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|  |  | **Ancient Mesopotamia** | **Ancient** **Egypt** | **Ancient** **Israel** | **Ancient China** | **Ancient** **India** |  |
|  | **Geography*** **Landscape**
* **Water**
 | 1. Tigris River2. Euphrates River3. River Valley4. Persian Gulf5. Flooding | 1. Nile River2. River Valley3. Sahara Desert4. Cataracts5. Red Sea6. Nile Delta7. Flooding | 1. Syrian Desert2. Dead Sea3. Jordan River4. Mediterranean Sea5. Mount Sinai | 1. Haung He River2. Chang Jiang River3. South China Sea4. Himalaya Mt.5. Plateau of Tibet6. Taklimakan Desert7. Gobi DesertChina is surrounded by mountain ranges and large bodies of water. | 1. Indus River2. Ganges River3. Himalaya Mt.4. Deccan Plateau5. Subcontinent6. Arabian Sea7. Bay of Bengal8. Indian Ocean |  |
|  | **Cities** | 1. Babylon2. Ur3. Nineveh | 1. Giza2. Memphis3. Thebes | 1. Jerusalem2. Canaan3. Jericho | 1. Anyang2. Luoyang | 1. Harappa2. Mohenjio-Daro |  |
|  | **Leaders** | 1. Sargon2. Hammurabi3. Nebuchadnezzar | 1. Narmer / Menus2. Hatshepsut3. Ramses II4. Tutankhamen | 1. Abraham2. Moses3. David4. Solomon | 1. Confucius2. Laozi3. Hanfeizi4. Qin Shihuangdi  | 1. Siddhartha Gautama2. Chandragupta Maurya3. Emperor Asoka |  |
|  | **Laws or****Moral Codes** | Hammurabi’s Code of Law | Pharaoh’s word is law | Rule of Law / Ten Commandments | Confucius’s Golden Rule Legalism | Buddha’s Eightfold Path |  |
|  | **Government** | 1. Ruled by priests.2. Later, kings ruled the people; they believed kings had divine approval. Empires: First kings were priests than warriors. Empires* Akkadians
* Babylonians
* Assyrians
* Chaldeans
 | Theocracy Pharaoh was a ruler-priest and a god. He owned everything.Dynasties broken up into 3 time frames.Three Kingdoms:1. Old Kingdom2. Middle Kingdom3. New Kingdom | 1. Early Israelites were led by judges.2. Later, they were led by kings and prophets. * King Saul
* King David
* King Solomon
 | 1. A king or emperor ruled the country.2. Aristocrats ran the provinces.3. Dynasties* Shang
* Zhou
* Qin
* Han
 | 1. The warrior class ran the government, usually ruled by a king. 2. Small kingdoms were forced to unit when foreigners invaded.3. Dynasties* Mauryan Dynasty
* Emperor Asoka
* Gupta Empire
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|  |  | **Ancient Mesopotamia** | **Ancient** **Egypt** | **Ancient** **Israel** | **Ancient China** | **Ancient** **India** |  |
|  | **Social Class** | 1. Upper class* Kings
* Priests
* Government officials

2. Middle Class* Artisans
* Merchants
* Farmers
* Fishermen

3. Lower class * Slaves
 | 1. Pharaoh2. Priests & nobles3. Traders, artisans, shopkeepers & scribes4. Farmers & herders5. Unskilled workers6. Slaves | No real social class but judges and prophets were most respected.Women did not have as many rights as men.  | 1. Upper class* Landowning aristocrats

2. Middle class * Peasant Farmers

3. Lower class * Merchants
 | Caste System**1. Brahmins** – Priests**2. Kshatriyas** - Rulers & warriors**3. Vaisyas** – Common people**4. Sudras** – Unskilled laborers, servantsNot fit for the system **5. Untouchables** – collecting trash, skinning animals, or handling dead bodies**.** |  |
|  | **Religion** | Polytheism(Many gods)Marduk (king of the gods)Ishtar (love)Adad (storm god) | Polytheism(Many gods)Re – Sun godOsiris - Afterlife | JudaismMonotheism(One God) | Worship of AncestorsPolytheismConfucianismDaoism Buddhism(not god centered) | Hinduism(Many forms of Brahman)Buddhism (not god centered) |  |
|  | **Writing System** | Cuneiform | Hieroglyphics | Hebrew | Pictographs – word picturesCalligraphy | Sanskrit  |  |
|  | **Literature** | *Epic of Gilgamesh**Hammurabi’s Code of Law* | *Egyptian Book of the Dead* | *Torah* & *Hebrew Bible*(Old Testament)*Dead Sea Scrolls* | *Analects* (Confucius)*Dao De Ching* (Lao-tzu) | 1. *Upanishads* 2. *Vedas of India* 3. *Epic of Mahabharata*4. *Epic of Ramayana* |  |
|  | **Buildings** | 1. Ziggurat2. Hanging Garden of Babylon | 1. Pyramids2. Sphinx3. Temples | 1. Holy Temple2. Synagogue | 1. Great Wall of China2. Qin’s Terra-cotta Army | 1. Stupa2. Mandir |  |
|  |  | **Ancient Mesopotamia** | **Ancient Egypt** | **Ancient Israel** | **Ancient China** | **Ancient India** |  |
|  | **Accomplish-ments** | 1. Number system based on 602. 12 – Month Calendar3. Wagon Wheel4. Sailboat5. Plow6. Irrigation System | 1. 365 – Day Calendar2. Number system based on 103. Medicine4. Papyrus Paper5. Machines to move water to crops6. Irrigation System | 1. Spread the idea of one God.2. Started Judaism3. Wrote the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament)4. Influenced Christianity and Islam5. Passed on the ideas of justice, fairness and compassion in society and government. |

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| [Abacus](http://www.hitmill.com/computers/history/abacus.html) [Acupunct-ure](http://www.mikids.com/ChineseNewYear/Acupuncture.doc) [Cannon](http://www.chinahistoryforum.com/index.php?showtopic=422&st=15) [Cast iron](http://www.computersmiths.com/chineseinvention/ironplow.htm) [Clock](http://library.thinkquest.org/23062/mclock.html) Coins[Compass](http://www.smith.edu/hsc/museum/ancient_inventions/compass2.html) [Decimal System](http://www.computersmiths.com/chineseinvention/decimal.htm)  [Fireworks](http://www.fireworks.com/safety/fireworks-history.asp) [Gunpowder](http://www.timelineindex.com/content/view/1119)  | [Ink](http://www.kinabaloo.com/chinese_culture.html) [Kite](http://www.computersmiths.com/chineseinvention/kite.htm) [Martial Arts](http://www.cacbc.org/Learn_more/InterestingFacts.htm) [Matches](http://library.thinkquest.org/23062/match.html) [Paper](http://ipst.gatech.edu/amp/collection/museum_invention_paper.htm) [Paper money](http://www.computersmiths.com/chineseinvention/papermoney.htm) [Porcelain](http://www.west-meet-east.com/artcpo.htm) [Printing](http://www.computersmiths.com/chineseinvention/blockprint.htm) [Silk](http://silkery.com/invent.html) Tea  [Umbrella](http://www.chinavista.com/experience/umbrella/umbrella.html) [Wheelbarrow](http://www.chinaculture.org/gb/en_madeinchina/2005-05/25/content_69096.htm) |

 | 1. Developed 2 major religions (Hinduism & Buddhism)2. Concept of zero3. Symbols for numbers 1-94.Algorithms 5. Astronomy – The earth revolved around the sun.6. Gold coins7. Metal mirrors8. Plastic surgery9. Chess |  |
|  | **Vocabulary** | ArtisanAstronomerCaravanCity-stateCivilizationsCuneiformEmpireIrrigationPolytheismProvinceScribeZiggurat | Artisan DeltaDeityDynastyEmbalmingHieroglyphicsIrrigationMummyObeliskPapyrusPolytheism PyramidPharaohSavanna ScribeSocial ClassSphinxTheocracyTribute | AlphabetCovenantEmpireExileMessiahMonotheismProphetProverbRabbiSabbathSynagogueTorahTribe  | AcupunctureAristocratBureaucracyCalligraphyConfucianismDaoDaoismDynastyFilial PietyIdeographyLegalismMandate of HeavenPictographSocial ClassTerra-cottaTrade Routes |

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| **BrahmanBrahmins**Caste**Dharma****Dynasty** **Ganesh**Guru**Karma****Krishna**Monsoon **Nirvana** | Pilgrimage **Pilgrims** Raja**Reincarnation****Sanskrit** **Shiva Stupa**     Subcontinent**Theocracy** **Vishnu** |

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|  | **Geography Mapping** | **Geography Landforms** | **History** | **Early Humans** | **Civilizations**  |  |
|  | Absolute locationCardinal directions CartographerCompass roseCoordinates EquatorGlobeHemispheresLatitudeMap LegendLongitudeMap Key Political mapPhysical map Prime MeridianScale | BayCanyonCliffContinentDeltaGulfIslandLakeMountainsMountain rangeOceanPeninsulaPlainPlateauReliefRiverSeaValleyVolcano | HistorianArchaeologistArtifactFossilsAnthropologistTechnologyPrimary sourceSecondary sourceTimelineB.C. “before Christ”A.D. “anno domini” (in the year of our Lord)B.C.E. “before common ere”C.E. “common era” | PaleolithicNeolithicNomadsHunter- gathersOtzi the IcemanDomesticationFarming revolutionAdaptSpecialization | Complex societiesArtCitiesClass divisionsOrganized governmentsReligionWriting systems |  |
|  | **Ancient Greece** | Began as PolytheisticMany god and goddessesMain gods:ZeusPoseidonHades | Located on two PensuliaVery MountainousCrops: OlivesGrapes TRADED For food in order to have enough – depended on the sea for food and travel Know for fighting between Athens and Sparta Later known for The Trojan War = Greece against TroyNO MAJOR RUELR OVER ALL OF GREECE UNTIL:ALEXANDER THE GREATTHEN LATER THE ROMAN EMPIRE TOOK OVER!! | TWO major cities- states**Athens** --- Direct DemocracyBuilt temples to the godsHad major philosophers1. Socrates
2. Plato
3. Arteriole

Who taught Alexander the Great**Sparta**Military government /OligarchyBoys were taken to train for army at the age of 7Were full army service at the age of 20Retired at the age of 60Monarchy King / Queen will passes throne to son/daughterOligarchy = small group rules (usually rich and/or powerful)Direct Democracy- All citizens vote on all issuesRepresentative Democracy = One person is elected to vote for a groupDictatorship = one person or group has all the authority (sometimes liked by the people)Tyrant – 1 person who takes over by force and treats the people badly (people will hate) | Famous buildingsParthenonTemple of Athena**Agor**a = marketplaceBuilding style:Columns1. Doric
2. Ionic
3. Corthinthean
4. Porches
5. Courtyards

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Other forms of literature: **Aesop’s fables**:The Tortoise and the HareThe Boy who cried WolfUse to teach a moral lesson to the people | 2 Major Epics1. **Iliad** – about the Trojan war over Helen / wife of the King of Sparta – Menelaus

Major People: Achilles ParisHectorAgamemnonHelenOdysseusPriamMenelausAphroditeZeusTrojan Horse1. **Odyssey**

Odysseus’s journey home = 10 yearsObstacles to why it took so long due to gods interfering with his voyage homeMajor people:OdysseusPenelopeTelemachusSuitorsPoseidonAjax  |

**Vocabulary Study Habits**

1. Work on your vocabulary everyday and your vocabulary knowledge will grow.
2. Vocabulary increases through contact with written word. Make a reading a habit you perform daily for a minimum of 15 minutes or more.
3. Learn to use **context clues.** Context clues are the words around a new word that give clues to what the new word means.
4. If you don't know a word from reading it in context, look it up in the dictionary. It takes only a few seconds.
5. **Don't Cram**! Don’t memorize too many words too quickly. Try memorizing three or four words, and see if you know them. Then add a couple more and test yourself to see how much you’ve learned so far.