

Name: _____

Date: _____



The Beginning of Civilization

The first modern humans appeared in Africa and had migrated all over the world by 10,000 B.C. Because prehistoric people had no written records, historians must study them by looking at the things they left behind. Archaeologists dig up artifacts like tools, pottery, and other things made by humans. Anthropologists use artifacts and remains of ancient humans to learn about culture, or the way people lived. Historians divide early human history into major sections like the Paleolithic Age, the Neolithic Age, and the Bronze Age. Each era is defined by the progress humans made during those years.



The earliest period of human history, called the Paleolithic Age, lasted from about 2,500,000 B.C. until 8000 B.C. This era is sometimes called the Old Stone Age because early humans used simple stone tools. During the Paleolithic Age, people found shelter in caves and learned to make fire. Paleolithic people invented the spear and the bow and arrow. These early humans hunted wild animals and gathered nuts, berries, fruits, and green plants for food. Because they depended on animal migrations and vegetation cycles, almost all Paleolithic people were nomadic. This means the hunters and their families had no permanent home, but moved from place to place.

Around 8000 B.C., the Neolithic Age, or New Stone Age, started. In the Neolithic Age, humans stopped being nomadic and settled down in small farming villages. Instead of hunting and gathering, people farmed and raised animals for food. Early farmers in Africa raised wheat, barley, root crops, and bananas. People tamed cows, pigs, goats, sheep, and dogs. In Southeast Asia, farmers grew rice in addition to wheat and barley. In Central America and present-day Mexico, people raised beans, squash, and corn.

People made tools from metal in the Bronze Age. During the Bronze Age, which lasted from 3000 B.C. until about 1000 B.C., people began to form civilizations. Civilizations are complex cultures in which groups of many people share the same characteristics. The first civilizations started in the river valleys of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, and China.

Historians know more about the Bronze Age civilizations than about earlier people. This is because people in the Bronze Age kept written records, like laws. Each civilization had cities, government, social classes, religion, writing, and art. Over time, cultures have changed, but the basic characteristics of civilization have stayed the same.

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The Beginning of Civilization

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. _____ dig up artifacts like tools and pottery.

- A. Archaeologists
- B. Anthropologists
- C. Historians
- D. Nomads

2. People made tools from _____ in the Bronze Age.

- A. stone
- B. metal
- C. wood
- D. vines

3. In the _____, humans settled in small farming villages.

- A. Ice Age
- B. Paleolithic Age
- C. Neolithic Age
- D. Bronze Age

4. _____ is a characteristic of civilization.

- A. Government
- B. Writing
- C. Religion
- D. all of the above

5. The earliest period of human history is called the _____.

- A. Paleolithic Age
- B. Neolithic Age
- C. Bronze Age
- D. African Age

Name _____

Date _____

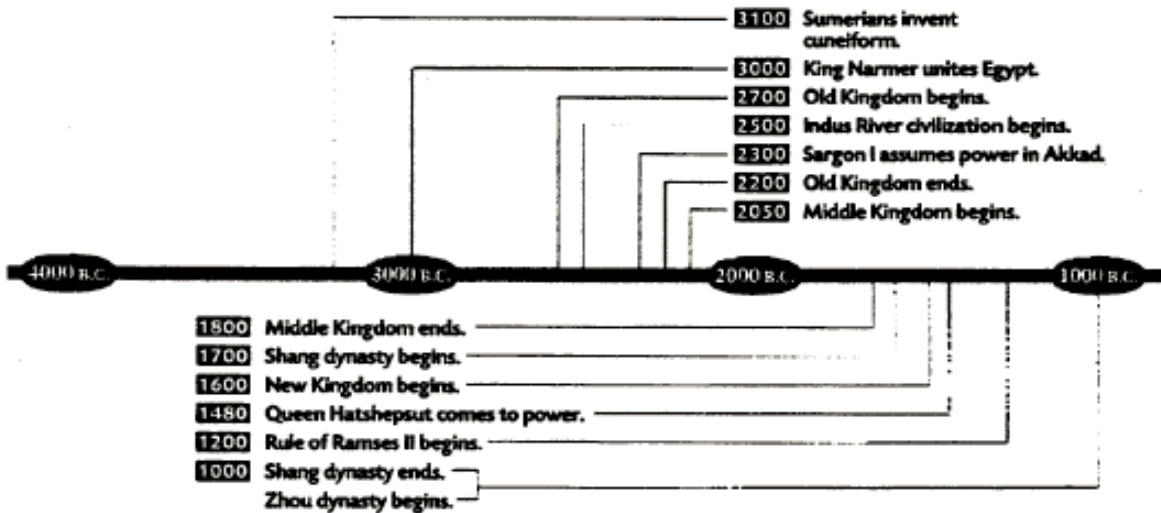
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Time Line

Activity 2

Early Civilizations

The ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and China covered a period of 3,000 years. Use the time line below to complete the sentences or answer the questions that follow.



1. The Shang dynasty began in _____ and ended in _____
2. Sargon I assumed power in Akkad in _____
3. During which kingdom did Queen Hatshepsut come to power? _____
4. Which is older, the Indus River valley civilization or the Middle Kingdom of Egypt?

5. King Narmer united Egypt in _____
6. The Zhou dynasty began in _____ .
7. How many years did the Old Kingdom last? _____
8. How many years are there between the beginning of the Old Kingdom and the beginning of the New Kingdom? _____
9. Cuneiform was invented in _____
10. How many years separate the rule of King Narmer from the rule of Ramses II?

5 The Growth of Greece

Reading Graphic Aids

Athens and Sparta were two of the most important city-states in ancient Greece. However, they had very different views of how people should organize their lives in communities. The chart below shows some of these differences. Study the chart and then answer the questions that follow.

Athens and Sparta: A Comparison

WAY OF LIFE	ATHENS	SPARTA
Political Unit	City-State	City-State
Type of Government	Direct Democracy	Militaristic Totalitarian State
Military Power	Strong Navy	Strong Army
Trade	Extensive	Limited
Colonization	Encouraged	Limited
Sports	Gymnastics and Wrestling; Participated in Olympic Games	Gymnastics and Military Exercises; Participated in Olympic Games
Role of Individual	Individual Freedom Encouraged	Individual Subordinate to State
Cultural Life	Drama, Art, Political Thought, and Philosophy Encouraged	Individual and Creative Thinking Suppressed

- In which two areas were Athens and Sparta the most similar? _____
- In which city-state would you expect literature to develop and grow? Why? _____

- Which city-state had a government most like that of the United States, and what is that system of government called? _____
- The people of which city-state probably traveled farthest from home? Why? _____

- Which of the two city-states was probably better prepared for a land war? Why? _____

- In which city-state would a person be more likely to conform to set rules and standards? Why? _____

- In which city-state would a visitor probably see a greater variety of utensils and tools? Why? _____

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The Fall of the Roman Empire

In 27 B.C., Octavian became the unchallenged ruler of Rome. Although the Senate continued to meet, Rome was no longer a republic. Octavian took the title of Augustus, or "exalted one," and became Rome's first emperor. The Roman Empire, which covered more than 3 million square miles, was now ruled by one man. For about 200 years, the Roman Empire enjoyed a time of peace. However, it was difficult to manage such a large area.



Constantine gained control of the Roman Empire in 324 A.D. He moved the capital of the Roman Empire from Rome to the Greek city of Byzantium. Constantine renamed the city Constantinople. The eastern part of the Roman Empire grew stronger because Constantinople and other eastern cities were on trade routes. The economic gains from the trade of spices and other items from the far east guaranteed wealth and stability. The western part of the Roman Empire became weaker because of constant invasions. In 395, Rome split into two sections: the Eastern Empire and the Western Empire. The East would survive, but the West would fall.

The fall of the Western Roman Empire happened over many years. Although there were many complicated reasons, the main problem was constant invasions by Germanic tribes. Germanic people had been living on the northern borders of the Roman Empire for years. From 376 until 476, many Germans moved into Roman territory. Some of these Germanic groups were the Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Franks, and Vandals.

Germanic tribes fought each other for control of the Western provinces of the Roman Empire. The city of Rome was captured and looted by the Visigoths in 410. This attack seriously weakened the Western Empire. In 476, Odoacer, a German warrior, removed the Roman emperor from power and sent him into exile. This completed the fall of Rome. After Romulus Augustulus was dethroned, Roman power in the western half of the empire disappeared. The Western Empire broke into separate states that were ruled by many different German tribes.

The richer and stronger Eastern Empire became known as the Byzantine Empire. The Byzantine emperors ruled from Constantinople. This empire lasted until 1453, when it was taken over by the Ottoman Turks. Even though the Western Empire's political power ended, its ideas, customs, and institutions lived on. Its cultural influence continues in Western civilization today.

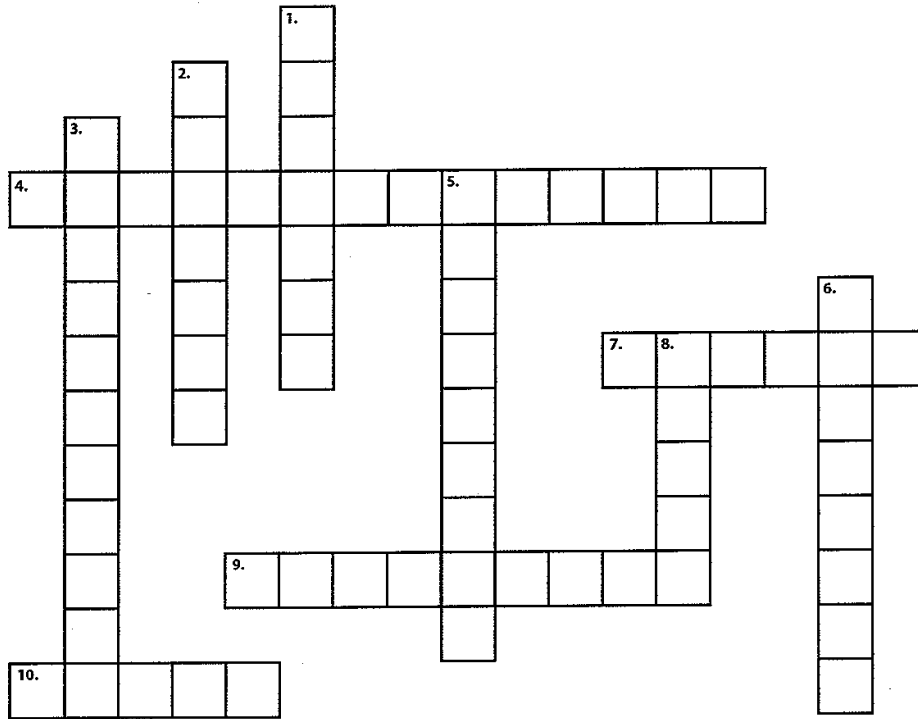
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The Fall of the Roman Empire

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

4. The capital of the Roman Empire was moved to the Greek city of Byzantium, which was renamed _____.
7. After Romulus Augustulus was dethroned, the Western Empire broke into separate _____ that were ruled by many different German tribes.
9. The Eastern Empire became known as the _____ Empire.
10. The Roman Empire enjoyed a time of _____ for about 200 years.

DOWN

1. The German warrior _____ removed Romulus Augustulus from power.
2. Even though the Western Empire's political power ended, its _____ lived on.
3. The _____ covered more than 3 million square miles.
5. The Western Empire grew weak because of constant _____.
6. The Western Empire fell because of invasions by _____ tribes.
8. The Eastern Empire was strong because of _____.

CHAPTER
3

HISTORYMAKERS **Siddhartha Gautama**
Enlightened One

Section 2

"Let a man overcome anger by love, let him overcome evil by good. Let him overcome the greedy by liberality, the liar by truth."—Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha

Born a prince in a warrior family, Siddhartha Gautama lived in northern India during a time of turmoil. From a young age, he was disturbed by the suffering of his world. Unsatisfied with the life of ease, he hoped to find deeper meaning in his life. He tried many ways of reaching inner peace, but none worked. When he finally discovered his path, he decided to teach others how to reach that same state—and in doing so, founded a new religion. Siddhartha was born near the foot of the Himalaya Mountains. His father ruled a small kingdom and hoped that his son would follow after him. Siddhartha was not the typical prince, however. He was concerned more with spiritual matters and wrestled with deep questions about human life. He asked himself, "Why is there suffering and what is death?" Hoping to settle his son down, the king built him a palace, but Siddhartha continued to be restless. At age 29, he later recalled, he broke with his comfortable life:

In the days before my enlightenment . . . I bethought me that a hole-and-corner life is all that a home can give, whereas a wandering [religious man] is as free as air. . . . So the time came, when I was quite young and with a wealth of coal-black hair untouched by gray and in all the beauty of my early prime—despite the wishes of my parents, who wept and lamented—I cut off my hair and beard . . . and went off from home.

He tried for six years to find the solution to his spiritual longing. In the end meditation provided the answer. He experienced the Bodhi, or moment of enlightenment. Life is suffering, he decided, but people do not realize this fact and try to achieve pleasure. By following Siddhartha's eight rules or the Eightfold Path, one can end desire and bring about the needed understanding. Then the person experiences a release from suffering, a state called nirvana. Siddhartha came to be called the Buddha, or "Enlightened One." He quickly went to a park in the Indian city of Benares and preached his first

sermon. He continued for 46 years, traveling throughout India. Soon he had many followers. The Buddha had great compassion for people, and he strongly rejected the inequality that was a central part of India's caste system. In this system, the Brahmins, or priests, were considered the most worthy of people. The outcasts, or untouchables, were shunned by all others. People lived in the caste into which they were born. The Buddha once said, "Not by birth does one become an outcast, not by birth does one become a Brahmin. By deeds one becomes an outcast, by deeds one becomes a Brahmin." He was reinforcing the message made clear in another saying: "Hatred does not cease by hatred at any time; hatred ceases by love." The Buddha gathered large numbers of followers. He did not want to create a religion that relied on a strict hierarchy to grow. He once told his followers, "Be ye lamps unto yourselves. Be a refuge to yourselves. Hold fast to the truth as to a lamp. Look not for refuge to anyone besides yourselves." Even in his death, the Buddha showed his feeling for others. As the story goes, the Buddha was 80 years old when he took a meal offered by a poor believer. The food was spoiled, but the Buddha did not wish to hurt the feelings of his host and ate it anyway—although he prevented his followers from joining him. Soon after, he was taken sick. He laid down in a grove of trees and gave his final instructions to his followers. As he lay dying, he sent a messenger to the poor man who had cooked the fatal meal to reassure the man that he should not feel any blame. Soon after, he died. According to Buddhist belief, his soul passed into nirvana.

Questions

- Drawing Conclusions** Explain what you think the Buddha means by the quote on this page.
- Forming and Supporting Opinions** Do you agree with the Buddha's idea that all life is suffering? Explain.
- Hypothesizing** How could the Buddha's message about the caste system undermine Hindu society?

CHAPTER
10**HISTORYMAKERS****Muhammad**
*The Messenger of Allah***Section 1**

"Believers, if you help Allah, Allah will help you and make you strong. But the unbelievers shall be [sent to eternal damnation]. He will bring their deeds to nothing. Because they have opposed His revelations, He will frustrate their works."—Qur'an, Surah 47

Muhammad loved spending afternoons meditating in the caves around his hometown of Mecca, which is located in modern Saudi Arabia. In A.D. 610, his normal routine was interrupted when he saw a vision of the archangel Gabriel. Gabriel told Muhammad to preach the word of Allah, the one God, to the world. As a result, Muhammad formed the beginnings of a unified state for his people and founded one of the great religions of the world.

Muhammad had had a difficult childhood. His father passed away around the time he was born, and six years later his mother died. He was then raised by a grandfather and later by an uncle. Muhammad suffered financially from these personal tragedies and was left to make his own way in the world.

However, Muhammad possessed both an intelligent mind and leadership ability. When he was in his twenties, a wealthy widow named Khadijah hired him to conduct some business for her in Syria. Pleased with his work, she married Muhammad. From then on, he was comfortable materially.

Muhammad had a deeply spiritual nature. It was about this time, at the age of 40, when he saw the vision of Gabriel, the messenger for Allah. This experience led to a profound turning point for Muhammad and the world. These visions recurred intermittently for the rest of his life.

For two or three years, Muhammad told only his wife and closest friends of these visitations and the message. They became the first followers of the new religion of Islam. In 612 or 613, Muhammad began to spread his message in public. He quickly won converts from among the young men of Mecca—and opponents from among the wealthy merchants of the town. These merchants thought Muhammad was crazy and disliked his call to end differences in status between rich and poor. The merchants and others harassed Muhammad and his followers, now called Muslims. The merchants threw stones and thorns at Muhammad as he walked through the town and boycotted Islamic businesses.

Two factors protected the Muslims in these difficult times. One was the support of Abu Bakr, a

local merchant who was a believer. The other was the protection given Muhammad by Abu-Talib, his uncle and the head of their clan. In 619, though, his uncle died, and the new head of the clan was unwilling to continue this protection.

The situation grew worse for the small Islamic community. Muhammad carried on secret talks with the people of a nearby town where some of his followers had settled. That place was Yathrib, which was later renamed Medina. In 622, Muhammad moved to the town, whose people agreed to accept him as their political leader. Many of them also converted to Islam.

Muslims soon began to raid trading caravans from Mecca—a common practice at the time. In 624, Muhammad led an attack on Meccan soldiers. The Meccans tried to punish Muhammad with an assault the next year, but the Muslims retained control of Yathrib. Two years later, the Meccans sent 10,000 soldiers to attack. Muhammad arranged a strong defense and the Meccans eventually withdrew. Within three years, the tide had turned completely. This time Muhammad led a force of 10,000 into Mecca and took control of the city.

Muhammad lived only two more years. During that time, he consolidated his power. He forged alliances with leaders of local nomadic peoples and sometimes arranged political marriages. When he died, he had created a strong political structure that was ready to expand in power. He had also founded one of the world's major religions.

Questions

- 1. Recognizing Facts and Details** Why was Muhammad's early life difficult?
- 2. Making Inferences** What evidence is there that Muhammad was a good businessman and a shrewd leader?
- 3. Drawing Conclusions** Why did the Meccan merchants object to Muhammad's message?