

Name _____

Final Review Guide

Mrs. Fradenburg

Geography, Early Man, and the Neolithic Revolution:

- Artifacts
- Culture
- Mary Leakey
- Human Origins- general idea of human origins and development
- Paleolithic Age
- Neolithic Age
- Technology
- Nomads
- Hunter-gatherers
- Slash-and-burn farming- how did this change life?
- Domestication- how did this change life?
- Growth of villages- how did this occur?
- Key characteristics of a civilization

Early River Valley Civilizations:

- Tigris River
- Euphrates River
- City-states
- Ziggurat
- Fertile Crescent- where is it?
- Silt
- Irrigation
- Dynasty
- Cultural diffusion
- Polytheism versus monotheism
- Empire
- Hammurabi- remember social class and deter crime!
- Nile River
- Pharaohs
- Purpose of pyramids- connect to religion
- Egyptian culture and religious beliefs
- Hieroglyphics

India:

- Monsoons- impact
- Planned cities of the Indus
- Plumbing- what does this tell us about this civilization?
- Migration
- Aryans
- Vedas- what does this lead to?
- Hinduism and the caste system
- Origins and beliefs of Buddhism
- Karma

- Reincarnation

China:

- Geography of China- specifically mountain ranges and rivers
- Isolationism
- Shang Dynasty
- Zhou Dynasty
- Development of writing
- Ancestor worship
- Mandate of Heaven
- Dynastic Cycle
- Feudalism
- Period of Warring States
- Confucianism
- Daoism/Taoism
- Legalism
- Han Dynasty
- Tang and Song Dynasty
- Golden Ages

Assyria:

- Sennacherib
- Empire
- Nineveh
- Ashurbanipal
- Chaldeans
- Rise and Fall of Assyria

Ancient Greece:

- Geographical features
- Mycenaeans
- Trojan War
- Myths
- Polis
- Legacies of Sparta and Rome
- Oligarchy
- Monarchy
- Aristocracy
- Democracy
- Persian Wars
- Direct democracy aka Athenian democracy
- Pericles
- Peloponnesian War
- Philosophers- Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
- Alexander the Great
- Hellenistic Culture

Ancient Rome:

- Republic
- Patricians and plebeians
- Senate
- Dictator

- The Roman army/legion
- Expansion of the empire
- Rise and fall of the empire
- Civil war
- Inflation
- Julius Caesar
- Absolute ruler
- Augustus
- Pax Romana
- Rise of Christianity
- Constantine
- Diocletian
- Constantinople
- Attila the Hun
- Greco-Roman culture
- Legacies of Rome

Byzantium:

- Why called the “New Rome”?
- Justinian Code
- Hagia Sophia
- Icons
- Iconoclasts
- Division of Church
- Cyrillic alphabet
- Slavs
- Mongol Invasion
- Czar

The Muslim World:

- How did Islam spread throughout the world?
- Muhammad
- Quran/Koran
- Mosque
- Allah
- Caliph
- Shi’a
- Sunni
- Abbasids
- Umayyads
- Muslim achievements

European Middle Ages:

- Middle Ages
- Changes in government, economy, and culture
- Franks
- Secular
- Charlemagne
- Feudalism
- Manorialism

Early Japan and Feudalism

- Geography of Japan
- Shintoism
- Heian Japan
- Cultural diffusion from China and Korea
- Japan’s Feudal System
 - Samurai and Bushido
 - Tokugawa Shogunate
 - Comparison with Europe

The Mongols and Their Impact

- Genghis Khan “World Emperor” and his military conquests
- Kublai Khan
- Mughal India 1526-1857 and Akbar the Great:
- Mongol Impact
 - Explain 3 impacts the Mongols had – including Russia
- Decline of Mongols: lands were too large and diverse to govern and strong leaders died
- Timur the Lame (Tamerlane)
- Ibn Battuta
- Marco Polo

Mughals

- Babur
- Akbar
- Shah Jahan
- Great Cultural Achievements
- Keys to military success
- Reasons for Decline

Ottomans

- Pastoralists
- Geography/Expansion
- Government structure
- Devshirme system
- Janissaries
- Constantinople/Istanbul- importance
- Suleiman the Lawgiver
- Reasons for Decline
- Sunni

Safavids

- Geography
- Shah Abbas
- Reasons for Decline
- Shi’a

Africa

- Geography of Northern and sub-Saharan Africa
- The Gold-Salt Trade
- Kingdoms of Ghana, Mali and Songhai
- Mansa Musa
- Animism
- Christianity
- How Islam spread
- Bantu speaking peoples

Mezoamerica

- Early Civilizations
 - Olmecs and Toltecs
 - Chavin, Nazca, Moche
- Aztecs, Incas, Mayas
 - Farming and Technology
 - Religious Practices and beliefs (human sacrifice)
 - Geographic Features
 - Reason for Decline

The Renaissance

- Crusades
- Strong Italian city-states
- Trade fairs
- The Plague/Black Death: global epidemic
 - Population losses
 - Economic decline
 - Early questioning of Church authority
 - Pied Piper
- Growth of urban centers and trade guilds
- Rise of capitalism
- Humanism
- Classical Heritage
- Vernacular
- Machiavelli

Explorations, Encounters, and Imperialism

- Reconquista
- Factors motivating European Exploration
- Technology: printing press, gunpowder, naval technology (cartographers, astrolabe)
- Ming Dynasty – Zheng He
- Reasons for Asian Isolation (Chinese and Japanese)
- Vasco da Gama
- Christopher Columbus
- Mercantilism
- The Commercial Revolution
- The Columbian Exchange

Imperialism: Competition for Colonies

- Africa and Asia
 - Portugal
 - The Dutch
 - Spain
 - England and France:
- Americas
 - Spanish conquistadors: Cortes and Pizarro
 - Reasons for Spanish success
 - Battle for N. America
 - Encomienda System

Triangular Trade and Slavery

- Workers for plantations
- The Middle Passage
- Effects of slave trade

Absolutism

Divine Right

- Thomas Hobbes
- John Locke

Absolutism in Spain

- Charles V

- Philip II

Absolutism in France

- Trend toward increase in royal power
- Louis XIV: "The Sun King"

Peter the Great and Russia

- Westernization
- Foreign Policy

Reaction to Absolutism in England

- Stuart Monarchs: James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II
- Puritans
- English Civil War/Puritan Revolution: King versus Parliament
- Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth
- The Restoration
- The Glorious Revolution
 - Parliament overthrows James II
 - English Bill of Rights and limited monarchy
 - Toleration Act