Name: Date: Period:

**Chapter 1 Review – Before1200: Patterns in World History (Before - 1200)**

**TERMS TO KNOW:** Identify and explain the significance of each term below.

Key Concepts and Events:

* **Paleolithic Era (p. 8)**
* **Pastoral Society (p. 10)**
* **Chiefdom (p. 12)**
* **Patriarchy (p. 16)**
* **Hinduism (p. 21)**
* **Upanishads (p. 21)**
* **Siddhartha Gautama (p. 22)**
* **Theravada Buddhism (p. 24)**
* **Mahayana Buddhism (p. 24)**
* **Bhakti Movement (p. 26)**
* **Confucianism (p. 27)**
* **Han Dynasty (p. 27)**
* **Daoism (p. 29)**
* **Judaism (p. 30)**
* **Jesus of Nazareth (p. 31)**
* **Saint Paul (p. 31)**
* **Muhammad Ibn Abdullah (p. 33)**
* **Quran (p. 33)**
* **Umma (p. 34)**
* **Ulama (p. 36)**
* **Sufism (p. 37)**
* **Silk Roads (p. 39)**
* **Sea Roads (p. 39)**
* **Sand Roads (p. 39)**

Note Taking Skills: Chapter 1 is located on Mrkaich.com website.

This chapter has four different sections listed below. Starting with the first section labeled **From the Paleolithic Era to the Age of Agriculture**, it only has one section. The aim here is to take each paragraph and condense it down into a simple line of text. For example, take your nouns (people, places, and things) and briefly explain their significance. Make sure you highlight the vocabulary words. Note example below:

**From the Paleolithic Era to the Age of Agriculture**

1. **Homo sapiens** – human beings like us
   1. emerged in Africa, 300,000 years ago.
   2. 100,000 – 60,000 journeys out of Africa
   3. 1200 every landmass had human presence.
2. **Paleolithic Era** - Beginning of Human History
   1. also called the Old Stone Age
      1. represents over 95% of the time humans have occupied the planet
      2. a hunting and gathering society – sustained by foraging: gathering wild food, scavenging dead animals, hunting live animals, and fishing.
   2. societies were small, bands of 25–50 people
      1. personal relationships
      2. understood kinships
   3. Paleolithic societies were seasonally mobile or nomadic
      1. moved in regular patterns to exploit wild plants and animals
   4. societies were highly egalitarian
      1. relationships between women and men were far more equal than in later societies
   5. low life expectancy
      1. less than 35 years on average
      2. very slow population growth
   6. cultural creativity
      1. numerous technological innovations
         1. sophisticated oral traditions - dreamtime stories
         2. cave paintings and sculptures
3. Agricultural Revolution… **Your Turn to take Notes on the third paragraph.**

**Review Questions - Section One**

1. What clues does this image (p. 6) provide about the Islamic practice of pilgrimage?
2. In what ways did a gathering and hunting economy shape other aspects of Paleolithic societies? (p. 8)
3. How does this image (p. 10) provide evidence for the gender roles that might have existed in Paleolithic societies?
4. Why did some Paleolithic peoples abandon earlier, more nomadic ways and begin to live a more settled life? (p. 10)
5. What was it about the Agriculture Revolution that made possible these new forms of human society? (p. 10)
6. How does this chart (p. 11) show continuities over time in the distribution of population across the world?
7. What impact did animal husbandry have on agricultural societies? (p. 11)

**Section Two**

1. How did the various kinds of societies that emerged out of the Agricultural Revolution differ from one another? (p. 12)
2. What was revolutionary about the Agricultural Revolution? (p. 12)
3. Why might the Eastern Hemisphere have a larger number of the First Civilization than the Western Hemisphere? (p. 13)
4. What developments led to the rise of the First Civilizations? (p. 13)
5. What was the role of cities in the early civilizations? (p. 13)
6. In what ways was this ziggurat a means of reinforcing the government’s legitimacy? (p. 16)
7. In what respects did the various civilizations of the pre-1200 world differ from one another? (p. 18)
8. (Follow up question to #14) What common features did they share? (p. 18)
9. How does this image (p. 19) show the distinctions created between castes?
10. Based on Map 1.2 (p. 20), what were problems associated with maintaining the Roman Empire?

**Section Three**

1. In what ways did the religion traditions of South Asia change over the centuries? (p. 21)
2. What evidence can you find in this image (p. 22) to support the importance of asceticism in Hindu religious practices?
3. To what extent were Buddhist teachings similar to Hindu’s beliefs? (p. 23)
4. What is the difference between the Theravada and Mahayana expressions of Buddhism? (p. 23)
5. How does the visual representation of the Buddha differ from the description of the prince in the beginning of this section? (p. 24)
6. How does this map (p. 25) suggest the political, economic, and geographic factors that might account for the relatively rapid spread of Christianity?
7. How did the evolution of cultural traditions in India and China differ from one another? (p. 25)
8. How did Hinduism respond to the challenges of Buddhism? (p. 26)
9. In what ways can Confucianism be defined as a secular or “humanistic” philosophy rather than a supernatural religion? (p. 27)
10. How could this image (p. 28) have been used to educate students of Confucianism of filial piety?
11. How did the Daoist outlook differ from that of Confucianism? (p. 29)
12. How does the yin yang symbol reflect Chinese attitude toward differing philosophies? (p. 29)
13. What does the yin yang symbol tell us about Chinese attitudes toward gender roles? (p. 29)
14. What does this idealized painting (p. 30) tell historians about the interaction of belief systems in China?
15. What was distinctive about the Jewish religious tradition? (p. 31)
16. How would you compare the teachings of Jesus and the Buddha? (p. 31)
17. In what different ways did the two religions evolve after the deaths of their founders? (p. 31)
18. In what ways was Christianity transformed in the five centuries following the death of Jesus? (p. 32)
19. Explain how Muhammad’s profession as a merchant may have influenced the early years of Islam? (p. 34)
20. How are the teachings of the Quran regarding social justice and the poor similar to the teachings of Buddhism and Christianity? (p. 35)
21. Explain the similarities and differences in the spread of Islam and Christianity. (p. 35)
22. Explain the causes for the rapid spread of Islam depicted in the map. (p. 36)
23. How does this image (p. 37) reflect cross-cultural interactions?

**Section Four**

1. In what ways did cross-cultural interactions drive changes in the pre-1200 world? (p. 38)

Chapter 1 - Outline

*Day One - Sec. 1 (pages 7 – 12)*

*Day Two - Sec. 2 (pages 12 - 20)*

*Day Three - Sec. 3 (pages 21 - 38)*

*Day Four - Sec. 4 (pages 38 - 39)*

**Read Each Section and Take Notes**

**Before 1200: Patterns in World History**

# **From the Paleolithic Era to the Age of Agriculture**

# **(1 page equals one blank sheet of paper front and back)**

# **Civilizations (1 pages of notes)**

* 1. Defining Civilizations
  2. Civilization and Environment
  3. Comparing Civilization

# **Civilizations and Cultural Traditions (2 - pages of notes)**

* 1. South Asian Cultural Traditions: Hinduism
  2. South Asian Cultural Traditions: Buddhism
  3. Chinese Cultural Traditions: Confucianism
  4. Chinese Cultural Traditions: Daoism
  5. Middle Eastern Cultural Traditions: Judaism and Christianity
  6. Middle Eastern Cultural Traditions: Islam

# **Interactions and Encounters (1 pages of notes)**

NOTES:

[www.mrkaich.com](http://www.mrkaich.com)

password: highlander