

GI- Early Civilizations

Features of a Civilization

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| • Job specialization | Writing | Public works | Cities |
| • Art and architecture | Social classes | Religion | Governments |

GREECE

Greek Geography

- Mostly mountainous (compared to Japan) which caused the formation of city-states
- Greece is a peninsula and has an irregular coastline and good harbors (similar to Japan)
- lived off of the sea for food

Ancient Athens

- Practiced direct democracy emphasized by Pericles
- Citizens play a direct role in government
- Focused on education: Socrates, Plato and Aristotle emphasized philosophy and reason

Ancient Sparta

- Focused on military
- Did not allow foreigners or education

Alexander the Great

- large empire that spread from Greece to India and spread into the Middle East and Egypt
- Created Hellenism: blending of Greek, Persian, Indian and Egyptian cultures
- CULTURAL DIFFUSION

ROME

Rome: Geography

- Rome: Italian Peninsula and located in the Mediterranean Sea
- location allowed for trade and expansion
- (connects Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Western Europe)

Roman Government

- Republic: male citizens can elect their officials into the Senate
- Caesar created the Roman dictatorship and limited the power of the Senate

Roman Achievements

- Preserved Greek culture
- Roman Roads connected the empire
- The fall of the Roman Empire in 476 CE (AD) led to the start of the Middle Ages in Europe.

THE PHOENICIANS

- located in the Middle East and North Africa
- Created the first alphabet and known as “carriers of civilization” because they spread their culture throughout the Mediterranean Sea

CHINA

- Early civ’s developed in river valleys and used early forms of writing
- Confucian philosophy eventually dominated China and brought civil service exams
- Believed other cultures were barbarians
- Developed gunpowder, the compass and other navigational tools

8. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Centralized governments
- B. Organized religions
- C. Social classes
- D. Specialization of labor

- (1) Economic Development in Ancient Egypt
- (2) Cultural Diffusion in Mohenjo-Daro
- (3) Features of the Old Stone Age
- (4) Characteristics of Civilizations

9. In a comparison of the ancient cities of Athens and Sparta, Sparta placed more emphasis on

- (1) education
- (2) military service
- (3) family order
- (4) human rights

10. Which society practiced direct democracy?

- (1) ancient Athens
- (2) dynastic China
- (3) Gupta Empire
- (4) early Egypt

11. China under the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire were similar in that both grew wealthy because they

- (1) developed extensive trade networks
- (2) created classless societies
- (3) encouraged democratic ideals
- (4) established free-market economies

12. In Western Europe, the Middle Ages began after the collapse of which empire?

- (1) Mughal
- (2) Roman
- (3) Ottoman
- (4) Byzantine

13. What was one effect of Alexander the Great's conquests?

- (1) expansion of Hellenistic culture
- (2) formation of the Christian church
- (3) decreased importance of the Silk Roads
- (4) increased support of the Mayan leaders