, you should have about 1, maybe 2 paragraphs for each section. Please also include vocabulary to support your work. Underlining and highlighting those words will help you to connect them to the larger topic. You may bullet point if you feel that this will help you to better organize your information.

Skills

1. Social hierarchy
2. Geography of Africa, Europe and the Americas
3. Types of Religions
4. Eight Foundations of Civilizations

Neolithic Revolution

1. Characteristics
 - a. Domestication of animals
 - b. Settled – no longer nomadic
2. Early settlement around rivers
 - a. Benefits

Mesopotamia

1. Hammurabi's Code
 - a. Compared to other law systems
2. Cuneiform – first form of writing
 - a. Compared to other writing systems

Egypt

1. Hieroglyphics
2. Architecture
3. Religion

Indus River Valley

1. Caste System
 - a. Religious ties
2. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro
 - b. city planning
 - c. government
3. Buddhism
 - d. Eightfold Path
 - e. Four Noble Truths
4. Hinduism

China/Japan

1. Confucius
 - a. Education
 - b. Inspiration for Han
2. Mandate of Heaven and the dynastic Cycle
3. Han Dynasty –
 - a. Golden Age
 - b. Civil Service Exam
4. Voyages of Zheng He
5. Japan –
 - a. code of bushido - comparison

- b. Social Hierarchy
- c. Korea as a cultural bridge

Africa

- 1. Mali – Mansa Musa
 - a. Spread of Islam
- 2. Trade
 - a. Spread of Islam
- 3. Major Cities
 - a. Timbuktu

Greece

- 1. Direct Democracy
- 2. Athens vs. Sparta
- 3. Philosophers – Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

Rome

- 1. Roman Republic vs. Roman Empire
 - a. Form of government
- 2. Domed buildings from Rome to Constantinople
- 3. Rights of the individual in the Republic (women)
- 4. Twelve Tables
- 5. Fall of the Roman Empire causing chaos
- 6. Phoenicians
 - a. Alphabet
 - b. Carriers of Civilization

Middle Ages

1. Fall of Rome as cause
2. Divine Right to Rule
3. Feudalism
 - a. Division of land
4. Direct Results of the Crusades
5. Magna Carta – 1215
 - a. Purpose
6. Middle ages as lead in to Renaissance

Byzantine Empire

1. Justinian compared to Hammurabi
2. Continuation of Roman Empire
3. Domed buildings

Renaissance

1. Europe changing from feudal society to humanism
 - a. Impact of trade
 - b. Rise of merchant class
2. Machiavelli and other schools of thought on governmental powers
3. Printing Press
 - a. influences

Reformation

1. 95 Theses – Martin Luther – Diet of Worms
2. Value of the Bible
3. Other forms of Protestantism

Americas

1. Aztec and Incan Farming – adaptation of farming
2. Indigenous groups and unique developments
3. City planning

Scientific Revolution

1. Shift in trust of the Europeans post Printing Press
2. Heliocentric vs. Geocentric
3. Galileo – Power of the Church
4. Scientific Method

Age of Exploration

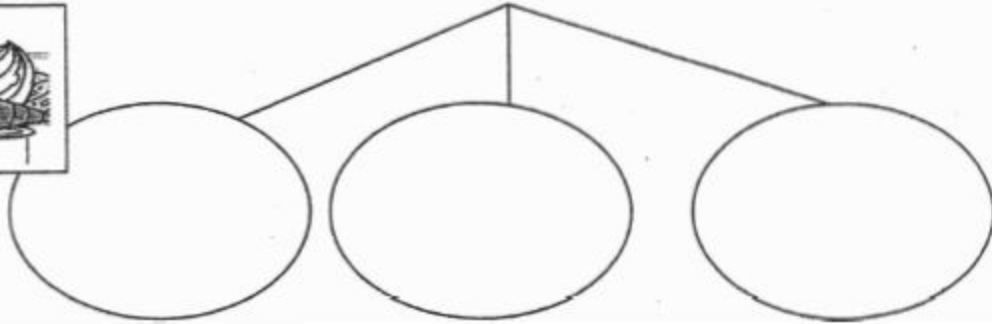
1. Columbian Exchange – disease
2. Conquistadors and impact of Indigenous peoples.
3. Encomienda System
4. The Triangle Trade
 - a. Importation of Slaves as a cheap source of labor and the relationship to the treatment of Indigenous peoples of the Americas.

Part Two Review

Directions: For this section you should complete each of the graphic organizers with as much detail as possible. Please use your notebook and textbook to complete this work.

Neolithic Revolution

Neolithic Revolution → How did agricultural advancements impact society?



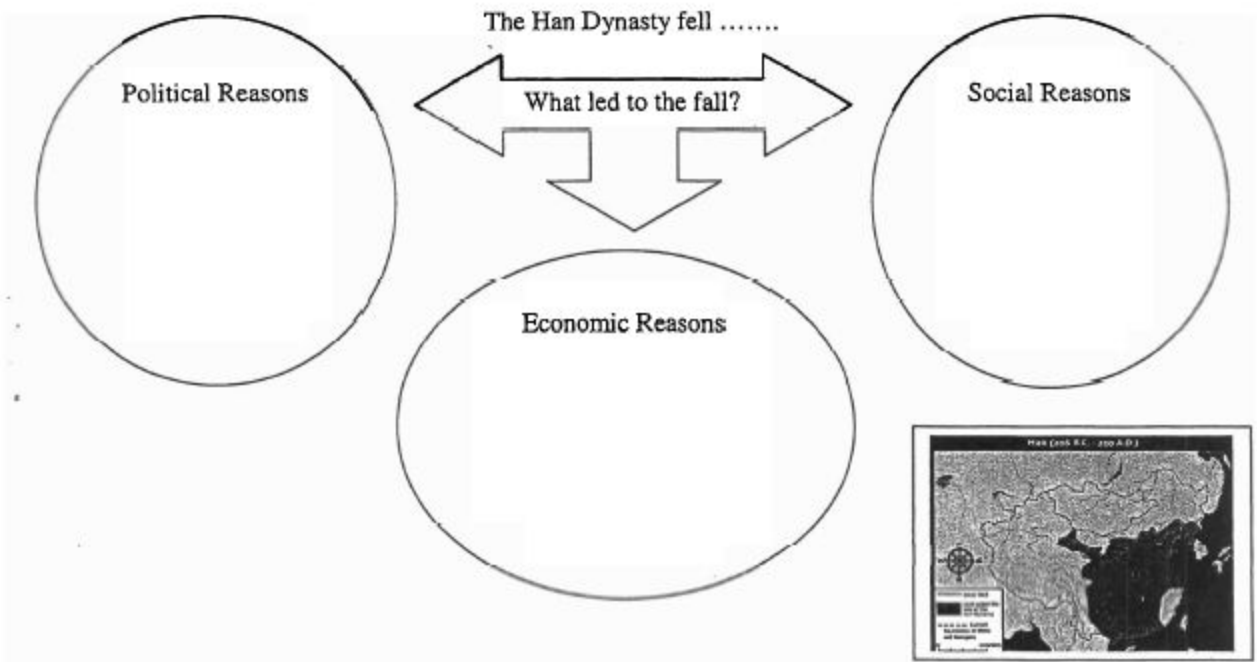
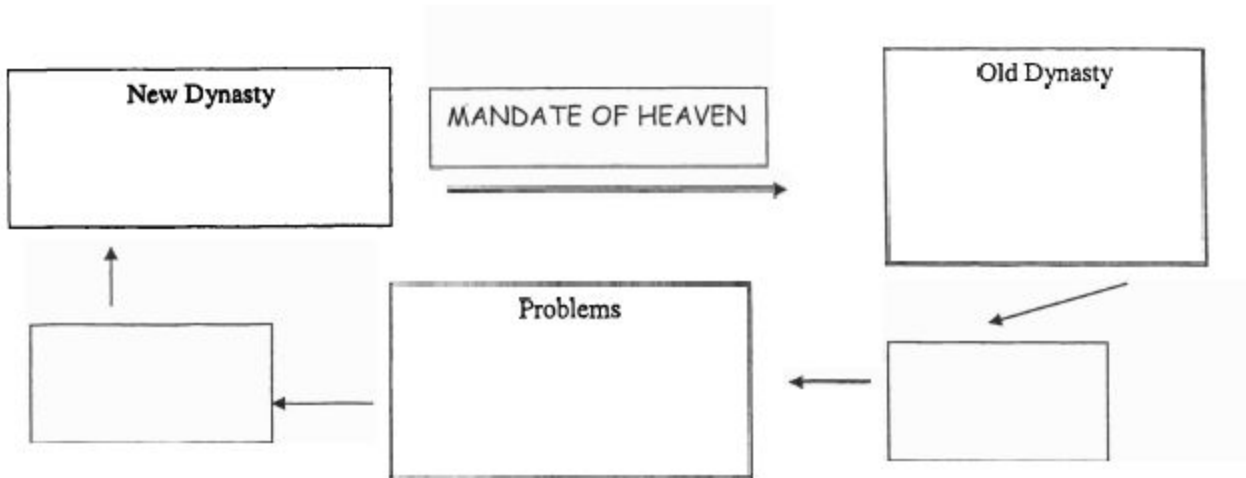
People went from being h_____ and g_____ to _____.

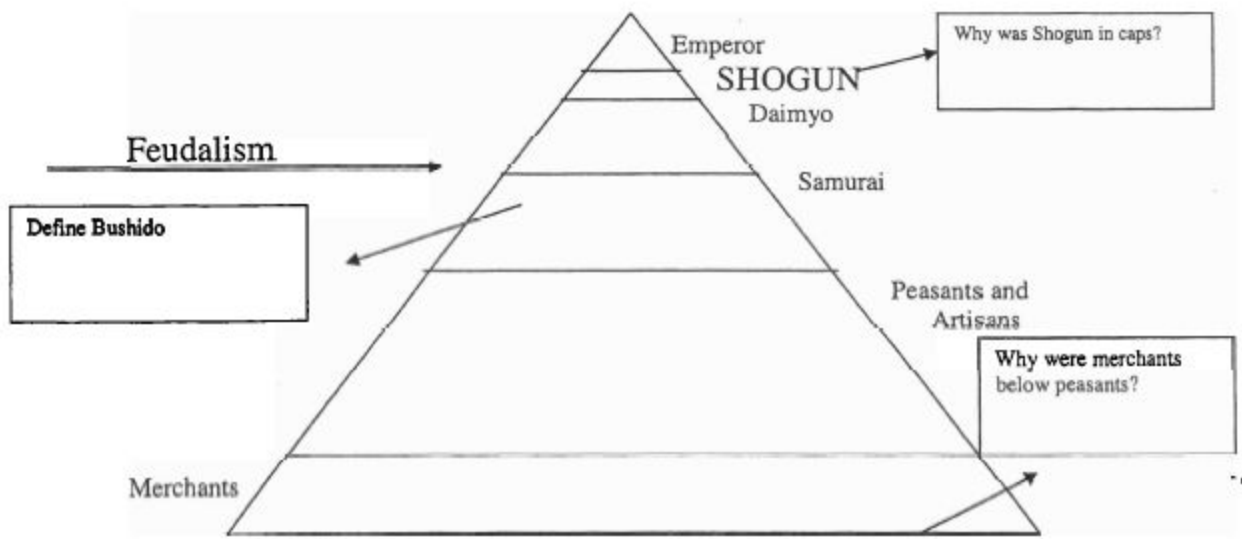
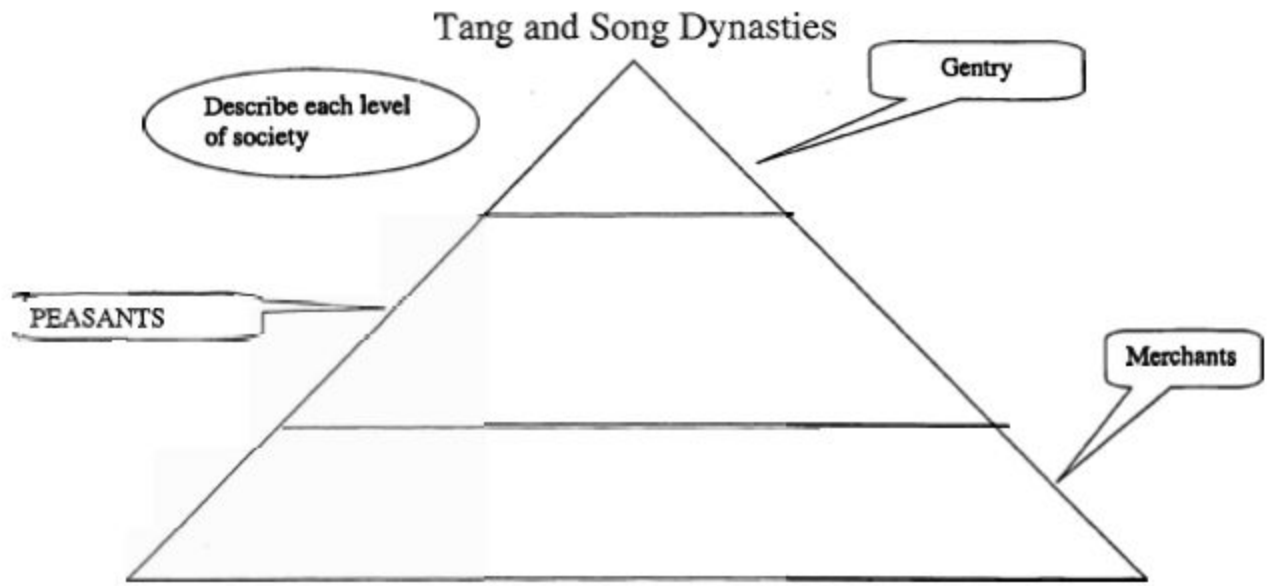
Foundations of Civilization

Civilizations	Geography	Religions	Government	Contributions
Egypt				
Mesopotamia/ Sumer				
Indus River Valley				
China				

China

The _____ of _____ and the _____ cycle are locked together. They fully explain how the government would change.

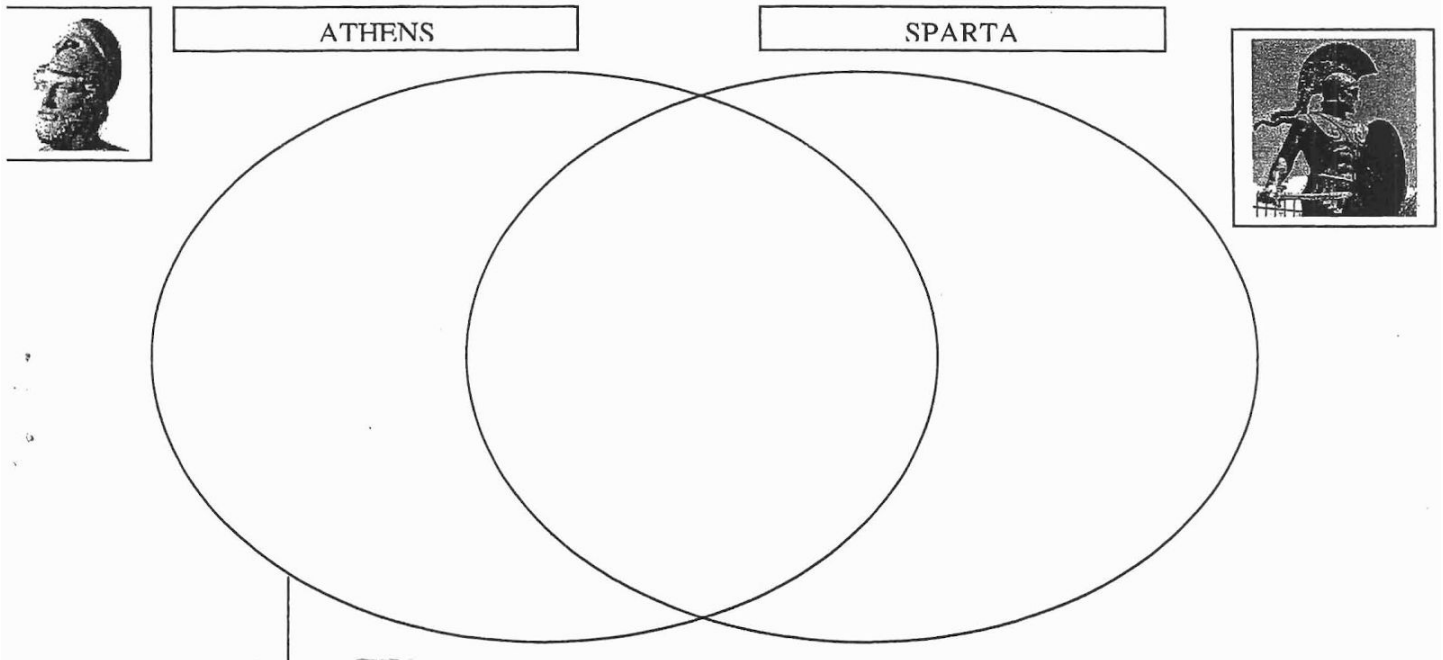
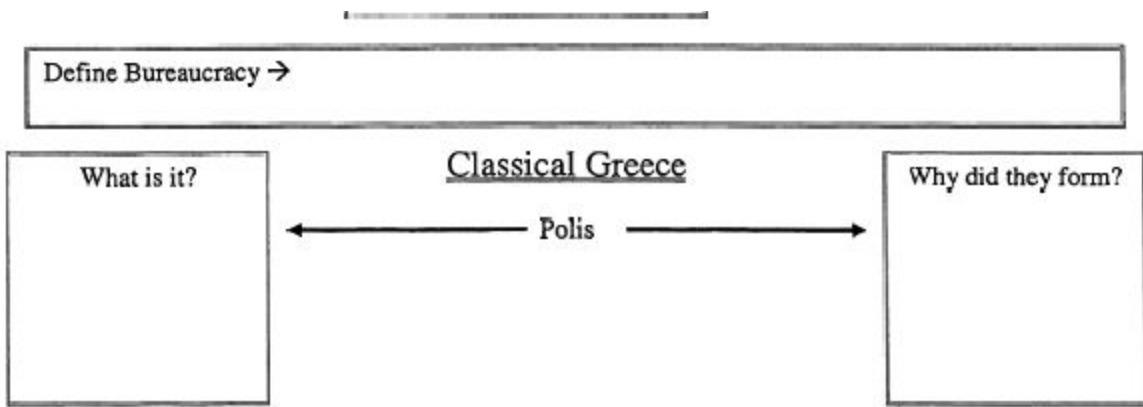




The famous Chinese explorer _____ traveled to _____ and _____ . After his explorations the Chinese decided that no other civilization was as superior as theirs. They decided to isolate themselves and limit foreign contact with others.

The Bubonic Plague spread from China to _____, _____, and _____

Greece



Define Direct Democracy →

We always remember the word SPAA, when it comes to Ancient Greece and its philosophers. They are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

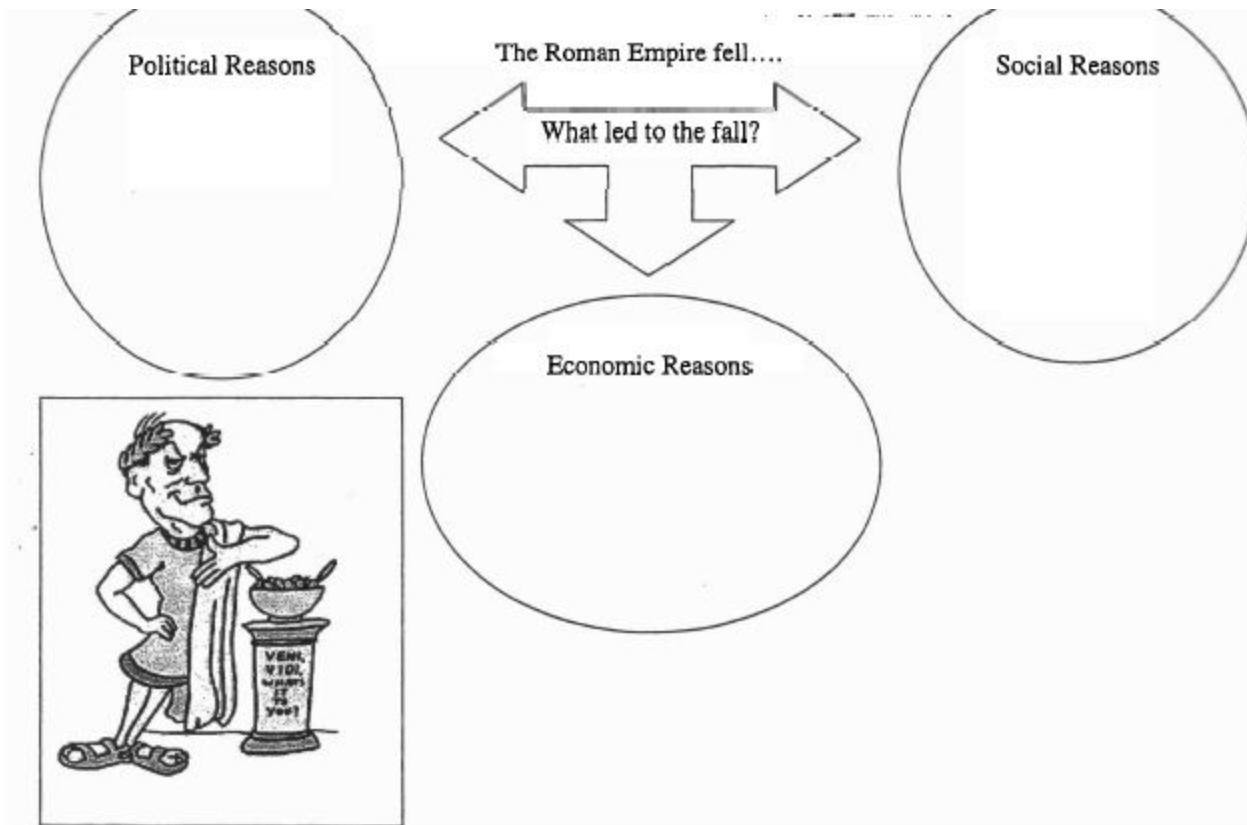
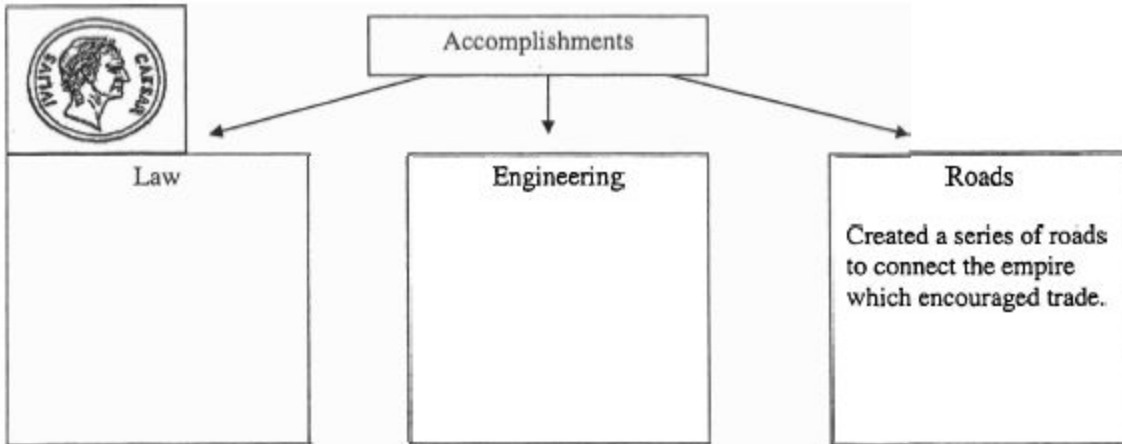
Rome

Ruled Rome →

Upper Class →

Lower Class →

_____ 's death led to the rise of _____
who established the _____. A long
peace developed that was known as the _____



As the Roman Empire was falling the Roman Emperors tried to save the Empire by splitting it into two sections. This would lead to two distinctly different civilizations. They are the Eastern and Western Roman Empire, better known as the _____ and the _____.

Byzantine Empire

What was the capital of the Byzantine Empire?		
Justinian's Code	Orthodox Christian Church	Preservation of Greco-Roman Culture
	What was the Great Schism?	

The Byzantines would do many things to create a civilization that reminded them of home. They would build _____ buildings. This can easily be seen in the building of the Hagia Sophia. They also would create similar laws to the Romans. They would look at the laws of Rome, called the _____ and create a new set of codified laws called _____. Some other examples of codified laws are _____, _____, and _____.



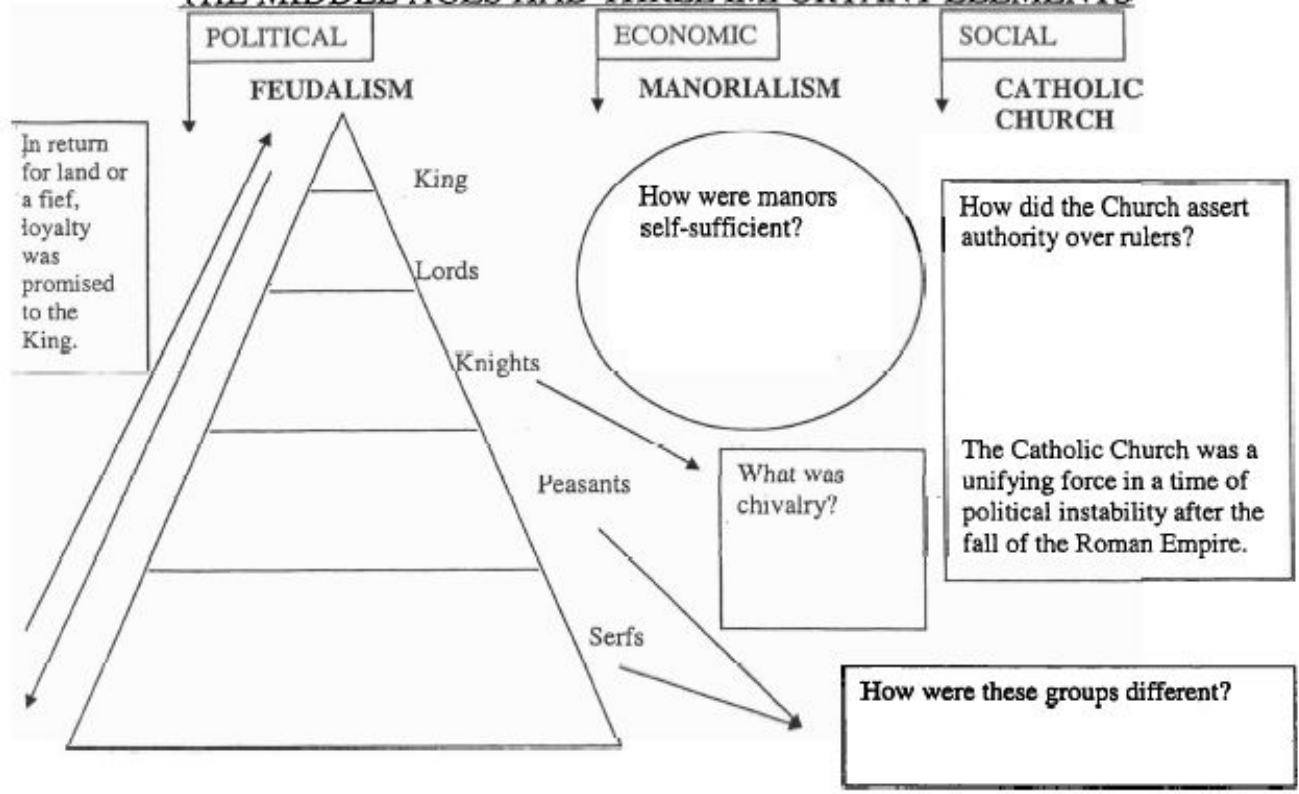
Belief Systems/Religions



SYSTEM	LOCATION	MAJOR BELIEF 1	MAJOR BELIEF 2	MISC
Animism		Followers believe they are impacted by	Prayer is important because	Belief in spirits!
Hinduism		Reincarnation is	Why does Karma and Dharma matter?	Define: Caste System
Buddhism		List 4 noble truths	Buddha is called the Enlightened One because	How does it compare to Hinduism?
Confucianism		List 5 relationships	Why is education important?	Define filial piety
Judaism		Define monotheism	What were the Ten Commandments?	
Christianity		Define monotheism	Who was Jesus?	
Islam		List 5 Pillars of Islam	Who was Mohammad?	

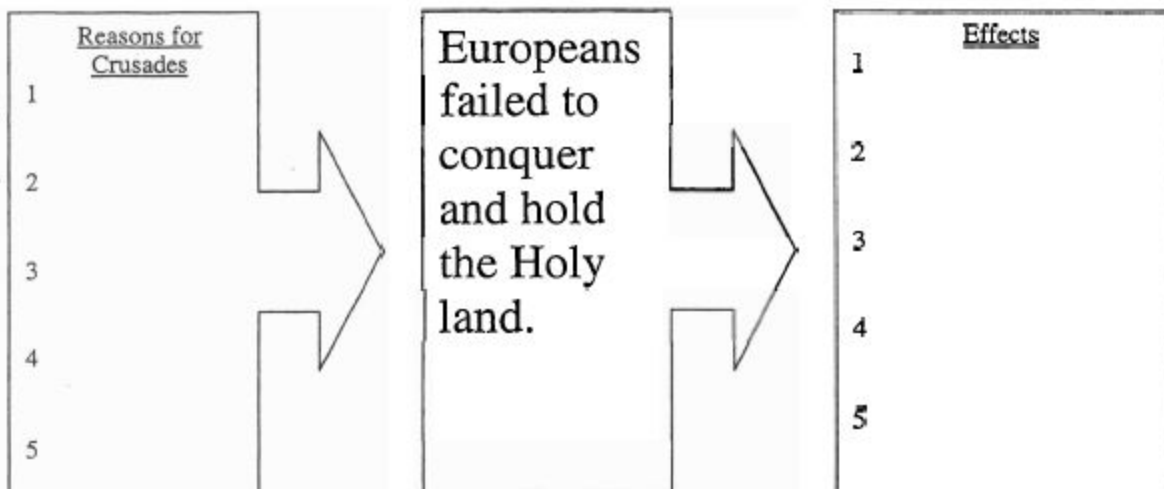
_____ was a Frankish king who helped spread Christianity over Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.

THE MIDDLE AGES HAD THREE IMPORTANT ELEMENTS



The first form of limiting the power of the king, which was the first step to a democracy_____.

The Crusades: Histories most successful failure

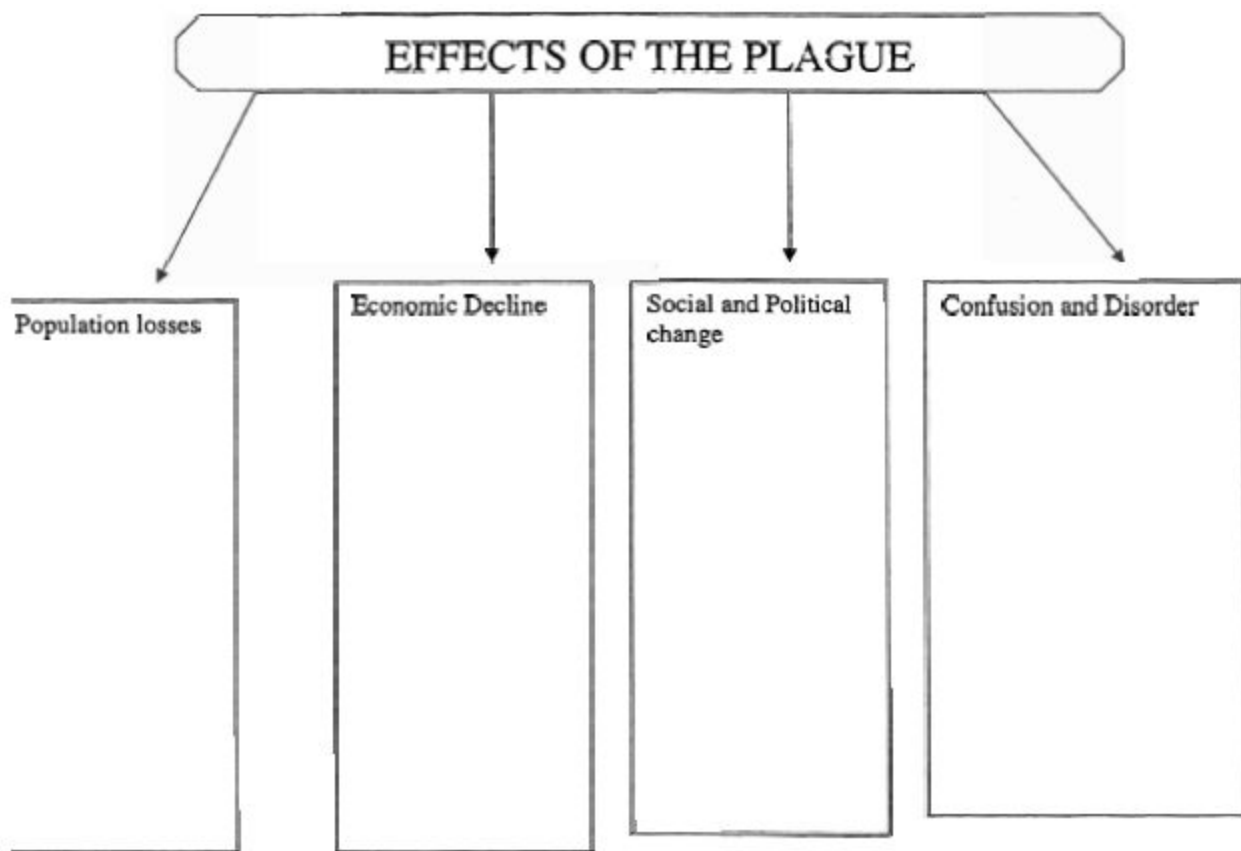


England did not develop into a limited monarchy because:

1. English common law →

2. Magna Charta →

3. Parliament →



The Renaissance

The Renaissance: A Rebirth of Greek and Roman ideals that focused on Human ability, potential, and achievement.

List three qualities of HUMANISM → 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

I wrote that
the end
justified
the means.
Who am I?



List three artists

1

2

3

One work for each

1

2

3

List three writers

1

2

3

One work for each

1

2

3

The Reformation

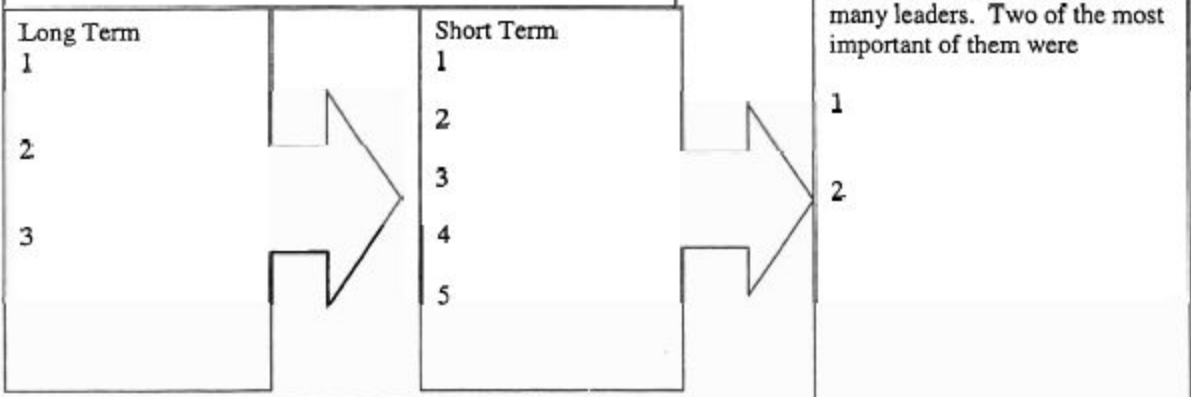
_____ invented the Printing Press.

List Three Effects of the Printing Press

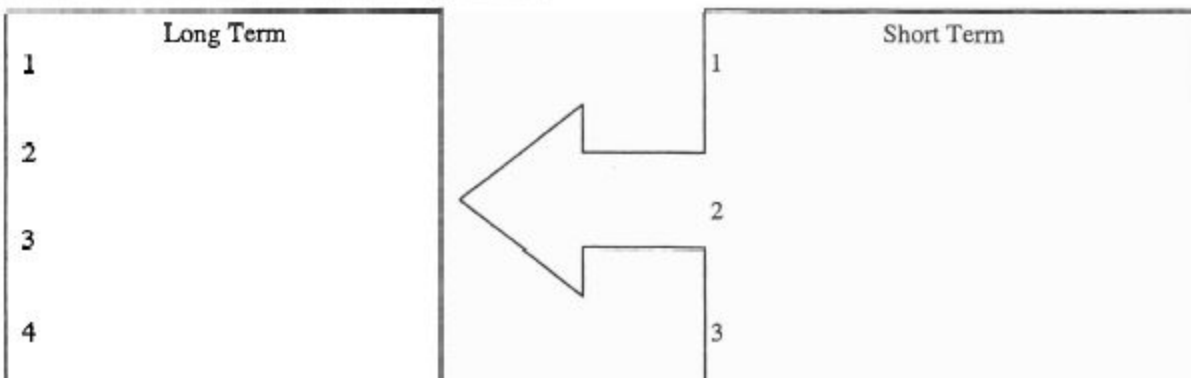
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Protestant Reformation

CAUSES OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



EFFECTS OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



Martin Luther wrote the _____. This allowed people to start questioning the power of the church. This would then set off a chain reaction, leading other reformers to create their own Christian religions.

African Geography



List three climates of Africa	For each explain how it can help or hurt Africans
1	1
2	2
3	3

West African Kingdoms

Ghana, Mali and Songhai all guarded the _____ for _____ trade.

My Hajji is one of the most famous in history.

Effects of his rule

1

2

Hint: meeting of camel and canoe

Mansa Musa was the wealthiest man of all time. His impact is hugely important for understanding the spread of Islam through the Middle East and Northern Africa - largely happening over the trade routes where _____ and _____ were traded, usually at the same value. The sentence that we learned to remember this is _____ king of _____, went to _____. He brought _____, he brought back _____.

The Scientific Revolution

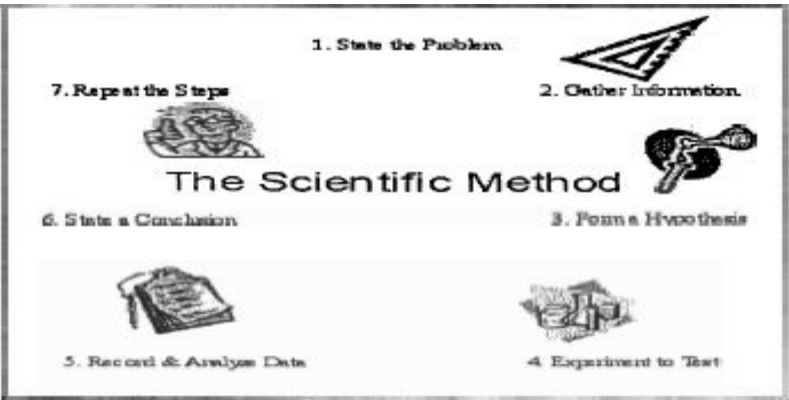


How did the Renaissance spark the Scientific Revolution?

Scientist	Accomplishments
Copernicus	
Galileo	
Newton	



The Scientific Revolution emphasized reason to solve problems.



Do you really know the impact of the Scientific Revolution. OK then. PROVE IT!!!!

- 1) How did the Scientific Revolution change the way Europeans looked at the world?
- 2) How did the Scientific Revolution reflect the values of the ancient Greeks?
- 3) How did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?

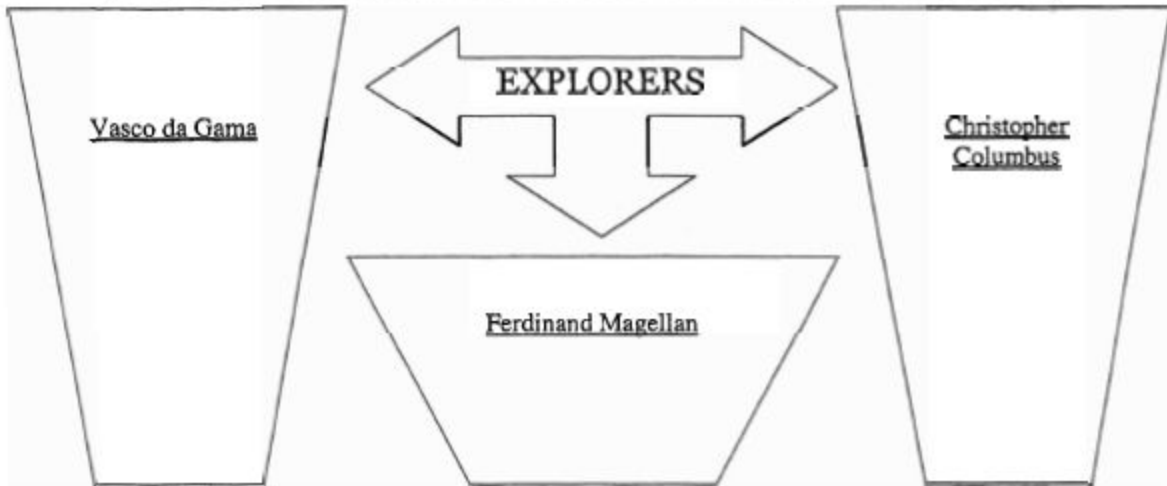
The Scientific Revolution and the Age of Exploration largely inspired one another. The drive for new trade and more money, frequently required new technology that could only be created by scientists. Much like the age of technology that exists now, we could not do what the large companies (or countries) wanted to do, if it wasn't for the discoveries and innovations of the intellectual Scientist.

THE AGE OF EXPLORATION → IMPERIALISM

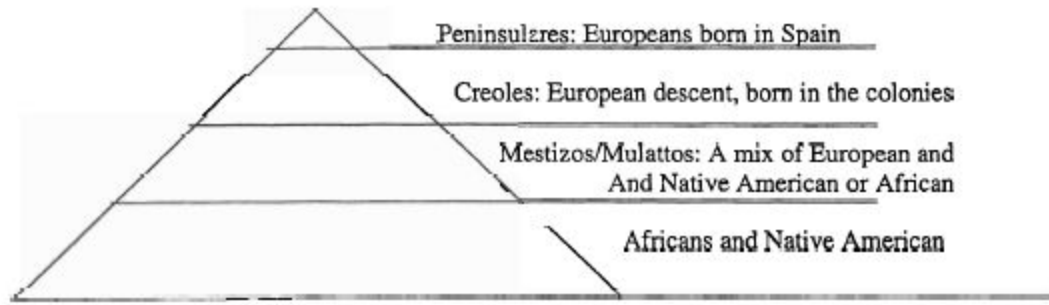


European trade with Asia was controlled by _____ and _____. Spain and Portugal wanted direct access because they wanted _____ to be less expensive.

Three Advancements	How they were useful for exploration
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.



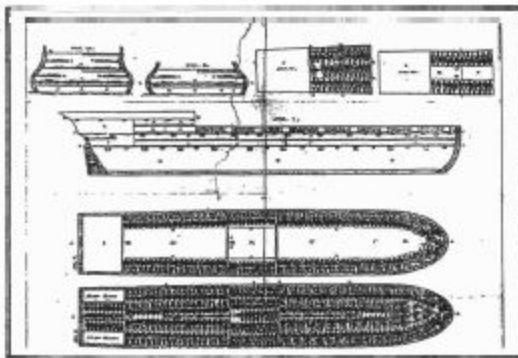
Conquistadors	Who did he conquer?	Reasons for Success
HERNANDO CORTES		1.
FRANCISCON PIZARRO		2.
		3.



How does the hierarchy reflect Eurocentrism?



This ship was used to take slaves on the _____ across the Atlantic Ocean.



This trade route was known as the _____



The Encomienda System is

.....

.....

..... It was set up by the Spanish as a way to

..... The Natives were told that they would get _____ in turn for

..... This unfortunately was not true. The end result was

.....

The Columbian Exchange



Goods from the Americas

This is an example of _____

Goods from Europe

Define MERCANTILISM:

COLONY

What is sent to the parent country?

PARENT COUNTRY

What is sent to the colony?



What profession probably grew in wealth during this time?

The Spanish are considered to be the most aggressive and dangerous of the explorers. They were the conquerors, frequently called the _____. This was evident in how much territory they were able to take over in the New World. They took over many places in both _____ and _____ America.