

Chapter 1 Terms, People, Events:

Paleolithic Age *The Old Stone Age ending in 12,000 B.C.E.; typified by use of evolving stone tools and hunting and gathering for subsistence.*

Neolithic Age *The New Stone Age between 8000 and 5000 B.C.E.; period in which adaptation of sedentary agriculture occurred; domestication of plants and animals accomplished.*

Neolithic Revolution *The succession of technological innovations and changes in human organization that led to the development of agriculture, 8500-3500 B.C.E.*

Bronze Age *From 4000 to 3000 B.C.E.; increased use of plow, metalworking; development of wheeled vehicles, writing.*

Chapter 2 Terms, People & Events:

Civilization *Societies distinguished by reliance on sedentary agriculture, ability to produce food surpluses, and existence of nonfarming elites, as well as merchant and manufacturing groups.*

Mesopotamia *Literally “between the rivers”; the civilizations that arose in the alluvial plain of the Tigris Euphrates river valleys.*

Cuneiform [*kyoo-NAY-uh-form*] *A form of writing developed by the Sumerians using a wedge-shaped stylus and clay tablets.*

Ziggurats [*ZIG-uh-rats*] *Massive towers usually associated with Mesopotamian temple complexes.*

City-State *A form of political organizations typical of Mesopotamian civilizations; consisted of agricultural hinterlands ruled by an urban-based king.*

Hammurabi’s Code *This code was one of the earliest and most complete written legal codes, proclaimed by Hammurabi, and was known from being strict towards social relations and family structures within this ancient Indian civilization.*

Patriarchal *All parts of society, political, economic, and cultural, are ran by men.*

Indus River valley *A prosperous urban civilization emerged along the Indus River by 2500 B.C.E. Indus River peoples had trading contacts with Mesopotamia, but they developed a distinctive alphabet and artistic forms.*

Aryans *Indo-European nomadic pastoralists who replaced Harappan Civilization; militarized society.*

Shang dynasty *First Chinese dynasty, the Shang ruled over the Huanghe River valley by about 1500 B.C.E.*

Mandate of Heaven *Created by the Zhou Dynasty, the mandate proposed that there could be only one legitimate ruler of China at a given time, and that this ruler had the blessing of the gods. To “lose” the Mandate of Heaven means that one has fallen out of the grace of the gods and is therefore unfit to rule China.*

Olmecs *People of a cultural tradition that arose at an Lorenzo and La Venta in Mexico c. 1200 B.C.E.; featured irrigated agriculture, urbanism, elaborate religion, beginnings of calendrical and writing systems.*

Monotheism *The exclusive worship of a single god; introduced by the Jews into Western civilization.*

Chapter 3 Terms, People, Events

Qin Dynasty (221–207 B.C.E.) founded at the end of the Warring States period by Shi Huangdi.

Zhou Dynasty- Originally a vassal family of the Shang; possibly Turkic-speaking in origin; overthrew Shang and established 2nd Chinese dynasty (1122–256 B.C.E.)

Confucius Major Chinese philosopher born in 6th century B.C.E.; sayings collected in Analects; philosophy based on the need for restoration of social order through the role of superior men.

Chapter 4: Terms, People, Events

Buddha Creator of a major Indian and Asian religion; born in the 6th century B.C.E.; taught that enlightenment could be achieved only by abandoning desires for earthly things.

Alexander the Great- Greek invader who provided important contacts between India and Hellenistic culture.

Mauryan Dynasty Established in Indian subcontinent in 4th century B.C.E. by Chandragupta Maurya following the invasion of Alexander the Great.

Ashoka Greatest Mauryan ruler; grandson of Chandragupta Maurya; extended conquests of the dynasty; converted to Buddhism and sponsored its spread throughout his empire.

Gupta Dynasty- that succeeded the Kushans in 3rd century CE; built empire that spread to all but southern region of Indian subcontinent

Scholar-gentry Chinese class created by the marital link of the land-holding aristocracy and the office-holding shi (educated persons)

Chapter 5: Terms, People, Events

Zoroastrianism Animist religion that saw material existence as a battle between the opposing forces of good and evil, with humans having to choose between the two.

Hellenistic culture associated with the spread of Greek influence as a result of Macedonian conquest; seen as the combination between Greek and eastern cultures

Roman republic The balanced constitution of Rome from c. 510 to 47 B.C.E.; featured an aristocratic Senate, a panel of magistrates, and several popular assemblies.

Julius Caesar- Dictator of the Roman republic who effectively ended the republic and, with his successor Augustus, transformed it into an empire.

Constantine- Roman emperor from 312 to 337 C.E.; established second capital at Constantinople; attempted to use religious force of Christianity to unify empire spiritually.

Polis- City-state form of government typical of Greek political organization from 800 to 400 B.C.E.

Aristotle Student of Plato who developed logic and scientific reasoning in the Western sense. He stressed the value of moderation in all things.

Socrates A leading figure in the development of classical Mediterranean philosophy. He encouraged his students to question conventional wisdom. His work symbolized the Greco-Roman emphasis on the power of human thought.

Chapter 6: Terms, People, Events

Axum A kingdom in the Ethiopian highlands; received influences from the Arabian peninsula; converted to Christianity.

Shintoism Religion of the early Japanese court; included the worship of numerous gods and spirits associated with the natural world.

Teotihuacan site of classical culture in central Mexico; urban center with important religious functions; population of over 200,000

Maya classical culture in southern Mexico and central America contemporary with Teotihuacan; featured monumental architecture, written language and mathematical systems

Inca group of clans centered at Cuzco that were able to create an empire incorporating many Andean cultures

Other Vocabulary:

(these are terms that WHAP students encounter outside of content that require comprehension)

Abdicate: To give up one's throne, usually due to not being qualified to hold the position.

Afro Eurasia: a landmass which can be subdivided into Africa and Eurasia these three continents form the largest contiguous landmass on Earth.

Amerindians: Another term for an American Indian, or Native American

Autonomy self-governing country or region

B.C.E or **Before Common Era:** noting years before the year 1, for example, Julius Caesar died in 44 B.C.E.

C.E. or Common Era: noting years after the year 1, for example we are in the year 2019 C.E.

Codification: the action or process of arranging laws or rules according to a system or plan

Concubines: A woman who lives with a man but has lower status than his wife or wives. This relationship is interpersonal and often sexual. In western societies, this term is often synonymous with the label of "mistress"

Corroborate: Confirm or give support to a statement, theory, or finding

Demography: The study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations.

Maritime: connected with the sea, especially in relation to seafaring commercial or military activity.

Mausoleum: An above ground burial chamber to house the deceased.

Monastic: relating to monks, nuns, or others living under religious vows

Pandemic: A widespread disease that can infect a large region.

Piety: In spiritual terminology, a virtue that includes religious devotion, spirituality, or a mixture of both.

Proliferate: to increase rapidly in numbers

Public Works: The work of building such things as roads, schools, and reservoirs, carried out by the government for the community.

Progressive: To be progressive is to show support for or advocacy of improvement of society by reform.

Revere: A deep respect or admiration for someone, thing, or place.

Sovereignty: supreme power or authority; a self-governing state

Strata: a level or class to which people are assigned according to their social status, education, or income

Subside: become less intense, violent or severe

Suffrage: The right to vote in elections.

Systemic: something that is spread throughout, system-wide, or affecting a group or system such as economy or society as a whole

Undermine: Damage or weaken someone/entity socially, politically, or personally.

Unification: Separate entities joining together to form a single coalition.