Here is the Review Packet. You will be assigned to answer the questions from specific chapters. It MUST be typed, or handwritten very neatly! I will make one HUGE packet with ALL of your work! Everyone will be using your work to study from, so it is VERY important to do a thorough job. You will use the textbook (Bentley & Ziegler: **Traditions & Encounters**) to gather the information, page numbers have been given.

**Introduction to Unit I: River Valleys**

**The Early Complex Societies, 3500 to 500 BCE** (pg. 2- 5)

1. What do the authors mean when they use the term “Complex Society”?
2. How did most complex societies begin?
3. When did the first cities appear?

**Prehistory/ Paleolithic and Neolithic Periods**

**Chapter 1: Before History (pg. 6 – 29)**

1. What does the term “prehistory” refer to?
2. What are “Hominids”?
3. How were Homo Sapiens different from Australopithecus and Homo erectus?
4. When and from where did Homo Sapiens migrate?
5. In the Sources From The Past reading, what does Dr. Richard Leakey believe makes humans distinctive?
6. Describe the major characteristics of Hunting & Gathering Societies.
7. What does the term “Paleolithic” mean? Give five (5) characteristics of Paleolithic Society.
8. Why were Venus Figurines so important to early peoples?
9. What does the term “Neolithic” mean?
10. Compare and contrast the characteristics of Neolithic society with Paleolithic.
11. How did agriculture alter human existence?
12. How did urban life alter the way humans formed societies?

**Early Societies: Mesopotamia and the Indus River**

**Chapter 2: Early Societies In Southwest Asia and the Indo-European Migrations** (pg. 33 – 58)

1. What does the Epic of Gilgamesh tell us about Mesopotamian life?
2. Why were Mesopotamian cities vulnerable to attack? How did the Mesopotamians deal with this problem?
3. Why is Hammurabi an important figure in history?
4. What were some of the most important technological and economic developments in Mesopotamia?
5. What does “Patriarchy” mean? How was it expressed in Mesopotamian society?
6. How did the development of writing change society?
7. What role did the Hebrews and the Phoenicians play in the Middle East?
8. Who were the Indo-Europeans and where did they come from?
9. How did the chariot make the Indo-Europeans a strong military power?
10. Where did the Indo-Europeans spread to?

**The Nile River and Other African Societies**

**Chapter 3: Early African Societies and the Bantu Migrations** (pg. 61- 85)

1. How did climate change and the Nile River make civilization possible in Africa?
2. What other civilizations influenced both Egypt and Nubia?
3. How would you characterize the relationship between Egypt and Nubia?
4. What does the letter on page 68 tell you about the relationship between Egypt and Nubia?
5. What eventually brought the Egyptian empire down?
6. How were the social classes divided in Egypt?
7. How was patriarchy expressed in Egypt?
8. What role did the Nile play in the economic life of Egypt?
9. What was education like in Egypt and who received it?
10. How would you describe Egyptian religion (monotheistic?, after-life? , etc.)?
11. What do historians mean by the term “Bantu”?
12. Where did the Bantu begin and where did they spread to?
13. How did this migration change Africa?

**The Indus Valley Civilization**

**Chapter 4: Early Societies in South Asia** (pg. 89- 107)

1. Why do we know so little about the Indus Valley civilization?
2. What do the city ruins of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro tell us about Indus Civilization?
3. Why did Harappan civilization decline?
4. How did the Aryan conquerors order society once they invaded the Indus region?
5. How was patriarchy expressed in the Indus Valley after the Aryan invasion?
6. How did the Aryan religion differ from the religion of the Hebrews? Give three similarities/differences.
7. What was the result of the blending of Aryan and Dravidian religions?

**China (Huang He or East Asia)**

**Chapter 5:** Early Society in East Asia (pg. 111-132)

1. In relation to the other three river valley civilizations, where is China located? How, do you think, this will affect China’s development?
2. What common features are found in the political and social organization of the early Chinese dynasties?
3. What is the Mandate of Heaven and how did it operate in Chinese society?
4. Compare the social order of China with the caste system in India.
5. Compare patriarchy in Mesopotamia with patriarchy in China.
6. How was Chinese writing similar to Egyptian hieroglyphics?
7. What impact did nomadic societies have on China? How is it similar or different from the Indus Valley’s relationship with nomads?

**Civilization Beyond the River Valleys**

**Chapter 6: Early Societies in the Americas and Oceania** (pg. 135-158)

1. What were the staple crops which allowed Amerindian civilization to develop?
2. What similarities do you see in the Olmecs and the Mayas?
3. How was the decline of the Maya similar to the decline of the Indus River Valley civilization?
4. What did the people of Teotihuacan borrow from the Maya and the Olmecs?
5. How is the geography of the Andean civilization different from Mesopotamia?
6. How did the peoples of Oceania migrate from one place to another?
7. How far did the Austronesian-speaking peoples spread?

**Part II: The Formation of Classical Societies, 500 BCE to 500 CE** (pg. 160-161)

1. How did the classical civilizations differ from the river valleys? (give three examples)
2. How did the classical civilizations administer their vast territories?
3. What were the main uses of the military by the classical governments?
4. How did long distance trade affect classical civilizations?
5. Why, do you think, classical civilizations needed to create new religions or modify old ones?

**The Rise of Persia**

**Chapter 7: The Empires of Persia** (pg. 165- 184)

1. What role did the city of Persepolis play in the Achaemenid empire?
2. What is a Satrap? What role did they play in the administration of the empire? How effective were they?
3. How did Darius and other Persian emperors try to unify and connect their empires?
4. What was the role of the Imperial Bureaucracy? Why had it become so big and complex?
5. Define the difference between the free classes and the slaves in Persian society.
6. What was the economic role of the Persian empire in the larger scheme of world trade?
7. Why, do you think, Zarathustra’s teachings were so attractive to the citizens of the Persian Empire? How did Zarathustra’s teachings fit in with Persia’s wealth and influence?

**The Rise of Classical China**

**Chapter 8: The Unification of China** (pg. 187- 209)

1. Who was Confucius and what were his main ideas about government and society?
2. What was Confucius’ main book of writings?
3. Was Confucius’ view of humanity optimistic or pessimistic? Explain.
4. Who was Lao Tzu?
5. How does the philosophy of Daoism differ from Confucianism?
6. What is the “Dao”?
7. Briefly define “Legalism”.
8. How did the Han use Confucianism to centralize their government?
9. How was patriarchy expressed in Han China?
10. What economic role did the Han Dynasty play in the Silk Road economy?
11. What factors would you attribute to the fall of the Han Dynasty?

**The Rise of Classical India**

**Chapter 9: State, Society, and the Quest for Salvation in India**

1. How did the Mauryan Dynasty unify the subcontinent of India under one rule?
2. Why is Ashoka (Asoka) considered the greatest emperor of the Mauryan Dynasty?
3. What factors led to the fall of the Mauryan Empire?
4. What was the Gupta Empire’s greatest accomplishment?
5. What role did the subcontinent of India play in the economy of the Silk Road?
6. What does “caste” mean and what are the four main castes in Hinduism?
7. What is the difference between “varna” and “jati”?
8. How did many Indians rebel against the cult of the Brahmins?
9. What were the main beliefs of the Jains?
10. How did Siddhartha’s religion differ from that of the Brahmins?
11. What does the term ‘dharma’ mean to a Buddhist?
12. What is the main difference between Mahayana and Theravada Buddhism?
13. How did the Hindus react to the challenges made by the Jains and the Buddhists?

**The Mediterranean Civilizations**

**Chapter 10: The Greek Phase of Mediterranean Society: The Greek Phase**

1. How was early Greek society similar in some to Mesopotamian?
2. Compare and contrast the city-states of Athens and Sparta.
3. How democratic was Athenian democracy?
4. Why did the Greeks feel the need to set up colonies around the Mediterranean Sea?
5. What affect did the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars have on the Greek City-States?
6. How did Alexander over come the divisions separating the Greek City-States?
7. What does “Hellenistic” mean? What were the Hellenistic Empires?
8. What role did the Greeks play in Mediterranean trade?
9. How was patriarchy expressed in Greek society?
10. Compare and contrast Plato’s philosophy with Aristotle’s?
11. What role did the theater play in Greek society?
12. What were the salvation religions and what were their main ideas?

**Chapter 11: The Roman Phase**

1. What contributions did the Etruscans and the early Roman monarchy make to the Roman republic?
2. How did the republican constitution set the stage for conflict between the patricians and the plebeians?
3. What was the significance of the Punic Wars to the later development of Rome?
4. In general, how did the Romans deal with the people and lands that they conquered?
5. What inherent weaknesses in the political and economic institutions of Rome did the Gracchi brothers' conflicts highlight?
6. Describe the transition from republic to empire in the 1st century B.C.E.
7. How did the Romans promote trade throughout the empire?
8. What was the status of women during the empire?
9. How did Jesus' message threaten the Roman administration? How did they respond?

**Chapter 12: Cross-Cultural Exchanges on the Silk Road**

1. What developments in the classical era helped reduce the risks inherent in long-distance trade?
2. How did the trade networks of the Hellenistic era help set the stage for the silk roads?
3. In general, what goods from what regions were traded along the silk roads?
4. How did Buddhism become the most popular faith in all of East Asia?
5. How did the silk roads facilitate the spread of Hinduism and Christianity?
6. Why is the rise of Manichaeism such a good example of the relationship between long-distance trade and the spread of religion?
7. What were the long-term effects of the spread of disease along the silk roads?
8. How did China's culture change after the decline of the Han dynasty?
9. What were some of the main causes of the decay and fall of the Western Roman Empire?
10. How did Europe's culture change during the late Roman Empire?

**Introduction to Unit II and the Postclassical Era**

**The Postclassical Era, 500 to 1000 CE**

1. What were the primary concerns and challenges that faced settled societies at the beginning of the Postclassical era?
2. How did increased agricultural production affect population and innovation?
3. Why do some people call this time period the golden age of religion?

**The Byzantine Empire**

**Chapter 13: The Commonwealth of Byzantium** (pg. 327- 352)

1. Why was Justinian the most important of the early Byzantine emperors?
2. What were the most important innovations made by the Byzantines in art, architecture and technology?
3. How did the spread of the Islamic empires affect the Byzantine economy and food supplies?
4. What were the most important exports that the Byzantine Empire supplied for the world?
5. Why was there a decline in the number of free peasants in the empire?
6. What was urban life like in the city of Constantinople?
7. What civilization had the biggest impact of Byzantine scholarship and Christianity?
8. What was the relationship between church and state in the Byzantine Empire?
9. What was the iconoclastic movement?
10. Why were tensions growing between the Western and Eastern Churches?
11. What civilizations/peoples were most influenced by the Byzantine Empire?
12. How did Byzantium impact the Russian people?

**The Rise of Islam**

**Chapter 14: the Expansive Realm of Islam** (pg. 355-379)

1. What was the state of the Arab world prior to arrival of Muhammad and his new religious message?
2. Why, do you think, Muhammad’s message was so attractive to the Arabs?
3. Explain why the Umayyad Dynasty expanded so quickly.
4. What was the Islamic attitude towards conquered peoples?
5. How did the Abbasid Dynasty come to power and how was it different from the Umayyad?
6. Why did the Abbasid Empire begin to decline – what became the new power in the Islamic world?
7. Compare and contrast food production in the Byzantine Empire with that in the Islamic world.
8. How was urban life in Constantinople similar and different than in the Islamic world?
9. What were the three main modes of moving goods across the Afro-Eurasian land mass?
10. What role did the Arabs play in this hemispheric trade and what kinds of institutions did they develop to promote trade?
11. Compare and contrast the roles and status of women in the Arab world prior to and after the rise of Islam.
12. What were the Persian, Indian and Greek influences on Islam?
13. Why were the Sufi missionaries so effective in spreading the Islamic faith?

**The Chinese Revival**

**Chapter 15: The Resurgence of Empire in East Asia** (pg. 383-409)

1. Why was the Grand Canal so important to internal trade in China?
2. How did the Tang Dynasty try to avoid the problems that the Han made?
3. What led to the decline of the Tang?
4. How did the Song Dynasty build on the successes of the Tang?
5. What were some of the weaknesses of the Song Dynasty?
6. Compare and contrast agricultural development in the Byzantine, Islamic and Tang/Song Empires.
7. Compare and contrast the role of cities in Byzantine, Islam and Song.
8. Compare and contrast the role and treatment of women in the Islamic world with women in Tang and Song China.
9. Create a chart which explains the importance of the following pieces of technology in China: Porcelain, Metallurgy, Gunpowder, Printing and Naval Technology.
10. What kinds of innovations did China make to better develop their economy?
11. What West Asian religions made their way to China?
12. What impact did Buddhism have on China?
13. Why were the Buddhists persecuted for their faith?
14. Compare and contrast Neo-Confucianism with the older version.
15. How did China impact Korean culture?
16. Describe the feudal system in Medieval Japan.
17. Why is *The Tale of Genji* so important?

**The South Asian Kingdoms**

**Chapter 16: India and the Indian Ocean Basin** (pg. 413-438)

1. How did the Harsha Empire try to replace the role of the Guptas?
2. What role did merchants play in bringing Islam to the subcontinent of India?
3. What empire had taken control of northern India by the late 12th century? What religion did promote?
4. What was the relationship between the Sultans of Delhi and the local Hindu kings?
5. What religion continued to dominate in Southern India?
6. How did the monsoons affect agriculture and trade?
7. What was the role of the Temples in the Chola Empire?
8. What was India’s economic role in the Indian Ocean trade?
9. How did Hinduism respond to the invasion of Islam?
10. Why did so many Hindus find Islam attractive?
11. How did India influence Southeast Asia?
12. Why was Angkor so important in Southeast Asian society?

**Early Medieval Europe**

**Chapter 17: The Foundations of Christian Society in Western Europe** (pg. 441-463)

1. Why is this period in Western history called Medieval Times or the Middle Ages?
2. What was the political situation in Western Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire?
3. How did the Franks become the preeminent military and political force in Europe?
4. What would you consider Charlemagne’s greatest accomplishments to be?
5. What affect did the Norse or Viking invasions have on the political and economic stability of Western Europe?
6. Describe the Decentralized Society that developed in Western Europe after the demise of the Carolingian Empire?
7. What was a “manor”?
8. How did the manor system affect European society and economic life?
9. What role did the Norse/Vikings play in the European economy?
10. Why was the Roman Catholic Church such an important institution in Medieval Society?
11. How did monasticism affect spiritual life in Europe?

**Nomadic Empires**

**Chapter 18: Nomadic Empires and Eurasian Integration** (pg. 471-491)

1. How did the geography of central Asia affect the development of the nomadic cultures? How did these people adapt to their environment? What advantages did their adaptations give them?
2. Discuss the military organization, techniques, and strategies of these Asian nomads. How did these abilities make their military so formidable?
3. How did the Mongols come to conquer China? What were the key elements in their success?
4. Why were the Mongol leaders better conquerors than administrators? How was this evident in the various Mongol states? Were there exceptions to that rule?
5. Through what means did the Mongols integrate Eurasian cultures?
6. Discuss the role of epidemics in the decline of the Mongol empires.
7. What role did religion(s) play in the nomadic empires? What generalizations can you make? What are the significant differences?

**Empires of Sub-Sahara Africa**

**Chapter 19: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa** (pg. 493-514)

1. What changes in agriculture allowed the Sub-Saharan population to grow? What role did outside societies play in the development of this new agriculture?
2. Explain how kin-based societies are organized?
3. What role did the chiefs play in kin-based societies?
4. How did Islam impact society in West Africa?
5. What were the two most important empires/kingdoms in West Africa?
6. Why is Mansa Musa’s reign considered to be the ‘golden age’ of West African empires?
7. What island did Malay traders establish colonies on?
8. What is Swahili?
9. Compare and contrast political life in West Africa with that of the East Coast and the Swahili speaking areas.
10. Compare women’s roles in sub-Saharan Africa with those in China.
11. Compare and contrast traditional African religion with Christianity.

**The Late/High Middle Ages**

**Chapter 20: Western Europe During the High Middle Ages** (pg. 517-543)

1. Explain why the Investiture Controversy was so important in the development of Western Society?
2. How did the Norman invasion of 1066 change England politically and culturally?
3. How did Italy and Iberia (Spain and Portugal) differ from France and England politically and economically?
4. How did agriculture change and what effect did these changes have on the population of Europe?
5. What was the Hanseatic League?
6. Define Chivalry and compare it to the Bushido code.
7. What new practices and rituals were added to popular Catholicism?
8. Describe the Reconquista of Spain.
9. Why are the Crusades considered to be a major turning point for the West?

**American Civilizations**

**Chapter 21: Worlds Apart: The Americas and Oceania** (pg. 547-570)

1. How did the Mexica people establish their authority over the peoples of central Mexico? How did the Mexica treat conquered peoples?
2. What are some of the typical trade goods within the Aztec empire? Which items particularly impressed the Spanish?
3. What are the distinctive features of the Mexica social structure?
4. What are the distinctive aspects of Mexica religion? What is the purpose of human sacrifice?
5. What are some of the distinctive features of Inca society and religion?
6. What are some of the notable achievements of Inca society?

**Cross-cultural Interaction**

**Chapter 22: Reaching Out: Cross-Cultural Interactions** (pg. 573-600)

1. Identify the most significant land and sea routes in the fourteenth century. What societies tended to control and profit from these routes?
2. What was the role of religion in the cultural interactions of this era? Which religion had the greater international impact, Christianity or Islam? Explain.
3. Summarize the origins and the progress of the bubonic plague of the fourteenth century. Which regions were hit the hardest? Which regions were largely spared?
4. What were the social and economic outcomes of the plague?
5. What were some of the distinctive elements of the artistic Renaissance of western Europe in the fifteenth century?
6. How were the Ming Chinese able to establish a forceful presence in the Indian Ocean in the fifteenth century? When and why did this presence cease?
7. What were the Portuguese objectives in the exploration of the coast of west Africa? What did they accomplish?

**Introduction to Unit III**

**The Origins of Global Interdependence, 1500-1800** (pg. 594- 595)

* 1. According to the authors, what global processes touched peoples in all parts of the world?
	2. What affect did these processes have on the Americas and the Africans?
	3. Who benefited the most from these new global forces?

**Chapter 23: Transoceanic Encounters and Global Connections** (pg. 596-628)

1. Identify and explain the motives for exploration during the time period 1450-1750.
2. What technologies made exploration possible for the Europeans?
3. Describe the role of the coastal trading station/post in the new Sea-Based Empires of Europe.
4. Describe the “Columbian Exchange”.
5. How “global” was the global economy in this time period compared to the global economy in Unit II?
6. Why did Spain and Portugal have an early lead in the exploration enterprise AND how did they lose it to the Dutch and British?

**Chapter 24: The Transformation of Europe** (pg. 630-662)

1. How did the Protestant Reformation alter the religious and political landscape of Europe?
2. How did the Catholic Church respond to the Reformation?
3. What was the nature of absolutism in Europe? (Use Louis XIV as your example).
4. Why was the creation of the “nation-state” so vital to the push in overseas trade?
5. How did Europe’s low and divided population lead to a reliance on technology on the battlefield?
6. How did the Scientific Revolution alter Europe’s view of the universe and religion?
7. Define the major characteristics of the Enlightenment.
8. How did the Enlightenment and parliamentary government alter Western Europe?
9. How did American crops affect the population of Europe?
10. How did mercantilism and other early forms of Capitalism alter the economic landscape of Europe?
11. Describe the nature of absolutism in the Russian Empire.
12. Describe the relationship between the Russian government and the Orthodox Church.
13. Why were the Russians able to defeat the Mongols?
14. Define the term “westernization” and how was it implemented by Peter the Great and Catherine the Great?

**Latin America & Oceania**

**Chapter 25:** New Worlds: The Americas and Oceania (pg. 664-693)

1. How were such small European forces able to defeat the large Amerindian empires?
2. How did the Catholic Church view what was happening to the Native Americans?
3. What moral questions did the conquest of the Americas raise for the Europeans?
4. How did the European conquests affect the Native Americans?
5. Compare and contrast the different coercive labor systems used in Latin America by the Europeans?
6. What products were most valuable to the Europeans in Latin America? Why?
7. How was the development of the plantation system such a monumental change from all previous forms of production?
8. What was the relationship between the state and the church in Latin America?
9. Describe the Latin American economy under European rule?
10. How and why was the Latin American class systems created?
11. How did the French and English colonies in North America differ from the Iberian colonies in the South?
12. How was Oceania’s experience with Europeans similar to that of the Amerindians?

**West and East Africa**

**Chapter 26:** Africa and the Atlantic World (pg. 694-720)

1. How did the economy of East Africa differ from West Africa?
2. What is Swahili?
3. What was the nature of absolutism in West Africa (Kongo)?
4. Describe the political organization of the Songhay Empire.
5. Why were cities like Gao and Timbuktu important to the world economy?
6. Why was European penetration of Africa limited to the coastline?
7. Why did the Europeans need slaves from Africa?
8. How did the slave trade differ in West Africa from East Africa?
9. Why were the African empires willing to deal in slaves?
10. Describe how the Gun/Slave cycle worked?
11. How did European interactions and American crops alter African society?
12. What were the political and economic reasons for the abolition of slavery?