Test Review Wood Book Chapter 1-3 (Part 1)

I can explain the **importance of geography and the physical environment on history**: (pg.21)

-location and resources available determine what kind of civilization is possible.

-Population size

-Agriculture

-Military

*cultural diffusion- Spread of peoples cultural and ideas to new rears*

I can briefly describe **Hunting and Gathering** Societies and **Paleolithic Culture**: (pg. 28)

-Small bands of 20-60 people

-Labor split up between sexes

-Basic Stone tools

I can explain how the **Neolithic (or Agricultural) Revolution**  effected society, daily life and gender roles: (pg. 29-30)

Divided up responsibilities based on gender.

*Horticulture-use of only hand tools*

*Pastoralists-first to domesticate animals for agricultural use*

*Cultivation of fields led to increase fertility in the land which yielded more crop growth. Led to larger communities and surplus. Settlements/villages popped up near crops creating concept of private property. Division of labor, social inequality, gender equality, surplus, religious changes.*

I can list the 7 **characteristics** of civilization: (pg. 35)

-Reliable surpluses

-Highly specialized jobs

-Social class distinctions

-Complex Governments

-Long Distance Trade

-Organized Writing Systems

I can list the achievements of the **Civilizations of Mesopotamia**: (pg.39-40)

Sumerians: conquest led to open trade

*City-states- single town that governed surrounding countryside*

*Cuneiform- Wedge Shaped- first writing system.*

Akkadian: secured loyalty of soldiers with gifts of land

*Theocracies- governed by gods or priest*

Baylonians:I can explain why the *Code of Hammurabi* was a marker event in history *– Changed beleifs systems and set up a cold of laws that influenced entire civilization and future civilizations*

I can describe the three main **social classes** in Mesopotamia and explain the role women played:(pg.41-42)

-free land owning class

-dependent farmers and craftsman

-slaves

With expansion of agriculture women lost standing in social structure, left with responsibilities of the home.

I can describe the Religious Beliefs in Mesopotamia :(pg. 44)

*Ziggurats-*

I can explain the role that the Nile played in the development of **Civilization in Egypt**:(pg. 44-45)

*Cataracts:*

I can make three direct comparisons between **the economy of Mesopotamia and economy of Egypt**: (pg. 46)

1. –
2. –
3. –

I can describe the **Political** structure of Egypt and the role religion played: (pg. 47)

*Pharaoh-*

I can list the **Social Classes in Egypt:** (pg. 48-49)

*Patriarchy- Male dominated*

*Pharoah*

*High ranking officials*

*Priest, profressionals, artisans*

*Majority of population*

*Slaves*

I can compare social mobility in Egypt to social mobility in India:

Egypt- some movement based on military and elaborate bureaucracy, Women held meaning for marriage allainces

India- more pronounce social divisions

I can list 3 Cultural Achievements of the Egyptians: (pg. 49)

1. – Papyrus
2. –Solar Calendar
3. –Medical knowledge