

I. Geography

1. Maps

latitude - equator 0 degrees, measures N and S

longitude - prime meridian 0 degrees, measures E and W

map projections - turning 3-D (globe) into 2-D (map) using different viewpoints of the world

time zones (total #, U.S.) 24 in the world, 4 major ones in the United States (Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific)

2. Map vocabulary

legend - explains the symbols used on the map

key - same as legend

physical map - shows elevation and landforms

political map - shows political boundaries

compass rose - cardinal points (N,S,E,W) and intermediate points (NE,NW,SE,SW)

3. Location of continents and oceans

Continents: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Australia

Oceans: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean

4. Geographical terms

delta - triangle of small rivers with fertile soil formed at mouth of river.

source of river - A source is the beginning of a river.

mouth of river - The end of a river or stream where it enters a lake or ocean.

tributary - a stream or river that flows into a larger river.

plateau - a large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding land.

isthmus - a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses. An isthmus has water on two sides.

strait - a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.

sound - a wide inlet of the sea or ocean that is parallel to the coastline; it often separates a coastline from a nearby island.

peninsula - a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides. (FLORIDA)

II. Ancient Man

1. Evolution/Charles Darwin - Natural Selection, adapt and change to the environment, strong survive, all forms of life originated from earlier forms

2. Inventions/discoveries of earliest humans that helped them survive

a)fire

b)domestication of animals (taming/training)

c)farming

3. What is prehistory? time in the past before writing was invented

4. In order to be considered a civilization people need:

a)government

b)writing system

c)large population/social classes

d)architecture/culture

5. What is barter economy? goods for goods, no money (trading)

6. The 4 earliest river valley civilizations (locations and rivers)

a)Tigris/Euphrates Rivers - Mesopotamia (EARLIEST)

b)Nile River - Egypt

c)Tiber River - Rome (Italy)

d)Huang He(Yellow) River(AKA-China's Sorrow)/Yangzi River - China

e)Indus River - India

***Remember...flooding caused rich, fertile land for farming

III. Mesopotamia: Fertile Crescent/Land Between Two Rivers

1. Hammurabi's Code - laws written down for the first time for all to see (eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth), Hammurabi was a Babylonian king

2. What is cuneiform? form of writing that uses groups of wedges and lines, used to write several languages of the Fertile Crescent

3. Hanging Gardens of Babylon

*Built by King Nebuchadnezzar for his wife who hated the deserts of Mesopotamia

*Beautiful trees and gardens

4. What country is there today? Iraq

IV. EGYPT

"Egypt is the Gift of the Nile" said Herodotus (Greek historian)

1. Describe the geography -

*Nile River - longest, flows S to N, floods

*Deserts on both sides of Nile (Sahara and Eastern Desert)

*Delta at end of Nile - fertile soil for farming

2. Uses of the Nile - Egyptians would float huge blocks down river for pyramids, a highway for trading; civilizations settled along the banks of the river, silt (fertile soil) was left from flooding

3. **Natural** barriers? mountains, oceans, deserts...not a man made barrier like The Great Wall of China

4. What is a dynasty? a line of rulers from the same family

5. Polytheism is...a belief in many gods

6. Mummification - the process of preserving the body for afterlife

7. Obelisk - a tall, four sided stone figure which slopes from a pointed top (Washington Monument)

8. Hieroglyphics - a kind of picture writing in which some pictures stand for ideas or things and others stand for sounds (Rosetta Stone)

9. Pyramids - a huge building with four sloping outside walls shaped like triangles. In Egypt, pyramids were built as royal tombs for the men and woman pharaohs (The Great Pyramid of Giza).

10. Tutankhamun (King Tut) -

- *pharaoh at a young age (18 years old?)
- *tomb never robbed (was not in a pyramid)
- *discovered by Howard Carter
- *found fantastic treasures in his tomb

11. Great Sphinx - statue of a mythical creature with a lion's body and a human head. It is located outside the Great Pyramids of Giza

V. CHINA

1. Geography -

- *huge country!
- *surrounded by mountains, deserts, seas
- *Huang He River - China's Sorrow

2. Natural Boundaries - Himalaya Mountains, Gobi Desert, Yellow, East and South Sea (geographic isolation)

3. Middle Kingdom - thought they lived in the center of the world, didn't know about other civilizations because they were so isolated

4. 3 Religions

- a) Buddhism - Buddha...taught Eight Fold Path
- b) Taoism - Yin Yang represents balance
- c) Confucianism - a teacher whose goal was to have "order" in society
 - *Filial Piety - respect your elders

6. Dynasty/Chinese Emperors -

- *Qin Dynasty
- *Han Dynasty

7. Emperor Qin -

- *built The Great Wall of China
- *China named after him
- *created huge underground tomb
- *people of China disliked him

8. Terra-Cotta Warriors - The soldiers are part of Qin's tomb - the purpose was to help rule another empire in the afterlife

9. Great Wall - the wall was built by Qin to keep out the nomads and stop the border wars

10. Silk Road - trade route connecting China to the west (ended at the Mediterranean Sea)

11. Calligraphy - ancient Chinese writing

12. Inventions and Discoveries

- *acupuncture
- *gunpowder
- *compass
- *paper
- *silk

VI. GREECE

1. Geography -

- *peninsula
- *Aegean and Mediterranean Seas
- *very mountainous

2. Democracy (Ancient Athens vs. USA)

- *people govern themselves
- *men over 18 could debate laws
- *not everyone was free and involved

*USA...3 branches of government

*Executive...

*Legislative...

*Judicial...

*Veto - Latin word for "forbid" - the rejection of a possible law

3. Architecture

3 types of columns

*Doric

*Ionic

*Corinthian

Parthenon - temple for the goddess Athena - sits a top
Acropolis

Frieze - a sculptured or richly ornamented band on a building

Amphitheater - an open-air theater (outside)...Theater at
Epidaurus

4. Religion (beliefs and gods)

*The Twelve Olympians - each ruled different areas of life

*built temples to the gods/goddesses (immortal)

*worshipped mythical heroes - Achilles

5. Theater (plays/masks)

*The Golden Age

*wrote dramas/tragedies, comedies (Theater at Epidaurus)

6. Literature - Poet Homer wrote two poems on the Trojan War:

*Iliad - story of Achilles - a Trojan War hero shot in ankle with
arrow

*Odyssey - sequel - Odysseus' (Greek hero) long journey home
after the war

7. Math and Science

Hippocrates - physician

Euclid - mathematician "Father of Geometry"

Archimedes - mathematician, inventor

Pythagoras - mathematician "*Pythagorean Theorem - (A²+B²=C²)*"

8. What is philosophy? **system of beliefs and values - teaches to be a deep thinker**

9. Socrates - **Greek philosopher/teacher - taught through questioning**

10. Olympics -

***held in honor of Zeus and Hera**

***once every 4 years**

***great athletic festival (javelin, long jump, discuss)**

VII. ROME

1. Size of empire - **surrounded the entire Mediterranean Sea (included parts of Spain, Africa, Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor)**

2. Influence of Greeks

***alphabet, gods/goddesses, toga**

3. Republic - **a form of government where the citizens who have a right to vote select their leaders**

4. Senate - **most powerful part of the government - the leaders who rule in the name of the people (300 upper-class men known as patricians)**

5. Julius Caesar - **a powerful dictator of Rome - stabbed by members of the Roman Senate in fear of him becoming too powerful!**

6. Public Entertainment

***Gladiators - men who fought to the death**

***Chariot Racing - entertainment that occurred at Circus Maximus**

***Baths - large heated pools where you could relax and get a massage**

7. Architecture

***Coliseum - gladiators fought each other and lions/bears**

- *Circus Maximus - track for chariot races
- *Pantheon - held statues of the Roman gods
- *Aqueducts - structure that carried fresh water long distances to Roman cities
- *Arches - discovered they could build very large structures
- *Roads - connected every part of the Roman Empire "All roads lead to Rome"
- *Concrete - mixture of stone, sand, cement and water -
- *Dome - created a much larger inside area than a flat ceiling

8. Monetary System (coins)

- *A treasury created money
- *inflation - a surplus (extra) of money *but* the money has less value
- *taxes and unemployment very high
- *E Pluribus Unum (Latin) means "Out Of One - Many"

9. Reasons for the fall of Rome

- *economic problems
- *Senate had problems passing good laws
- *Mercenary soldiers were hired from other lands - they had no loyalty and switched sides
- *Empire was too big
- *weak, corrupt rulers