

1. Compare and contrast nomadic and agricultural societies.

2. What was the Neolithic Revolution? Describe its impact on civilization.

3. Compare and contrast Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations- use 5 themes of world history.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.

4. *As civilizations are conquered, their cultural heritage- religions, customs, laws and technologies- is rarely lost. Rather, conquering civilizations often adopted the cultural heritage (to some degree) of those they defeated.* How does the series of civilizations that rose, then fell in Mesopotamia demonstrate this?

5. In what principle way did the Olmec and Chavin civilizations of the Americas differ from ALL other major early civilizations?

6. What is a Golden Age?
 - Compare the Golden Ages of Ancient Rome (Pax Romana), Greece, Gupta and Han Empires.

- What impact did they have on their respective civilizations?
- What social, political, and economic conditions are required for a Golden Age to occur?

7. Contrast the conditions that led to the fall of Han China, the Gupta Empire and Rome.

Make sure to address both internal and external factors.

8. How are Daoism and Confucianism different?

9. How do Confucianism and legalism differ?

10. Compare Confucianism, Hinduism, and Judaism.

11. Why did Buddhism gain such a following in Hindu and Confucian areas?

12. Technology and Innovations (through 600 CE) Choose one innovation from each category, and describe the impact of that innovation on its respective civilization:

Farming: ploughs, hoes, rakes, the wheel, cart, pottery, windmills, wheelbarrows

Metalworking: Copper

Weapons/Defense: wheeled chariots, iron technology, stirrup, gunpowder

Public Works: irrigation, sewers, aqueducts, roads

Architecture: pyramids, ziggurats, walls, temples, coliseums, theaters, stadiums

Communication and Record-Keeping: calendars, concept of zero, paper

13. There are two principle methods of cultural change through cultural diffusion—TRADE & CONQUEST. Give one example of each—make sure to include location, time period and impact.

Unit Two

1. Describe the evolution of the Roman Empire from its inception to the split in the Roman Catholic and East Orthodox Churches.

2. Role of religion and state leadership in Roman Catholicism and Christian Orthodoxy.

3. European civilizations during the Middle Ages evolved much like the Mediterranean, Indus and Shang in the ancient world. Prove it.

4. How did feudal Europe differ from the Islamic Empire? (5 themes)

5. Analyze the Bubonic Plague as a historical marker event. (5 themes)

6. How did the *development of trade* and the *development of cities* rely on each other?
Give at least one example from East and West.

7. Describe and analyze the role of civil service exams in ancient and medieval Chinese society.

8. How did Medieval Japan differ from Medieval China?

9. Compare and contrast European and Japanese feudalism.

10. Contrast Hinduism and Islam and how the two religions interacted in Medieval Indian society.

11. How did the Mongol Empire differ from all other major civilizations? (*Lack of Golden Age.. why?)

12. Compare Aztecs with the Roman Empire. (*Think road building, taxes/tribute)

13. Global trade routes 600-1450. Describe each one, what they traded, and why they were important.

- Mediterranean trade (West Europe, Byzantine Empire, and Islamic Empire)
- Hanseatic League
- Silk Road
- Land Routes of Mongols
- Trade between China and Japan
- Trade between India and Persia
- Trans-Saharan trade (with Africa and Islamic Empire)

14. One of the most significant influences on cultural interaction and diffusion has been the expansion of empires and intentional diffusion of religion. Analyze how each of the following examples illustrates the concept.

1. Mongol expansion into Russia, Persia, India and China

2. Germanic tribes into South Europe and England

3. Vikings from Scandinavia into England and West Europe

4. Islamic Empire's push into Spain, India and Africa

- *5. Crusades

6. Buddhist monasteries into Japan

7. Orthodox Christian missionaries into East Europe

17. Migrations (other than trade/war)

For each, provide an example and one sentence explanation of impact.

1. Overpopulation in manors/small towns in Europe

2. Grand Capital Cities

3. Pilgrimages