**SLO Standard 1-2 Test Review**

Hunter-gathers: early humans who did not have permanent dwellings and followed herds of food

Diffusion of Early Civilizations: the spreading of people usually moved by rivers

River Valleys- The location of early civilizations due to rich soil

Code of Hammurabi- The 1st law code from Mesopotamia

Purpose of early writing- laws, communication, records within its own civilization

Theocracy- a government ruled by divine figures (religious people) (example: Egypt’s pharaoh)

Egyptian Pyramids- tombs for deceased pharaohs or important people. Care for the dead=belief in afterlife

Polytheism- belief in more than one god (example: Greece & Roman Mythology)

Art examples: Which art piece came from China and which came from India?





Philosophies from Greek and Chinese: emphasized honesty, humility, virtue, peace

Map of Civilizations: Label each ancient civilization WITH the main religion

1. Civilization:

Religion:

1. Civilization: **IGNORE**

Religion: **IGNORE**

1. Civilization

Religion

1. Civilization:

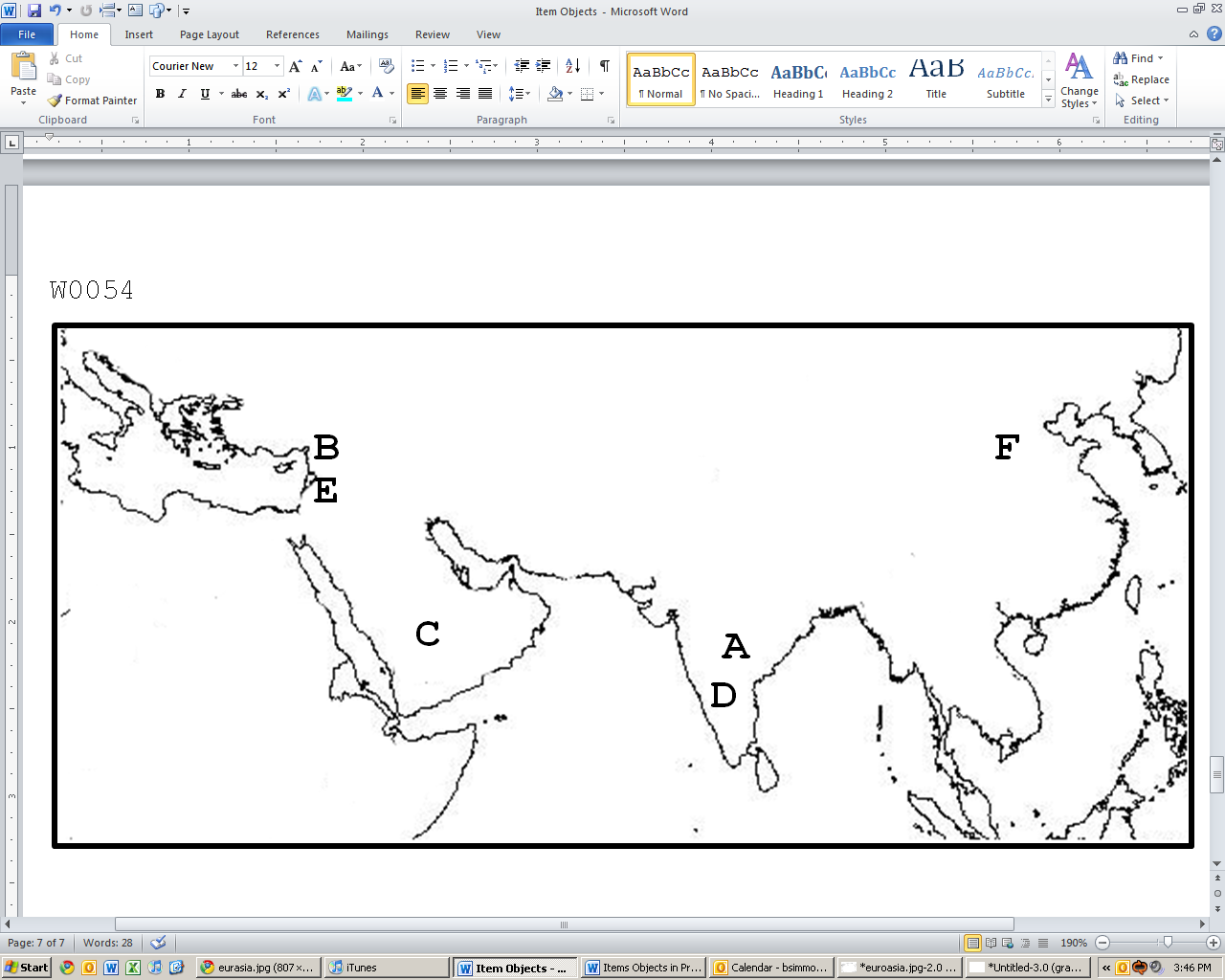
Religion

1. Civilization: **IGNORE**

Religion: **IGNORE**

1. Civilization:

Religion:



Circle all religions that had a single founder

Christianity Buddhism Islam Confucianism Hinduism

Circle all the religions that were monotheistic

Christianity Buddhism Islam Confucianism Hinduism

Mandate of Heaven- Chinese rulers gained and kept their power through divine approval

Monotheism – the belief in one God

Caste System- the social class system in India

Athens- the Greek city-state that focused on democracy, art,

Persia- present-day Iran, went to war with Athens in the Persian War

Julius Caesar- declared “Veni, vidi, vici” before his death meaning “I came, I saw, I conquered”

Trade Routes- helped movement of goods and culture to other civilizations

Greek & Roman Slaves- very important to society and helped the success and building of the empires

Hellenistic Era- Due to Alexander the Great’s conquests

Wonders of the world- One still exists (Pyramids of Giza)

Pompeii- Roman city that was covered by volanco

Families in Rome vs Confucian China- Roman men had all the power, Chinese male roles were determined by relationships

Feudalism- the idea that wealthy land-owners controlled most of the land and peasants could use that land in change for good/money

Women in India- woman’s role was to get married and have children (nothing else!)