Period 1 Review Packet

Key Concept 1.1 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

I. Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting-foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.

    A. What diverse and sophisticated tools were developed by humans to adapt to their new environments? Use fire as one example

Tool Name	Purpose
Fire	

    B. Provide examples of how early small groups organized themselves

Political Organization	
Social Organization	
Examples of cultural exchange	
Example of economic exchange	

Key Concept 1.2 The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies

I.   Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social systems.

A. Label the following early permanent agricultural settlements on the map below

Mesopotamia, Nile River Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa, Indus River Valley, Yellow River Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, Andes
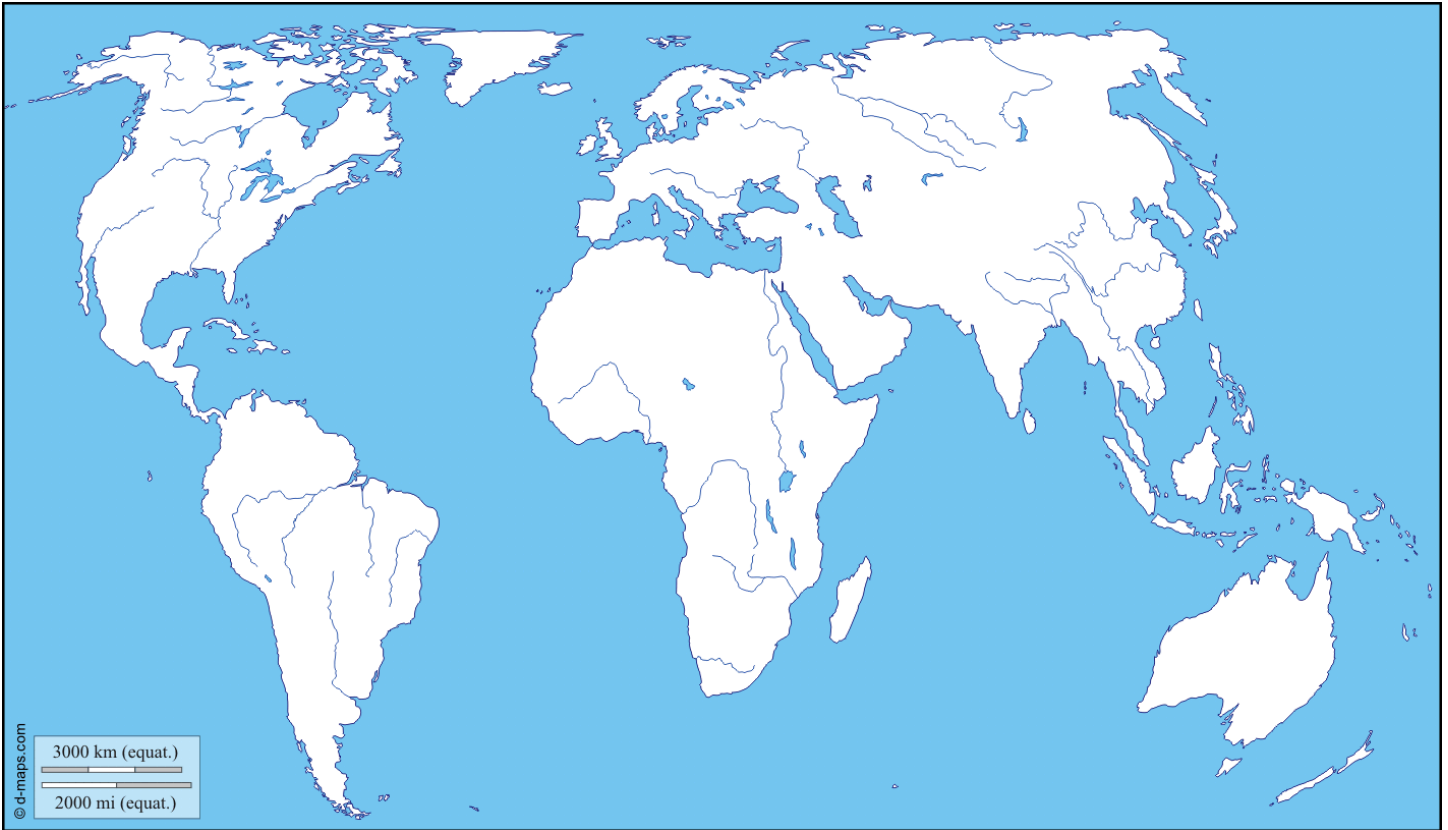
B. From the settlements listed above, identify a locally available plant or animal that was domesticated

Mesopotamia	
Nile River Valley	
Sub-Saharan Africa	
Indus River Valley	
Yellow River Valley	
Papua New Guinea	
Mesoamerica	
Andes	

C. Define Pastoralism: _____

What impact did overgrazing have on Afro-Eurasian lands?

_____
_____
_____

D. Explain two methods of water control and/or land clearing methods used during this period.

II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.

A. Explain how pastoralism and agriculture led to the following:

Abundant Food Supplies	
Labor Specialization	
Development of Elites	

B. Identify and explain THREE technological innovations that led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation

Innovation	Impact on agricultural production, trade, and/or transportation

C. Explain **how** patriarchal social organization developed in both pastoralist and agrarian societies.

Agrarian	
Pastoralist	

Key Concept 1.3 The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies

I.   Identify the core and foundational civilizations that developed in diverse geographic and environmental settings

Tigris & Euphrates River Valleys	
Nile River Valley	
Indus River Valley	
Yellow River Valley	
Mesoamerica	
Andes	

II.   The first states emerged within core civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Nile Valley.

A. For the civilizations listed below, explain how their rulers claimed divine connections to justify their power

China (Xia and Shang)	
Egyptian Civilization	
Mesopotamia (Sumer)	

Select TWO civilizations from 1.3.I and explain the role of slavery as a means to mobilize surplus labor and resources over a large area.

Civilization Name	Mobilization of Surplus Labor

Select TWO civilizations from 1.3.I and explain how rulers organized and deployed their military to create powerful new states.

Civilization Name	Military Organization & Deployment

B. Select ONE civilization and explain how geographic location made the favorably situated in relation to the categories listed
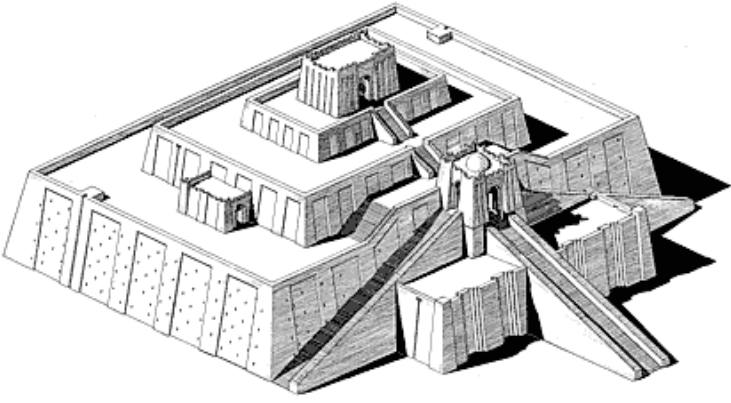
Civilization Name	
Access to Natural Resources	
Food Surpluses	
Population Growth	
Territorial Expansion	

C. Identify and explain TWO examples of how pastoralists transformed warfare against agrarian civilizations through the development and dissemination of new weapons and modes of transportation

Weapon	
Mode of Transportation	

III.   Culture played a significant role in unifying states through law, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.

A. Complete the grid below as examples of monumental architecture and urban planning amongst early civilizations
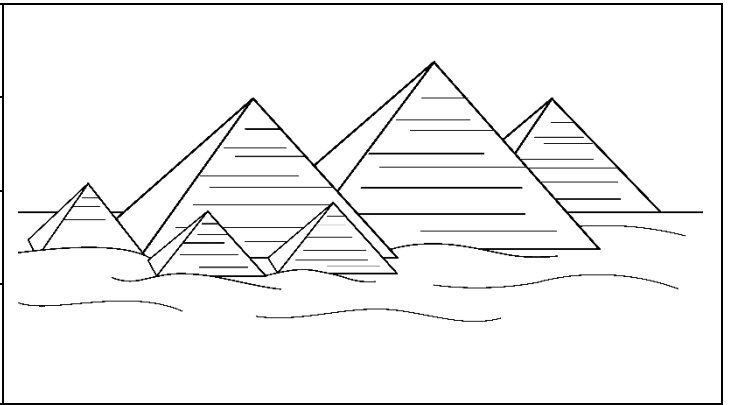
Identify/Label	
What civilization created it?	
Approximately when was it created?	
What purpose does it serve?	

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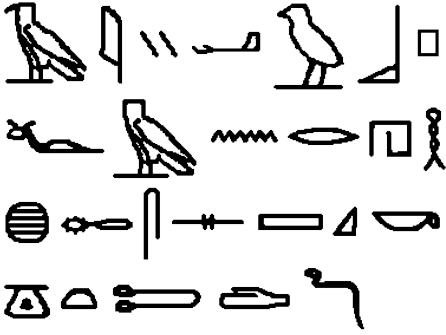|	
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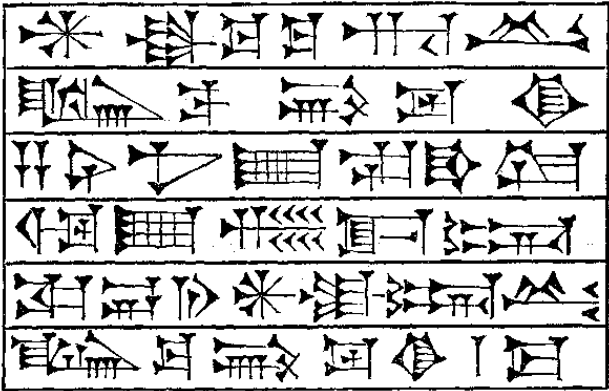|	
Identify/Label	
What civilization created it?	
Approximately when was it created?	
What purpose does it serve?	

B. Complete the grid below as examples of systems of record keeping that arose amongst early civilizations

Type of Writing System	
What civilization created it?	
Identify a unique characteristic of the writing system	

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C. Explain how the Code of Hammurabi was an example of a developed legal code that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments over people.

_____
_____
_____

D. Complete the grid below to identify how new religious beliefs that developed during this period, continued to have strong influences in later periods.

	Vedic Religions	Hebrew monotheism	Zoroastrianism
Theism (mono, poly, etc)			
Relative Location			
Approx. Founding			
Religious Text(s)			
Key God(s)			
Key Figures/Prophets			
Moral Philosophy			

E. Select one of the trade routes listed and complete the grid below to explain how trade expanded throughout this period from local to region to interregional with civilizations exchanging goods, cultural ideas, and technology. Select

Trade between Mesopotamia & Egypt; Trade between Egypt & Nubia; Trade between Mesopotamia & the Indus Valley

Trade Route:	
Goods, Ideas, and/or Technology Sent	**Goods, Ideas, and/or Technology Received**

F. Select TWO civilizations from 1.3.I and explain how social hierarchies developed as states expanded and cities multiplied

Civ:	
Civ:	

Select TWO civilizations from 1.3.I and explain how patriarchy intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied

Civ:	
Civ:	

Key Vocabulary

- Civilization
- Culture
- Paleolithic Era
- Neolithic Revolution
- Sumer
- City-state
- Hammurabi
- Bablyon
- Ziggurat
- Cuneiform
- Pharaoh
- Papyrus
- Harappa/Mohenjo-Daro
- Ideology
- Cyrus the Great
- Royal Road

- Mandate of Heaven
- Nomads
- Hittites
- Hatshepsut
- Akhenaten
- Ramesses II
- Ashurbanipal
- Israel
- Hebrew Bible
- Phoenicians
- Polynesian
- Microsocieties