1. **5 Characteristics of a Civilization:**
   - Advanced Technology
   - Specialized Workers
   - Cities
   - Concentrated Population
   - Institutions and Record Keeping

2. **Agriculture:**
   The deliberate effort to modify a portion of Earth's surface through the cultivation of crops and the raising of livestock for sustenance or economic gain.

3. **Alexander the Great:**
   (356 BCE-323 BCE) He conquered most of the ancient world from Asia Minor to Egypt and India, which began the Hellenistic culture which was a blending of Greek, Persian, Indian, and Egyptian influences.

4. **Ancient China Advanced Technology:**
   - Cast iron tools & weapons, coins, silk, and the Great Wall of China.

5. **Ancient China River Valley:**
   A valley and early civilization along the Yellow River. Located here for fertile soil and favorable geography.

6. **Ancient Egypt:**
   A civilization concentrated along the lower reaches of the Nile River. Its history occurred in a series of stable Kingdoms, separated by periods of relative instability known as Intermediate Periods: the Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, and New Kingdom. Located here for fertile soil and favorable geography.
7. **Buddhism:**

A religion founded in India by Siddhartha Gautama which teaches that the most important thing in life is to reach peace by ending suffering.

8. **Caste System:**

A set of rigid social categories that determined not only a person's occupation and economic potential, but also his or her position in society.

9. **Christianity:**

A monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior.

10. **Code of Hammurabi:**

A collection of 282 laws. One of the first (but not THE first) examples of written law in the ancient world.

11. **Confucianism:**

A philosophy that adheres to the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius. It shows the way to ensure a stable government and an orderly society in the present world and stresses a moral code of conduct.

12. **Daoism:**

Philosophy that teaches that everything should be left to the natural order; rejects many of the Confucian ideas but coexisted with Confucianism in China.
13. **Direct Democracy:**

   Government in which citizens vote on laws and select officials directly.

14. **Dynasty:**

   A series of rulers from the same family.

15. **Egypt Advanced Technology:**

   365 days, pyramids, geometry, medicine, papyrus, and surgery.

16. **Egypt Record Keeping Characters:**

   System of writing in which characters represent ideas.

17. **Egypt Record Keeping Hieroglyphics:**

   An ancient Egyptian writing system in which pictures were used to represent ideas and sounds.

18. **Fall of Han Dynasty:**

   Heavy tax on peasants, decline in Confucian interest, poor harvests, population decline from epidemic, social unrest, decline in morality, weak emperors, unequal land distribution, decline in trade, and pressure from bordering nomadic tribes.

19. **Fall of Rome:**

   Economical collapse → inflation, Political collapse, Emperors were weak → no stability, Social decay → civil wars, Disease/plagues lower population, Invasions → barbarians.
20. Greek Accomplishments:

parthenon (worship Athena), Socrates, Aristotle, 1st to conceive of atom, architecture, democracy, olympics, Greek words, theatre, philosophy

21. Gupta Empire:

Golden Age of India; ruled through central government but allowed village power; restored Hinduism (320-550) Indian empire characterized by peace, prosperity and trade, "Golden Age" of Hindu culture.

22. Gupta Empire Accomplishments:

Golden age of Hinduism math, science, and art

23. Han Dynasty:

(202 BCE-220 CE) This dynasty continued the centralization of the Qin Dynasty, but focused on Confucianism and education instead of Legalism.

24. Han Dynasty Accomplishments:

Silk road, paper, civil service exams

25. Hellenistic culture:

the blending of Greek cultures with those of Persia, Egypt, and Central Asia following the conquests of Alexander the Great
26. Hinduism:
   A religion and philosophy developed in ancient India, characterized by a belief in reincarnation and a supreme being who takes many forms. Polytheistic.

27. Indus River Valley:
   A valley and early civilization along the Indus River. Located here for fertile soil and favorable geography.

28. Indus River Valley Advanced Technology:
   Advanced plumbing; Most houses had toilets & private bathrooms connected to underground sewer systems.

29. Judaism:
   A religion with a belief in one god. It originated with Abraham and the Hebrew people. Yahweh was responsible for the world and everything within it. They preserved their early history in the Torah.

30. Legalism:
   Chinese philosophy developed by Hanfeizi; taught that humans are naturally evil and therefore need to be ruled by harsh laws.

31. Mandate of Heaven:
   the Chinese (Zhou) theory that Heaven gives the king a mandate to rule only as long as he rules in the interests of the people.
32. **Mauryan Empire:**

![Map of Mauryan Empire]

along Ganges River; Asoka converts to Buddhism; tolerant (321-185 BCE) This was the first centralized empire of India whose founder was Chandragupta Maurya.

33. **Mauryan Empire Accomplishments:**

- Improved roads, increased trade, and spread Buddhism

34. **Mesopotamia Advanced Technology:**

- Wheel, Sailboat, 12 month calendar, cuneiform, copper and bronze weapons

35. **Mesopotamia (land between the rivers):**

![Map of Mesopotamia]

The region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers; birthplace of the Sumerian and Babylonian Civilizations. Located here for fertile soil and favorable geography.

36. **Mesopotamia Record Keeping Cuneiform:**

- A form of writing developed by the Sumerians using a wedge shaped stylus and clay tablets.

37. **Neolithic Revolution:**

- (10,000 - 8,000 BCE) The development of agriculture and the domestication of animals as a food source. This led to the development of permanent settlements and the start of civilization.
38. **Nomad:**
Moving from place to place with no permanent home

39. **Oligarchy:**
A form of government in which the power to rule is held by a small, usually self-appointed elite.

40. **Patrician:**
In ancient Rome, a member of the privileged upper class.

41. **Persian Empire:**
Greatest empire in the world up to 500 BCE. Spoke an Indo-European language. A multi-ethnic and multi-religious empire. Fell to Alexander the Great.

42. **Persian Empire Accomplishments:**

43. **Plebeian:**
an ordinary citizen in the ancient Roman republic

44. **Prehistory:**
Time before writing was invented
45. **Qin Dynasty:**

221-207 BCE) The first centralized dynasty of China that used Legalism as its base of belief.

46. **Qin Dynasty Accomplishments:**

- Paper
- Public works
- Canal
- Great Wall of China
- Legalism

47. **Republic:**

A form of government in which citizens choose their leaders by voting

48. **Roman Accomplishment:**

Twelve Tables, an extensive road system, the invention of concrete, Latin, Republic, and the Spread of Christianity

49. **Roman Empire:**

Existed from 27 BCE to about 400 CE. Conquered entire Mediterranean coast and most of Europe. Ruled by an emperor. Eventually oversaw the rise and spread of Christianity.

50. **Roman Republic:**

500 BCE - 50 CE; small, Italian peninsula; representative democracy; Senate, Consuls, Assemblies, Tribunes; patricians and plebeians;

51. **Silk Road:**

Connected China, India, and the Middle East. Traded goods and helped to spread culture.

52. **Specialized Occupation Worker:**

Profession, Get really good at one task
53. **Theocracy:**

A government controlled by religious leaders.

54. **Twelve Tables:**

Completed in 449 BCE, these civil laws developed by the Roman Republic to protect individual following demands by plebeians.

55. **Zhou Dynasty:**

1045-256 BCE. Longest dynasty. Beginnings of Chinese philosophy were founded such as Confucianism and Taoism. Believed in the Mandate of Heaven which said that heaven would grant the Zhou power only as long as the rulers governed wisely.

56. **Zhou Dynasty Accomplishments:**

Irrigation, bronze weapons, mandate of heaven, Daoism, and Confucianism.