

**STUDY CARDS:** You may photocopy this page. Then cut apart these cards to add to the study cards you made while reading this chapter.

<p><b>Culture/Civilization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Culture:</b> A people's way of life — their foods, their clothing, their customs and beliefs</li> <li>• <b>Civilization:</b> Advanced form of society; people live in cities, have complex institutions, use some form of writing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hieroglyphics/Cuneiform</b></p> <p>Writing is one of the signposts of civilization. Earliest writing systems were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hieroglyphics:</b> Egyptian picture-writing cut in stone or written on papyrus</li> <li>• <b>Cuneiform:</b> Symbol-writing on wet clay, developed by Sumerians and others in Mesopotamia</li> <li>• <b>Others:</b> The Chinese developed pictorial character writing; the Phoenicians developed the first known <b>alphabet</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Neolithic Revolution</b></p> <p><b>When:</b> Began about 10,000 years ago. People in Middle East changed from nomadic hunting and gathering food, and learned to grow crops and domesticate animals.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Resulted in building permanent homes and villages where different social classes emerged, such as warriors and priests.</p>	<p><b>Judaism</b></p> <p>Religion of the Jewish people. Began with the ancient <b>Hebrews</b> in lands now known as Israel. <b>Moses</b> led the Jews out of Egyptian slavery, gave them the first part of the <b>Bible</b> with the <b>Ten Commandments</b>.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Ancient Hebrews developed <b>monotheism</b> — belief in one God rather than several gods.</p>
<p><b>River Valley Civilizations</b></p> <p>First civilizations developed in river valleys. Yearly floods deposited fertile soil, allowing people to grow surpluses of food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mesopotamia:</b> along the Tigris and Euphrates</li> <li>• <b>Egypt:</b> along the Nile</li> <li>• <b>Indus Valley Civilization:</b> along the Indus</li> <li>• <b>First Chinese Civilization:</b> along the Huang He (<i>Yellow River</i>)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contributions of Early Civilizations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mesopotamia:</b> sailboat, wheel, sundial, irrigation, earliest known legal system (<b>Code of Hammurabi</b>)</li> <li>• <b>Ancient Egypt:</b> mathematics, astronomy, medicine, sculpture, architecture</li> <li>• <b>Phoenicians:</b> first known alphabet</li> <li>• <b>Ancient China:</b> silk-making</li> <li>• <b>Ancient Hebrews:</b> monotheism, Bible, Ten Commandments</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Hinduism</b></p> <p>The major religion of India. Beliefs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supreme Being:</b> underlies all reality</li> <li>• <b>Many Gods:</b> Vishnu (creator) and Shiva (destroyer) most important</li> <li>• <b>Reincarnation:</b> endless cycle of death and rebirth</li> <li>• <b>Karma:</b> a person's behavior determines one's level of existence in the next life</li> </ul>	<p><b>Confucianism</b></p> <p>The major belief system of China, based on teachings of Confucius (551-497 B.C.). Beliefs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Virtue:</b> Each person should cultivate individual virtue through learning, kindness, humility</li> <li>• <b>Hierarchy:</b> Each person in society has specific role and responsibilities to others</li> <li>• <b>Mandate of Heaven:</b> Good rulers have the right to rule as long as they benefit their subjects and enjoy the Mandate of Heaven.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Buddhism</b></p> <p>Major religion in China, Japan and Southeast Asia. Based on teachings of Siddhartha Gautama (known as Buddha), a prince who left riches behind in search of enlightenment. Beliefs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meditation and self-denial:</b> all suffering is caused by excessive desire</li> <li>• <b>Eightfold Path:</b> following this way of life, a person eventually achieves nirvana</li> <li>• <b>Nirvana:</b> state of perfection and perpetual bliss</li> </ul>	<p><b>Greek City-States</b></p> <p>Each city-state had its own form of government and system of laws. Two of the most noteworthy were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sparta:</b> totalitarian organization based on military needs</li> <li>• <b>Athens:</b> first democracy; citizens voted on issues of the day. Citizenship was limited to certain Athenians, denied to many</li> </ul> <p>Art, architecture, philosophy, drama, mathematics and science flourished during Athens' <b>Golden Age</b> (Pericles, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)</p>
<p><b>Christianity</b></p> <p>Major religion of Europe and the Americas. Beliefs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Jesus:</b> belief that Jesus was the Son of God and died to save humanity from its sins</li> <li>• <b>Conduct:</b> emphasis on love, forgiveness, respect for human life</li> <li>• <b>New Testament:</b> the Christian addition to the Hebrew Bible; their holy book</li> <li>• <b>Major Strands:</b> Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, various Protestant sects</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ancient Rome</b></p> <p>Republic that became an empire, conquered the Mediterranean world and much of Europe. Romans adopted Greek culture and learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Law: Twelve Tablets, Code of Justinian</b></li> <li>• <b>Government:</b> Assembly and Senate adopted by later societies. <b>Pax Romana</b> (Roman Peace) ensured stability.</li> <li>• <b>Architecture:</b> developed first domed structures; built stadiums, public baths, roads (<b>Appian Way</b>) and aqueducts throughout empire</li> </ul>

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### JAPAN'S GOLDEN AGE: THE HEIAN PERIOD (794-1185)

In 794, the Japanese emperor moved his capital to **Heian** (*present-day Kyoto*). His lavish court was supported by a vast system of taxes. All land belonged to the emperor, who lent it to the nobles and peasant farmers for their use. In return, peasants were required to pay a portion of their crops to the imperial tax collectors.

During the Heian period, Japan's **Golden Age**, members of the leading noble families spent much of their time at the emperor's court. Art and literature flourished. *The Tale of Genji*, one of the first novels ever written and a great classic of Japanese literature, was completed around 1008 by **Lady Murasaki** of the imperial court. The novel tells the story of Genji, the emperor's son, and his many romances and adventures.

As time passed, later emperors freed some of the nobles from their tax burdens. Those who brought new lands under cultivation were also allowed to keep them as private lands. Many nobles were able to establish large private estates. By the end of the Heian period, noble landowners began to raise their own private armies of warriors, known as **samurai**. The imperial government, collecting less taxes, grew weaker. In 1156, warfare broke out among Japan's leading noble families.

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<p><b>Byzantine Empire</b></p> <p>Was a continuation of the Roman Empire in the east. Capital was <b>Constantinople</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserved Greek and Roman heritage</li> <li>• <b>Code of Justinian</b> influenced later legal systems</li> <li>• <b>Eastern Orthodox Church</b> spread to Russia and Eastern Europe</li> <li>• Stopped spread of Islam to Western Europe</li> </ul>	<p><b>Middle Ages</b></p> <p>Time in Western Europe from fall of Rome in the 400s to about 1400.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barbarian invasions, Viking raids; most Greek and Roman learning was lost</li> <li>• New social, political, and economic order developed, called <b>feudalism</b></li> <li>• <b>Roman Catholic Church</b> grew to be most powerful organization in Western Europe</li> </ul>
<p><b>Islam</b></p> <p>Religion founded by <b>Mohammed</b> in Arabia in 622. Beliefs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Five Pillars of Faith: Allah</b> (Arabic for God) is the only God, and Mohammed is his prophet; 5 daily prayers; give to charity; fast during month of Ramadan; make at least one pilgrimage to Mecca if possible</li> <li>• <b>Qu'ran</b> (Koran): Islam's holy book</li> </ul>	<p><b>Charlemagne</b></p> <p>King of the Franks; became Holy Roman Emperor in 800.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended Frankish practice of feudalism</li> <li>• Expanded the Frankish kingdom, spreading Christianity and countering Islamic influence and power</li> <li>• Revived literacy and learning by establishing church schools</li> </ul>

(continued)

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<p><b>Feudalism</b></p> <p>A Frankish social organization developed after breakdown of central government in Western Europe; based on use of land for service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Classes:</b> <b>Lord</b> at top; held <b>manor</b> and its farmland; <b>Knights</b> fought for Lord (loyalty in exchange for being housed, fed, and clothed); <b>Serfs</b> were bound to the land from birth, farmed it for the Lord</li> </ul>	<p><b>T'ang and Sung Dynasties (China)</b></p> <p>In this period (618-1279) China became world's most advanced civilization. The <b>T'ang</b> ruled vast empire (China, Korea, parts of Central Asia). The <b>Sung</b> advanced technology and the arts.</p> <p><b>T'ang and Sung Achievements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block printing, gunpowder, abacus, compass</li> <li>• Porcelain, painting on silk paper, gardens</li> </ul>
<p><b>Crusades (1096-1291)</b></p> <p>Christians waged series of religious wars against Muslims for control of Holy Land (Jerusalem).</p> <p><b>Consequences:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New products introduced into Europe</li> <li>• Europe exposed to new ideas</li> <li>• Christian persecution of Muslims and Jews, Muslim persecution of Christians</li> </ul>	<p><b>Heian Period (Japan)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Borrowing from China:</b> Japan's location next to China led to spread of Chinese culture in Japan: writing, silk, rice cultivation, art, Confucianism, imperial government.</li> <li>• <b>Japan's Golden Age:</b> During Heian Period, art and literature flourished, including the world's first known novel, <b>The Tale of Genji</b>, by Lady Murasaki</li> </ul>

**SUMMARIZING YOUR UNDERSTANDING**

**COMPLETING A GRAPHIC ORGANIZER**

The T'ang and Sung dynasties of China, the Byzantine Empire, and the Umayyad and Abbasid caliphates of the Islamic world made many important contributions. Show how two of these cultures made a lasting contribution to the world.

**CULTURES YOU SELECTED**

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