### Apprentice Level

**Part I: Define the following words**

1. **Paleolithic** - Old Stone Age (before farming)
2. **Neolithic** - New Stone Age (after farming)
3. **Hominid** - Family of human ancestors
4. **Prehistory** - Time before writing
5. **Artifact** - A man-made item from a culture

**Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.**

1. The way of life of a society is its (technology, culture).
2. (Mary Leakey, Donald Johanson) gave the name Lucy to an australopithecine.
3. The **Paleolithic Period (Neolithic Period)** lasted from at least 2 million BCE to about 10,000 BCE.
4. **Catalhöyük (Jericho)** was a tiny Neolithic village located in present-day Turkey.
5. A highly organized social order is a (culture, civilization).
6. A group of states or territories controlled by one ruler is a(n) (empire, city-state).

### Journeyman Level

**Part I: Fill-in-the-blank with the correct term.**

1. **Anthropologists** are scientists who study the culture of early humans.
2. **Archeologists** are scientists who study past cultures through their material remains.
3. **Carbon Dating** helps scientists to determine the age of artifacts/fossils.
4. The 3 types of early hominin groups include: **Australopithecus** (earliest hominid), **Homo Erectus** (Upright Man), **Homo Sapien Sapien** (us!).

**Part II: Identify the following.**

- **Stonehenge**
- Site of the earliest fossils of a hominid
Master Level

Part I: List the 6 characteristics of Paleolithic societies.

- Cave art
- Spoken language
- Use of fire
- Nomadic
- Hunter-gatherers
- Simple tools

Part II: List the 5 characteristics of Neolithic societies.

- Settled towns
- Complex tools
- Pottery/weaving
- Written language
- Domestication

Part III: Answer the following questions.

1. Homo sapiens in Africa, between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago.
   A lived in semi-permanent settlements.
   B had an organized government.
   C had complex tools.
   D were nomadic.

2. Neolithic societies
   A were disorganized.
   B relocated frequently in search of food.
   C had simple tools.
   D were also referred to as New Stone Age.

3. Scientists that study past cultures by analyzing human remains, fossils, and artifacts are called
   A Paleontologists.
   B Archaeologists.
   C Psychologists.
   D Entomologists.

1. According to this map, what is the relative location of human origins? East Africa

2. Which was the first hominid to migrate from Africa? Homo erectus

3. To which continent did hominids migrate first? Asia (Middle East)

4. Why was migration to the north a slow process? Every generation only moved a few miles.
**Ancient World History Guild**

Mastering Ancient World History

**SOL#: 1-3**  **Topic: Ancient River Valley Civilizations - Mesopotamia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Apprentice Level</strong></th>
<th><strong>Journeyman Level</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part I: Define the following words.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Part I: Fill in the blank with the correct Mesopotamian Civilization.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. City-State - Independent civ. with town &amp; farmland</td>
<td>1. The <a href="#">Phoenecians</a> were the first to create an alphabet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ziggurat - Municipal building (top, grain storage)</td>
<td>2. The <a href="#">Sumerians</a> were the first to replace the barter system with a coin system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Monotheism - belief in one god</td>
<td>3. The <a href="#">Assyrians</a> were the first to create tools/weapons with iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cuneiform - Writing</td>
<td>4. The <a href="#">Assyrians</a> were known to be cruel conquerors in the creation of their Empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Polytheism - belief in multiple gods</td>
<td>5. The <a href="#">Akkadians</a> under the leadership of Sargon, created the world's first empire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Part II: Identify the following.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The world's first epic was written about the king</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Cuneiform" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Gilgamesh/Hammurabi)</td>
<td><strong>Ziggurat</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key # 4

**Master Level**

**Part I: List the 5 elements of Civilization.**
- Religion
- Laws/Government
- Art
- Food Storage
- Writing System

**Part II: What is the significance of the Jewish Diaspora?**

Jewish people now live in many countries as a minority

**Part III: Identify the following terms/people as they are related to Hebrew History.**

- **Exodus** – The story of the Hebrew slaves escape from Egypt
- **The Exile** – When Jews were kicked out of Babylon
- **Abraham** – Father of Judaism + (Christianity + Islam)
- **Moses** – Received the 10 Commandments + led Jews out of Egypt
- **Covenant** – promise between God + Abraham
- **Torah** – Jewish holy text
- **Jerusalem** – Jew's most holy city

1. Label the 2 rivers that make up Mesopotamia.
2. Use a green pencil to shade in the area known as the Fertile Crescent.
3. Label the 2 continents that house the Fertile Crescent.
4. Label the Mediterranean Sea; the Red Sea; the Persian Gulf; the Nile River; the Sinai Peninsula; the Arabian Peninsula; the Anatolia Peninsula (Asia Minor).
5. Put a star ★ where Jerusalem would be.
6. Put a Dot • where Babylon would be.
7. Put a Triangle Δ where the city of Ur would be.
# Ancient World History Guild

**Mastering Ancient World History**

**SOL#: WH1.3** Topic: Ancient River Valley Civilizations - Egypt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apprentice Level</th>
<th>Journeyman Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part I:</strong> List the 3 periods into which the Ancient Egyptian History is divided.</td>
<td><strong>Part I:</strong> Fill in the blank with the correct answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Kingdom (2900 - 2150 BC)</td>
<td>1. Geographically, Egypt is divided into <strong>Upper</strong> and <strong>Lower</strong> Egypt because of the flow of the Nile River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Kingdom (2040 - 1786 BC)</td>
<td>2. Egypt was first united by King <strong>Narmer</strong> (aka <strong>Menes</strong>), and signified this by wearing a <strong>white</strong> &amp; <strong>red</strong> crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Kingdom (1570 - 1075 BC)</td>
<td>3. The <strong>Rosetta Stone</strong> finally enabled historians to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part II:</strong> Define the following words:</td>
<td><strong>Part II:</strong> Identify this structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pharaoh - <strong>Egyptian King</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sphinx</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hieroglyphics - <strong>Egyptian picture writing system</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Theocracy - <strong>gov. where religion is intertwined</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Delta - <strong>water formation where a river breaks into several sm. streams</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part III:</strong> Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Egyptians believed that the <strong>Book of the Dead/Book of Souls</strong> guided them through the spirit world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Egyptians used <strong>Papyrus/Clay Tablets</strong> to record information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Pyramids built by Egyptians were used as <strong>Temples/Tombs</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Nile River flows in a <strong>Southern/Northern</strong> direction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Age of Pyramids occurred during the <strong>Old/Middle</strong> Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>Deltas/Cataracts</strong> were rapids which impeded travel on the Nile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Master Level

Part I: Identify each of the following People.

1. I drove the Hyksos out during the Middle Kingdom. Ahmose

2. I insisted there was only one god – Aton – and caused a near revolution in Egypt. Akhenaten

3. I ruled as a regent for my stepson and proclaimed myself as Pharaoh. Hatshepsut

4. I led the Kush/Nubia in a victory over the Libyans and began Egypt’s 25th Dynasty. Piye

5. I ruled beside my husband and was renowned for my beauty. Nefertiti

6. I was the first king to unite Upper and Lower Egypt. Menes/Narmer

7. I created Egypt’s first empire by conquering territories in Palestine, Syria, & Nubia. Thutmose

Part II: Label the following on the map.

- Delta
- Red Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Sinai Peninsula
- Upper Egypt
- Lower Egypt
- Memphis
- Thebes
- Cataracts [symbol]
Ancient World History Guild
Mastering Ancient World History

SOLs: WH1.3 & 1.4  Topic: Ancient River Valley Civilizations: China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apprentice Level</th>
<th>Journeyman Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part I: Define the following Terms:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Part I: Fill in the Blank with the correct answer.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Loess – muddy sediment found at the bottom of rivers. When there is a flood, it fertilizes the ground.</td>
<td>1. Confucius was a government official whose real name was <em><strong>Kong Fuzi</strong></em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mandate of Heaven –</td>
<td>2. Confucius stressed respect for parents known as <em><strong>filial piety</strong></em>_.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dynasty – a system where power is passed down through the generations of a family</td>
<td>3. Confucius’ beliefs/sayings were written down by his followers in books called the <em><strong>Analects</strong></em>_.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Oracle Bones – a religious tool used to ask ancestors’ questions</td>
<td>4. Confucius’ Five Relationships included: Father/Son; Friend/Friend; Older Brother/Younger Brother; Husband/Wife; and most importantly <em><strong>subject</strong></em>/ruler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bureaucracy – government officials who serve the emperor</td>
<td>5. Daoism was founded by a man named Laozi, also known as the <em><strong>Master</strong></em>/Old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Civil Service – <em><strong>same thing</strong></em></td>
<td>6. Daoists believe that in order to avoid chaos, one must find balance in __<em>nature</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.** | **Identify this symbol and explain what it means.** |
| 1. Chinese civilization began on the Yellow River, better known as the ___Huang He/Yangtze___ River. | **Yin - Yang:** symbolizes how opposite forces in nature can come together to complete each other. Examples include: day/night, light/dark, fire/water. |
| 2. The legendary first dynasty of China was known as the ___Yu/Xia___ Dynasty. | |
| 3. The Shang were the first to create ___Silk/Cotton___ fabric. | |
| 4. The transition from one dynasty to another was known as the ___Dynastic/Cycle/Circle___ | |
| 5. Due to the geography of the country, most of China’s population settled in the ___East/West___ | |
Master Level

Part I: Identify the following Dynasties. Answers will be used more than once. (Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han)
1. Considered to be the first Dynasty of China. Used both Bronze and Silk. ___________________________ Shang
2. Led by Shi Huang Di. Short-lived because of his autocratic leadership. ___________________________ Qin
3. The first to use a system of government called Feudalism. ___________________________ Zhou
4. Ushered in the era known as the Pax Sinica. A contemporary of the Roman Empire. ___________________________ Han
5. The construction of the Great Wall increased dramatically. ___________________________ started w/ Qin, Han expanded.
6. The Civil Service was created to improve the quality of government workers. ___________________________ Han
7. Argued the Mandate of Heaven to justify their overthrow of the Shang. ___________________________ Zhou
8. Leader followed a philosophy known as Legalism. ___________________________ Qin
9. Opened trade routes that would later be known as the Silk Roads. ___________________________ Han
10. Ruler created an army of clay soldiers to protect him in the afterlife. ___________________________ Qin

Part II: Identify/Label the following on the map.
- Huang He/Yellow River
- Yangtze River
- Gobi Desert
- Himalayas
- Takla Makan Desert
- Yellow Sea
- South China Sea
- Mongolia
- Great Wall

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## Ancient World History Guild

**Mastering Ancient World History**

**SOL#: 1.3 & 1.4  Topic: Ancient River Valley Civilizations – India & Cultures of Persia, India, & China**

### Apprentice Level

**Part I: Define the following terms:**
1. **Subcontinent** - a distinct area cut off from the rest of a continent.
2. **Monsoon** - strong seasonal winds.
3. **Reincarnation** - rebirth as a new body with the same soul.
4. **Caste System** - social/religious system. No intermarriage. Thought to be the result of karma or past deeds.
5. **Karma** - the sum of good + bad deeds.

**Part II: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.**
1. The ideas that became Hinduism were brought to the subcontinent by a people called the **(Aryans/Dravidians).**
2. The native people of the subcontinent were called **(Aryans/Dravidians).**
3. The first Indian civilization began in the river valley of the **(Ganges/Indus).**
4. The climate of the Indian subcontinent is affected by seasonal winds called **(tsunamis/monsoons).**
5. The **(Vedas/Torah)** is considered the holy book for Hindus.
6. Siddhartha Gautama was better known as **(Brahma/Buddha).**

### Journeyman Level

**Part I: Fill in the blank with the correct answer.**
1. The two major cities of the first Indus River Valley civilization were **Mohenjo-Daro** & **Harappa**.
2. The **Khyber** Pass was used by Aryans to travel through the Hindu Kush Mountains to settle in the Indus River Valley.
3. Hindus believe in one god, Brahma, who takes many forms. This type of religion is called **Henotheism**.
4. The 3 main manifestations of Brahma are **Brahma** (the creator), **Vishnu** (the preserver) & **Shiva** (the destroyer).
5. Hindus believe that the **Ganges** River is sacred and will perform ritual washing in its waters.
6. Siddhartha Gautama became known as **Buddha** or the **Enlightened One** after discovering the reason for suffering.
Master Level

Part I: Identify the following people or accomplishments as the Mauryan Empire or Gupta Empire:
1. The Golden Age of India occurred during the __________.  
2. Asoka was ruler and instrumental in the spread of Buddhism to other Asian regions __________.  
3. The Modern Numeral System & the Concept of zero were conceived during the __________.  
4. Macedonian General Seleucus' forces were defeated; restoring Indian rule during the __________.  

Part II: Identify the following as beliefs/characteristics of Hinduism, Buddhism, or Both:
- Reincarnation __________  
- Four Noble Truth __________  
- Caste System __________  
- Moksha __________  
- Eightfold Path __________  
- Nirvana __________  
- Vedas & Upanishads __________  
- Siddhartha Gautama __________  
- Henotheism __________  
- Aryans __________

Part III: Label the following on the map.
- Hindu Kush  
- Himalayas  
- Indus River  
- Ganges River  
- Bay of Bengal  
- Arabian Sea  
- Indian Ocean  
- Eastern Ghats  
- Western Ghats  
- Deccan Plateau

Ancient World History Guild

Mastering Ancient World History

SOL#: WH1.4  Topic: Cultures of Persia, India, & China - Persia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apprentice Level</th>
<th>Journeyman Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part I:</strong> Define the following words:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bureaucracy: group of people who carry out government functions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Satrap: like a state or subdivision of the empire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Zoroaster: religious leader of Zoroastrianism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Diversity: lots of ethnicities/religions in the empire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Royal Road: built to connect the empire and allow for quick communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part II:</strong> Choose the correct word that answers each question.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The Persians were known for the (Cruel, Tolerant) way in which they treated the conquered people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Persian’s empire included the region known as Asia Minor, present-day (Turkey, Greece)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Each province of the Persian Empire was known as a (Kingdom, Satrap)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Persian prophet who greatly influenced the Empire was known as (Abraham, Zoroaster)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Empire was finally defeated by the armies of (Caesar, Alexander)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Supreme god of Zoroastrianism was (Ahura Mazda, Ahura Kia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The holy writings of Zoroastrianism are called the (Vedas, Avesta)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part I:</strong> Fill-in-the-blank with the correct term/word:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-E-R-S-I-A = Greatest Empire of its time!!!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- P = reserved the traditions of earlier Mesopotamian societies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- E = empire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- R = Royal Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- I = Integrated diverse people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- A = cceance of all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What does this map represent?

Persian Royal Road

![Map of the Persian Empire]
Master Level

Part I: Give the name of the Persian ruler which is described in each sentence. (answers may be used more than once)

1. I, King ____________________ added to the empire by conquering Egypt.  
   - King Darius

2. I, King ____________________ created the Royal Road System in order to unify the empire.  
   - King Darius

3. I, King ____________________ defeated Nebuchadnezzar of the Babylonian Empire.  
   - King Cyrus

4. I, King ____________________ led the Persians to their defeat by the Spartans in the Battle of Marathon.  
   - King Darius

5. I, King ____________________ was helped to the throne by a group called the Ten Thousand Immortals.  
   - King Xerxes

6. I, King ____________________ was known to be Tolerant, especially after allowing the enslaved Jews to return to their homeland.  
   - King Cyrus

Part II: Identify/Label the following on the map

- Persian Empire Borders
- Mediterranean Sea
- Black Sea
- Aral Sea
- Caspian Sea
- Red Sea
- Arabian Sea
- Persian Gulf
- Fertile Crescent
- Anatolia Peninsula
- Sinai Peninsula
- Indus River
- Egypt
- Iraq
- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- India

\[\text{Map Image}\]  
\[\text{Source: EnchantedLearning.com}\]
### Apprentice Level

**Part I: Define/Identify the following.**
- **Polis** - City-State
- **Acropolis** - "high city" in Athens where Parthenon was built
- **Aristocracy** - noble class or gov't run by nobles
- **Parthenon** - great temple to Athena in Athens
- **Agora** - marketplace
- **Phalanx** - Greek fighting formation
- **Hoplite** - Greek foot soldier
- **Oligarchy** - gov't run by a few people
- **Democracy** - gov't by the people
- **Tyranny** - gov't by a dictator/someone who grabs power illegally
- **Hellenic Culture** - Greek culture
- **Minotaur** - half bull/half man mythological creature

**Part II: Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence about Early Greek Civilizations.**
1. The Minoans created Greece's first civilization on the island of **Rhodes/Crete**.
2. The Minoan economy was based on **Trade/Agriculture**.
3. The Mycenaean were famous for their participation in the **Trojan/Persian Wars**.
4. The Dark Age of the Greeks occurred during the time the **Mycenaean/Dorians** controlled most of Greece.

### Journeyman Level

**Part I: Fill-in-the-Blank with the correct term/name.**
1. In the Greek city-states, a citizen was defined as a **Male, free, over 18, from that polis**.
2. The two main city-states of Greece were **Athens** & **Sparta**.
3. The Athenian form of Democracy was known as **direct Democracy**.
4. The Spartan form of government can best be described as an **Oligarchy**
5. **Draco** was an Athenian leader who created a law code with severe punishments.
6. **Solon** attempted to reform Athenian democracy by outlawing debt slavery.
7. To deal with disgruntled citizens, Athens created a stronger democracy while Sparta created a stronger **Oligarchy/Council of Elders**.
8. In order to overcome their lack of arable land, the Greek city-states created **trade routes** all along the **Mediterranean Sea** as well as Mediterranean sites.
9. After the Persian Wars, Athens convinced many of its fellow city-states to create a defensive alliance called the **Delian League**.
Master Level

Part I: Label the following characteristics as either the PERSIAN or PELOPONNESIAN War.

1. Control of the Ionian city-state was a major cause. ____________
2. The Battle of Marathon resulted in the naming of an Olympic event. ____________
3. Philip II of Macedonia used the outcome of this war to his advantage. ____________
4. Sparta allies with the Persians in order to build a Navy. ____________
5. The formation of the Delian League was a major cause. ____________
6. Sparta and Athens were allies. ____________
7. The Battle at Thermopylae became a decisive conflict. ____________

Part II: Label/Identify the following on the map.

- Balkan Peninsula
- Anatolia Peninsula
- Attica Peninsula
- Peloponnesian Peninsula
- Crete
- Rhodes
- Mediterranean Sea
- Aegean Sea
- Black Sea
- Sea of Marmara
- Dardanelles
- Troy
- Athens
- Sparta
- Macedonia
- Persian Empire
### Apprentice Level

**Part I: Identify/Define the following terms:**
- Hellenistic Culture - Mixture of Greek + Persian, Egyptian, and Indian culture
- Perspective - trying to use geometry to make a painting look 3D
- Hippocratic Oath - an oath doctors take affirming their medical ethics

**Part II: Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.**
1. The (Pantheon/Parthenon) is the temple built atop the acropolis of Athens.
2. Alexander the Great was preceded by his father, King (Philip II/Pericles) of Macedonia.
3. The leader of Athens during its Golden Age was (Philip/Pericles).
4. The chief god of the Greeks was (Apollo/Zeus).
5. Alexander’s empire was responsible for the spread of a new type of culture called (Hellenic/Hellenistic) culture which was a blending of Greek, Egyptian, & Asian cultures.
6. The greatest of the Greek philosophers was (Zeus/Socrates); famous for creating a style of teaching still used today.
7. Alexander was tutored by the famous Greek philosopher (Socrates/Aristotle) who greatly influenced his love of all things Greek.
8. Herodotus & Thucydides were famous Greek (Historian/Playwrights).
9. Euclid is famous for writing the world’s first (Algebra/Geometry) textbook.

### Journeyman Level

**Part I: Identify the following Column Styles:**
- A. **Doric**
- B. **Ionic**
- C. **Corinthian**

**Part II: Identify the following**
- Discus Thrower
- Parthenon
### Master Level

#### Part I: Match the following people to their accomplishment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Accomplishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aeschyllus</em></td>
<td>Philosopher sentenced to die for corrupting the youth of Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Archimedes</em></td>
<td>Scientist who created the Compound Pulley &amp; correctly estimated value of Pi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hippocrates</em></td>
<td>Wrote the famous tragedy <em>Oresteia</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Myron</em></td>
<td>Created the very famous sculpture, <em>The Discus Thrower</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aristarchus</em></td>
<td>Wrote the famous play <em>Oedipus Rex</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phidias</em></td>
<td>Invented system of Latitude &amp; Longitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sophocles</em></td>
<td>Wrote the famous play <em>The Trojan Women</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aristophanes</em></td>
<td>Was the first playwright to create social satire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plato</em></td>
<td>Philosopher who wrote one of the earliest political science books, <em>The Republic</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phidias</em></td>
<td>Sculptor who oversaw the sculptures placed in the Parthenon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aristarchus</em></td>
<td>Scientist who concluded that the planets revolved around the sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pythagoras</em></td>
<td>Mathematician credited for the theorem involving right triangles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euclid</em></td>
<td>Wrote a Geometry textbook used in European Universities well into the 19th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eratosthenes</em></td>
<td>Most closely calculated the accurate circumference of the Earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hippocrates</em></td>
<td>Created a Code of Ethics still used in Medicine today.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Part II: List the 3 generals who inherited Alexander’s Empire and the territory they received.

1. **General:** Ptolemy | **Territory:** Egypt
2. **General:** Seleucus | **Territory:** Persia
3. **General:** Lysimachus | **Territory:** Turkey/Macedonia
Ancient World History Guild
Mastering Ancient World History

SOL#: WH1.6  Topic: Roman Empire & Christianity

### Apprentice Level

**Part I: Identify/Define the following:**
- Pax Romana - *Roman Peace* from 27BC - 180AD
- Mercenary - a soldier who is paid, often from another country
- Apostle - a follower of Jesus Christos - means "Messiah" in Greek
- Aqueduct - waterway that brings fresh water into cities
- Inflation - when prices go up

**Part II: Identify these famous buildings/structures**
- Colosseum
- Pantheon
- Aqueduct

What are the two architectural features most often associated with the Romans? Arch + dome

### Journeyman Level

**Part I: Fill-in-blank with the correct answer.**

1. Julius Caesar's nephew, became a member of the 2nd triumvirate with Caesar's former friend Marc Antony.
   - Octavian / Augustus

2. After defeating Antony, Octavian or became the 1st Emperor of Rome.
   - Augustus

3. One problem with Roman Imperialism was the failure to set up a successful system of succession. Emperors such as Marcus Aurelius & Hadrian were known as the Good Emperors, while Nero & Caligula represented the Bad Emperors.

4. The lingua franca or common language of the Roman Empire was which became the basis for many European languages known as the Romance languages.

5. One of the most important pieces of Roman literature was the epic *Aeneid* written by the poet Virgil.

6. Gladiator fights were held in the Colosseum while Chariot Racing occurred in the Circus Maximus.

7. Roman history was recorded by the historians Livy & Ovid who compiled a multi-volume history of his homeland.

8. Roman Laws were hung for everyone to see in the marketplace known as the 12 Tables Forum.
## Master Level

### Part I: End of the Empire; Explain what was happening in each area that caused the downfall of the Roman Empire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Economy</td>
<td>Trade imbalances, Inflation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Military</td>
<td>Hard to recruit dedicated soldiers, border too large to defend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Moral Decay</td>
<td>People got lazy, corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Political Problems</td>
<td>Murder of many emperors, corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Invasion</td>
<td>By many barbarian tribes in the 400s AD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The Barbarians who invaded the Roman Emperor, were pushed eastward by the Asiatic group, the **Huns** led by Attila.
2. In an effort to save the Empire, the emperor **Constantine** divided the empire into 2 administrative areas.
3. Emperor **Constantine** decided to move the capital from Rome to the city of **Byzantium**, renaming it **Constantinople**.

### Part II: Christianity

1. Christianity had its roots in the monotheistic faith of **Judaism**.
2. Christianity was founded on the ideas of **Jesus** of Nazareth.
3. After his death, the ideas of Jesus were spread by his followers known as the **Disciples** or **Apostles**.
4. The Apostle **Paul** helped to spread Christianity throughout the Eastern Mediterranean including Greece. **Peter** is thought to have built the 1st Church in the city of Rome itself.
5. Christians faced persecution within the Roman Empire until the emperor **Constantine** made it a legal religion.
6. The Emperor **Theodosius** went on to make Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.
7. The **Bible** is considered the holy book of Christians. The first 4 books of **New Testament** tell the story of Jesus and his ministry. **The Gospels**
# Ancient World History Guild

## Mastering Ancient World History

**SOL#: WH1.7   Topic: Byzantine Empire; Russia; Turks; Mongols**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apprentice Level</th>
<th>Journeyman Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part I: Identify/Define the following:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Part I: Fill-in-the-blank with the correct term/name.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Icon – a religious image used for worship</td>
<td>1. Through the efforts of his general, Belisarius Justinian attempted to reclaim the Roman Empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cyrillic Alphabet – Russian alphabet based on Greek</td>
<td>2. Justinian’s most important contribution was the creation of a <strong>Code</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The Great Schism – break between Catholic church (Catholic &amp; Eastern Orthodox)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Czar – Russian King</td>
<td>3. Justinian’s Empire was saved due to the advice of his wife, Theodora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Justinian – Byzantine Empire’s greatest leader</td>
<td>4. Justinian was responsible for the construction of the Byzantines’ most famous church, Hagia Sophia, which means “holy wisdom.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|  | 5. The city of Constantinople was called the “Third Rome” because Ivan saw Russia as the successor to Roman/Byzantine power. |
|  | 6. The Mongolian empire which included the principalities of Russia was named the Khanate of the Golden Horde. |
|  | 7. The most famous Khan or King of the Mongols was Genghis Khan. |
|  | 8. The Russian ruler, Vladimir, decided to adopt the Eastern Orthodox form of Christianity. |
|  | 9. The Turks will eventually adopt the Muslim religion. |

|  | **Part II: Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.** |
|  | 1. The Byzantine Empire was once the **Eastern** half of the Roman Empire. |
|  | 2. The greatest of the Byzantine Emperors was the Emperor (Theodosius Justinian). |
|  | 3. The capital of the Byzantine Empire was (Constantinople/Rome). |
|  | 4. The Great Schism was a split in the (Christian Church/Roman Empire). |
|  | 5. The Byzantine Empire eventually falls to the (Seljuk/Ottoman) Turks in 1453. |
|  | 6. The first people to rule over the Slavs of the Russian Steppes were the (Vikings/Turks). |
|  | 7. Russia was stifled in its development by the invasions of Asiatic nomads called the (Huns/Mongols). |
Master Level

Part I: Identify the following as the Roman Catholic Church or the Eastern Orthodox Church.

1. Primary language was Latin. \(\text{RCC}\)
2. Primary language was Greek. \(\text{EOC}\)
3. Leader was the Patriarch. \(\text{EOC}\)
4. Leader was the Pope. \(\text{RCC}\)
5. The Pope held the real authority in the region. \(\text{RCC}\)
6. The Emperor held the real authority in the region. \(\text{EOC}\)
7. Priests were allowed to marry. \(\text{EOC}\)
8. Priests were not allowed to marry. \(\text{RCC}\)

Part II: Identify/Label the following on the maps.

- Sea of Marmara
- Bosporus Strait
- Strait of Hellespont (Dardanelles)
- Balkan Peninsula
- Apennine Peninsula
- Anatolia Peninsula

Part III: Answer the following questions based on the map.

1. What 3 Rivers did the Vikings use to settle in the Steppe Region?
   - Dnieper
   - Don
   - Volga

2. What were the 3 major cities/principalities of Kievan Rus?
   - Novgorod
   - Kiev
   - Moscow

3. Which empire would have the most influence on the Russian principalities?
   - Byzantine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journeyman Level</th>
<th>Apprentice Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part I: Fill-in-the-blank with the correct term.</td>
<td>Part I: Choose the correct word that completes each sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Muhammad</td>
<td>1. The holiest city of the Islamic Civilization is the city of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is the founder of Islam.</td>
<td>Jerusalem (Mecca).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The yearly pilgrimage to Mecca is called the</td>
<td>2. The Arabic word for God is (Allah).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajj</td>
<td>3. Muhammad's escape to the city of Yathrib is called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The city of Yathrib became known as Medina.</td>
<td>which means 'City of the Prophet.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Muhammad’s life.</td>
<td>6. The two major sects of Islam are the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mosque.</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Qur’an (Koran) – holy text of Islam.</td>
<td>8. The growth of the Islamic Empire in Europe was stopped at the Battle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Submission to Allah.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part I: Identify the following as aspects of the Sunni or Shi'a sect of Islam.

1. Believe that the Caliph may be any righteous Muslim. **Sunni**
2. Were initially followers of Caliph Ali & Muhammad's daughter Fatima. **Shia**
3. Make up the minority of followers in the world today. **Shia**
4. Believe the imam is a prayer leader only. **Sunni**
5. Believe the imam is a spiritual leader. **Shia**
6. Believe the Caliph must be descended from Ali & Fatima. **Shia**
7. Make up the majority of Muslims in the world today. **Sunni**
8. Led the 1st Islamic Dynasty - the Umayyads. **Sunni**

Part II: Identify these structures.

- **Ka'ba**
- **Dome of the Rock**

Part III: List the 5 Pillars of Islam

1. **Shahada**: Allah is the only God & Muhammad is his prophet
2. **Hajj**: to Mecca
3. **Fasting** during the holy month of Ramadan
4. **Salat**: 5 daily prayers
5. **Charity**

Part IV: Answer the following questions

1. Which of the following represents the correct order of the Islamic dynasties from the 7th to the 13th century?
   - A. Umayyad, Abbasid, Seljuk
   - B. Abbasid, Seljuk, Umayyad
   - C. Abbasid, Shi'ite, Sunni
   - D. Umayyad, Shi'ite, Abbasid

   **Answer:** A. Umayyad, Abbasid, Seljuk

2. At its height, the Islamic empire expanded from
   - A. East Asia to Europe.
   - B. the Indus River Valley to the Atlantic Ocean.
   - C. the Nile River Valley to the Pacific Ocean.
   - D. West Africa to Scandinavia

   **Answer:** B. the Indus River Valley to the Atlantic Ocean.