

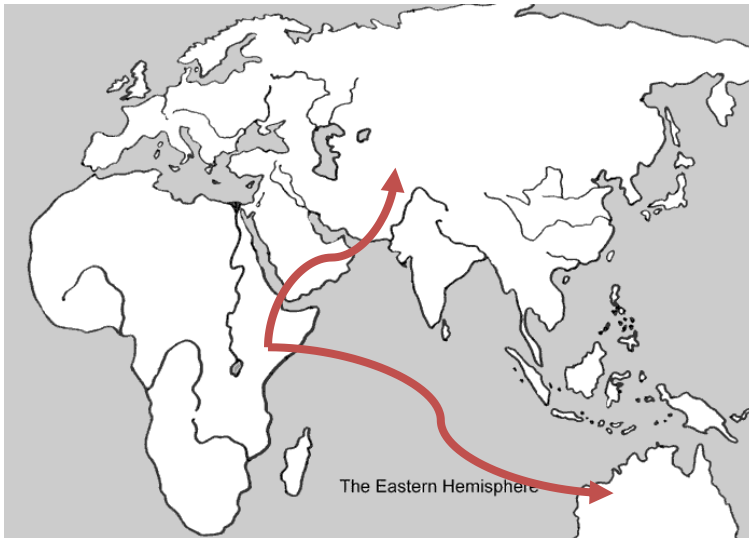
## World History I SOL Review Packet Part I

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### Pre-history

- Emerged in east Africa between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago
- Migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas
- Were hunters and gatherers

1. The chart above describes **homo sapiens (first humans)**
2. Use the map below to label the migration route of the people mentioned in question 1.



3. The survival of the people mentioned in question 1 depended upon the availability of **wild plants and animals**
4. Complete the following chart:

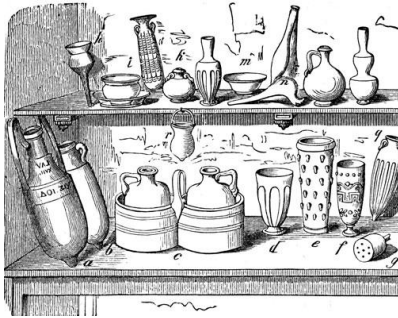
#### Paleolithic Age

- Also known as the "**Old Stone Age**"
- Invented the first **tools**
- Learned how to make and use **fire**
- Live in **clans**
- Communicated with an **oral language**
- Created "**cave art**"

5. Does the picture below illustrate the Paleolithic Age or the Neolithic Age? **Neolithic**  
How do you know? **Shows domesticated animals**



6. Archeologists would consider the items in the picture below to be **artifacts**



Archeologists would consider the items in the picture below to be **fossils**



What is the difference between the two? **Fossils were once living, artifacts are man made**

7. Archeologists apply scientific tests, such as **carbon dating**, to analyze the items in question 5.



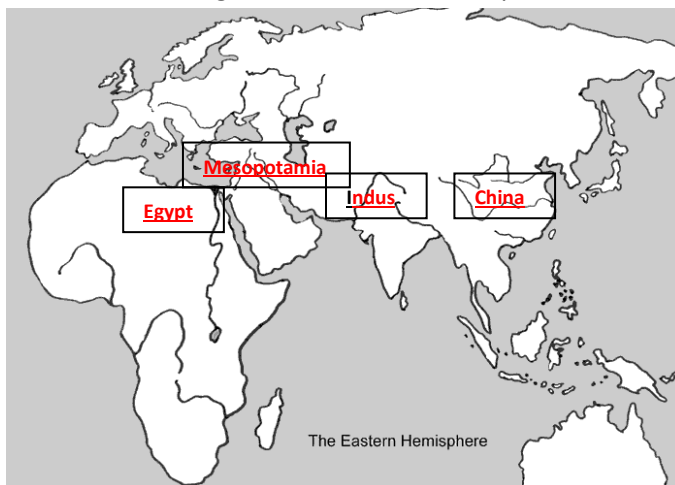
8. The picture to the right is **Stonehenge**
9. Label on the map below where the landmark in question 7 is located.



10. The landmark in question 7 was built during the **Neolithic** Age.
11. **Aleppo and Jericho** are examples of early cities in the Fertile Crescent studied by archaeologist.
12. Catalhoyuk is an example of a **Neolithic** settlement currently under excavation in **Anatolia**.

## **Early River Valley Civilizations**

13. Label the following civilizations on the map below: Mesopotamia, Egyptian, Indian, and Chinese

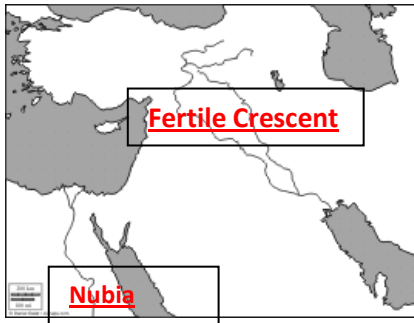


14. Complete the following chart.

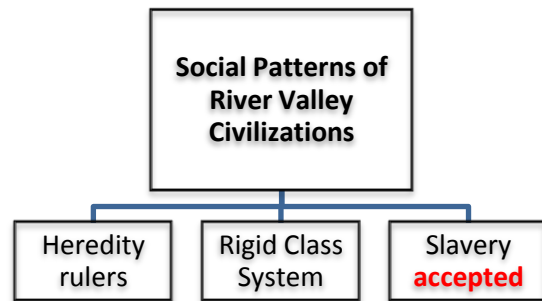
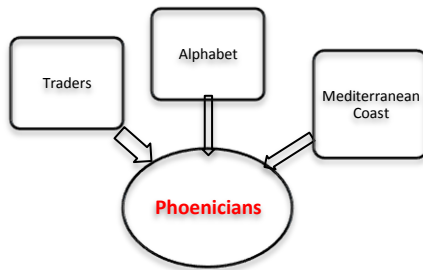
<u>Civilization</u>	<u>River(s)</u>
Mesopotamia	<u>Tigris and Euphrates</u>
<u>Egyptian</u>	Nile River
Indus River Valley	<u>Indus River</u>
<u>China</u>	Huang He River

15. Why did the first civilizations develop in river valleys? River valleys offered rich soil and irrigation for agriculture and they tended to be located in locations easily protected from invasions by nomadic tribes

16. Label the Fertile Crescent and Nubia on the map below.

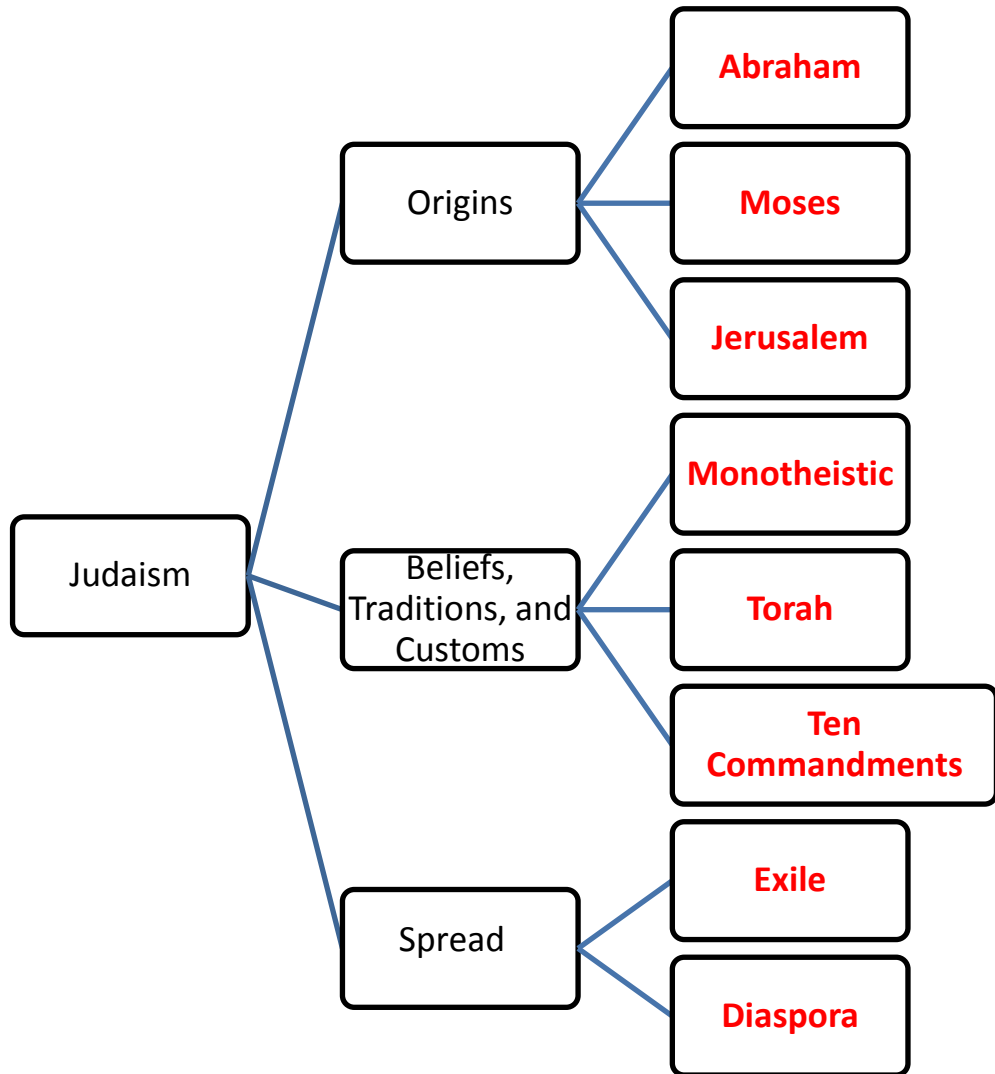


17. Complete the following charts below:



18. What is significance of the Code of Hammurabi? First written law code

19. Complete the chart on Judaism below.



20. Write the name of the civilization that used the following examples of written language.



Cuneiform=**Mesopotamia**



Hieroglyphics=**Egypt**



1<sup>st</sup> Alphabet=**Phoenicia**

## Persia, China, and India



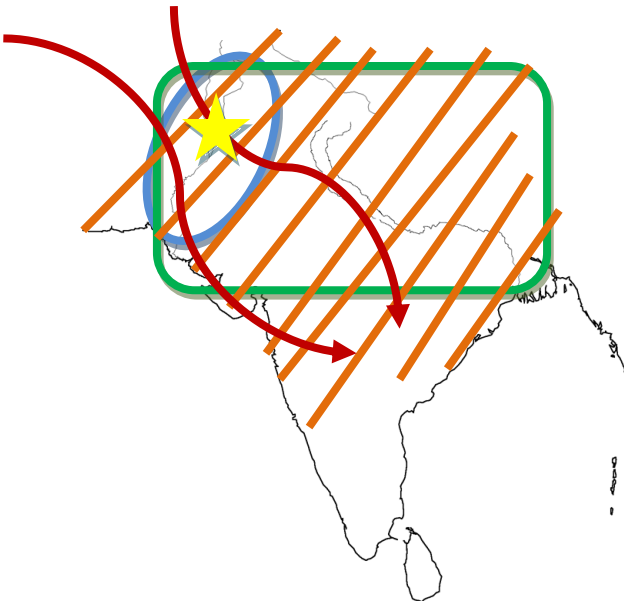
21. Label and color the Persian Empire on the map

22. Describe 4 ways Persia governed its empire (include type of government and religion):

- Tolerance of conquered people
- Development of an imperial bureaucracy
- Road system
- Practiced Zoroastrianism

23. What did Zoroaster preach? Belief in two opposing forces in the universe

24. Color and label the following on the map below: Indus River Valley (blue), Aryans (Red), Mauryan Empire (Orange), and Gupta Empire (Green) \*remember if they overlap, draw stripes.



25. On the map above, label the city of Harappa (yellow star on map)

26. Who created the Caste System? Aryans

27. What is the Caste System? A rigid class system

28. Make a chart comparing the accomplishments of the Mauryan and Gupta Empires in the space below.

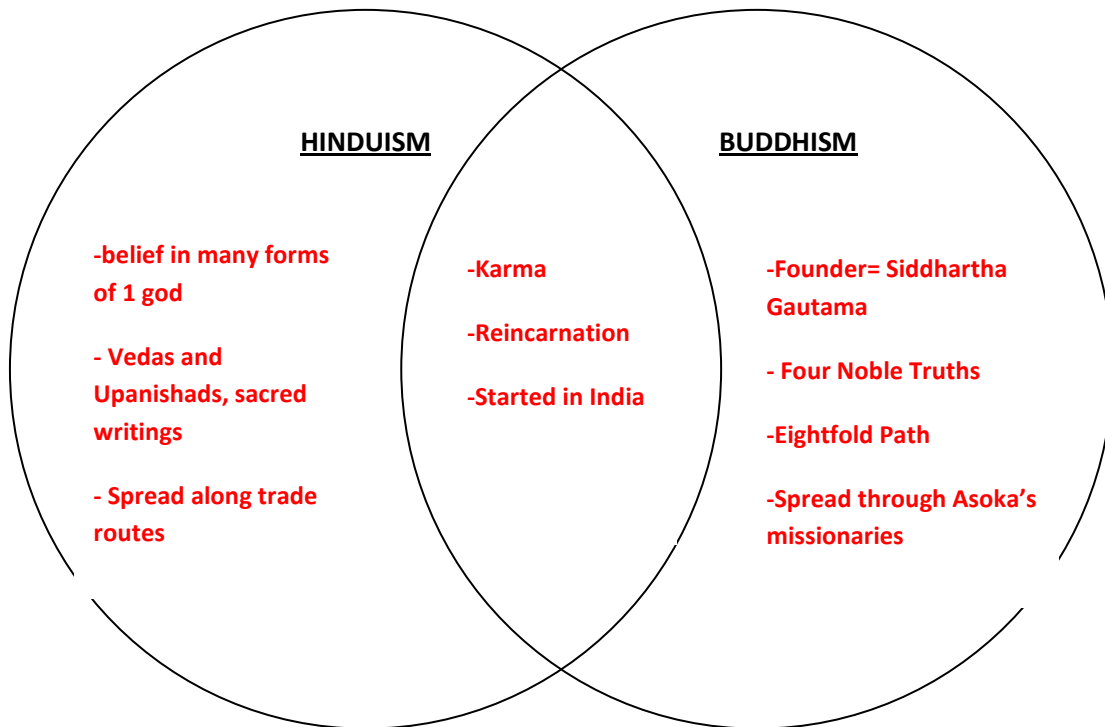
**Mauryan**

- Asoka's missionaries spread Buddhism
- Continued political unification of India
- Free hospitals, veterinary clinics, good roads

**Gupta**

- Golden Age of classical Indian culture
- Mathematics, concept of zero, medical advances, setting bone, astronomy, concept of round earth, new textiles, literature

29. Complete the Venn diagram below.





30. Label China on the map
31. The **Silk Road** facilitated trade and contact between China and other cultures as far away as Rome. Label it on the map for question 30.
32. Which dynasty built the object pictured below? **Qin Dynasty**  
Why was it built? **Line of defense against invasions from the north**



33. List 4 contributions of Ancient China:
- Civil Service System**
  - Paper**
  - Porcelain**
  - Silk**
34. Complete the chart below:

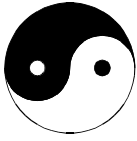
<b><u>Confucianism</u></b>
----------------------------

- Belief that humans are **good**, not **evil**
- Respect for **elders**
- Code of **politeness**
- Emphasis on **education**
- **Ancestor** worship



35. List 3 ways Taoism impacted Chinese culture and values.
- Humility
  - Simple life and inner peace
  - Harmony with nature

36.



This is a picture of the yin and yang symbol. It represents the idea of opposites for both Confucianism and Taoism

### Ancient Greece

37. Label the following items on the map below: Aegean and Mediterrean Sea, Balkan and Peloponnesus peninsula, Athens, Sparta, Troy, and Macedonia



38. Describe the economic and social development of Ancient Greece (how did they make money and how was their society set up?) Agriculture due to limited arable land, commerce, and a shift from bartering to a money based economy
39. How did the geography of Greece effect its political development? Mountainous terrain helped and hurt the development of city-states. They protected the city states, but it also separated them

40. In the space below, create a chart comparing the **Greek** and **Roman** Gods/Goddesses

<u>Greek Gods</u>	<u>Roman Equivalent</u>
Zeus	Jupiter
Hera	Juno
Apollo	Apollo
Artemis	Diana
Athena	Minerva
Aphrodite	Venus

41. Greek/Roman Mythology offered explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

Symbols of mythology can be found in Western literature, art, and architecture

42. What is a Greek polis? City-state

43. What do the following facts describe? Social structure of the Greek polis

- Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and responsibilities to participate in government.
- Women, slaves, and foreigners had no political rights

44. How is the type of government mentioned in question 43 different than the type of government the Roman Republic had? Greece had a direct democracy, where every citizen voted on every issue. Rome had a representative democracy where the citizens elected representatives.

45. In the space below, create a Venn diagram comparing and contrasting Athens and Sparta



46. The stages in the evolution of Athens government spell out MATD- what does each letter stand for? Monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy

47. Who were Draco and Solon? Tyrants who worked for reform

48. Complete the chart below:

Persian War

- United Athens and Sparta against Persian Empire
- Athenian victories at Marathon and Salamis
- Athens preserves its independence

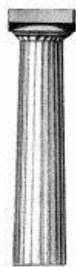
49. What was the cause of the Peloponnesian War? What was the result? Caused by competition for control of the Greek world: Athens and the Delian League vs Sparta and the Peloponnesian League. Resulted in a slowing of cultural advance and the weakening of political power.

50. What is another name for the classical era of Ancient Greece? Why was it given that name? Golden Age of Pericles, given the name because Pericles extended democracy and rebuilt Athens after the Persian Wars.

51. Complete the chart:

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name(s)</u>
<u>Drama</u>	<u>Aeschylus, Sophocles</u>
<u>Poetry</u>	<u>Homer (<i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i>)</u>
<u>History</u>	<u>Herodotus, Thucydides</u>
<u>Sculpture</u>	<u>Phidias</u>
<u>Science</u>	<u>Archimedes, Hippocrates</u>
<u>Mathematics</u>	<u>Euclid, Pythagoras</u>
<u>Philosophy</u>	<u>Socrates, Plato, Aristotle</u>

52. Draw and label the three types of Greek columns in the space below.



Doric

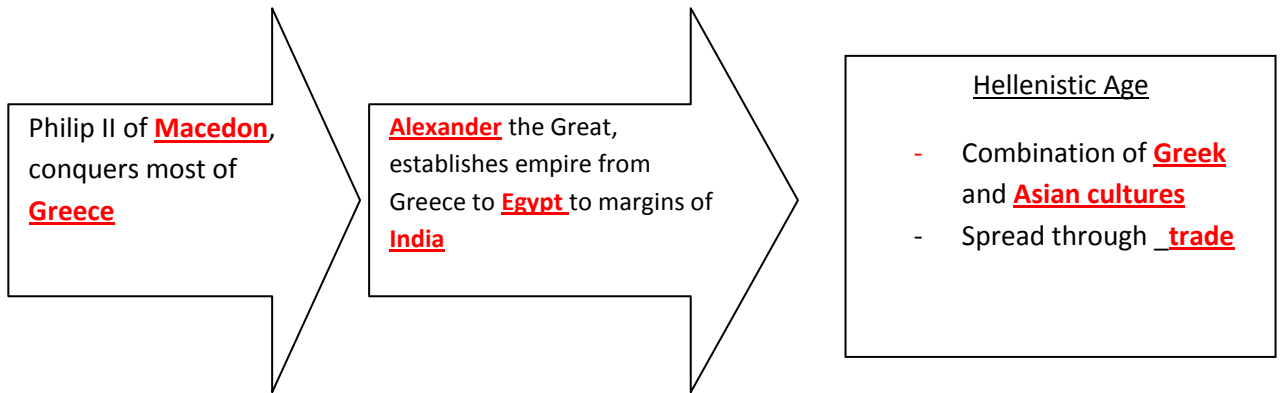


Ionic



Corinthian

53. Complete the chart below:



**Ancient Rome**

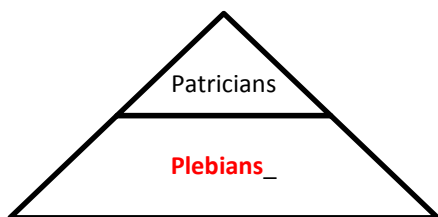
54. Label the following on the map below: Rome, Italian Peninsula, Mediterranean Sea, Alps



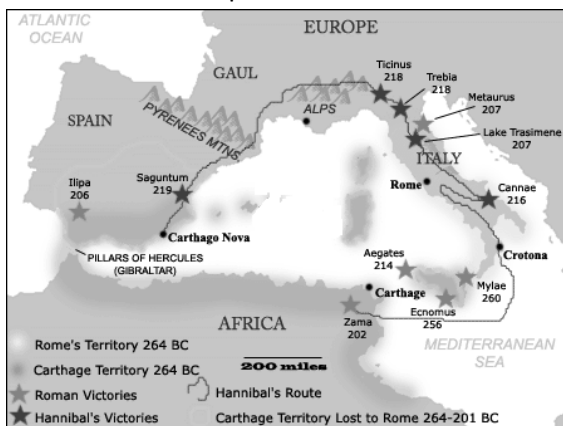
55. How did the Alps and the Mediterranean Sea help Ancient Rome (be specific)? **Provided protection and access to trade**

56. Complete the pyramid:

**Social Structure of Roman Republic**



57. Who were considered citizens in the Roman Republic? Who were not? Patrician and Plebian men and selected foreigners.
58. List the rights and responsibilities of Roman citizens. Pay taxes and serve in the military
59. What was the significance of the Twelve Tables? Codified Roman laws
60. Create a chart on the features of democracy during the Roman Republic in the space below.  
Representative democracy, assemblies, The Senate, consuls, Laws of Rome codified as Twelve Tables
61. What does the map below show?



### Punic Wars

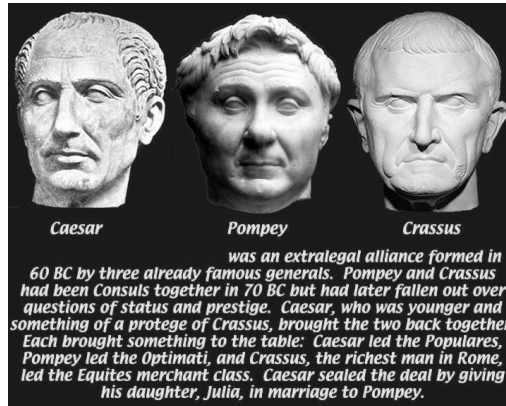
62. Complete the chart:

<u>War</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Effect</u>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Punic War</b>	<u>Competition over control of trade in Mediterranean</u>	<u>Rome wins, upsetting Carthage</u>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War</b>	<u>Carthage is still angry over 1<sup>st</sup> war, Hannibal invades Rome</u>	<u>Rome wins, but Hannibal does major damage to Italian Peninsula, angering Rome</u>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Punic War</b>	<u>Rome invades Carthage with the intent to punish them for the 2<sup>nd</sup> war</u>	<u>Rome destroy Carthage, burning it to the ground and sowing salt into the soil</u>

63. List and describe the 4 causes for the decline of the Roman Republic:

- a. Spread of slavery in the agricultural system
- b. Migration of small farmers into cities and unemployment
- c. Civil war over the power of Julius Caesar
- d. Devaluation of Roman currency; inflation

64. The 3 men in the picture below are known as the First triumvirate.



65. Who was Rome's first emperor? How did he unify the Empire of Rome? Augustus Caesar, unified and enlarged Rome, using imperial authority and the military

66. What was the Pax Romana? "Roman Peace", two centuries of peace and prosperity under imperial rule.

67. Complete the chart:

<u>Pax Romana</u>	
Economic Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• uniform system of money, expanded trade</li><li>• guaranteed safe travel and trade on Roman roads</li><li>• promoted prosperity and stability</li></ul>
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• returned stability to social classes</li><li>• increased emphasis on the family</li></ul>
Political Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• created a civil service</li><li>• developed a uniform rule of law</li></ul>

68. How did Christianity become established within the Roman Empire? Had roots in Judaism, was led by Jesus, conflicted with polytheistic religions of Rome.

69. What were the essential beliefs of the early Christian faith? **Monotheism, Jesus as both the son and incarnation of God, life after death, New Testament, Christian doctrines established by early church councils**
70. How and why did Christianity spread? **Popularity of the message, early martyrs inspired others to join, and it was carried by the Apostles including Paul throughout the Roman Empire**
71. What was the impact of the early Church in the late Roman Empire? BE SPECIFIC!!
- Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity and made it legal**
  - Christianity later became the official state religion**
  - The Church became the source of moral authority**
  - Loyalty to the Church became more important than loyalty to the Emperor**
  - The Church became the main unifying force of Western Europe**

72. Label the following Roman contributions:



**Colosseum**



**Forum**



**Pantheon**



**Aqueducts**



**Roman Arches**

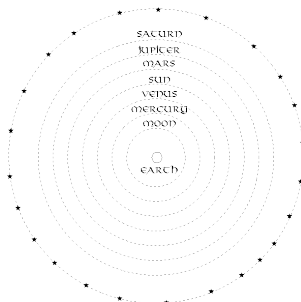


**Public Baths**

73. What language was spoken in Ancient Rome? **Latin**

74. Who wrote the *Aeneid*? **Virgil**

75. Who came up with the theory illustrated below? **Ptolemy**



76. Complete the chart below:

<u>Cause for the Decline of Western Rome</u>	<u>Description</u>
Geographic Size	<u>Too difficult to defend and run</u>
Economy	<u>The cost of defense too high and devaluation of Roman money</u>
Military	<u>Army membership started to include non-Romans, resulting in decline of discipline</u>
Moral Decay	<u>People's loss of faith in Rome and the family</u>
Political Problems	<u>Civil conflict and weak administration</u>
Invasions	<u>Attacks on borders</u>

77. Why was the capital of Rome moved to Constantinople? Protection of the eastern frontier, distance from Germanic invasions in the western empire, crossroads of trade, easily fortified site on a peninsula bordered by natural harbors

**Byzantine Empire**

78. Label Constantinople on the map below.



79.



What was the significance of Justinian's Code? Codified Roman law and influenced European legal codes



80. What were some of Justinian's other contributions to the Byzantine Empire? Reconquest of former Roman territories and expansion of trade

81. Label the following Byzantine achievements in art and architecture:



Mosaics



icons



Hagia Sophia

82. How did Greek and Roman culture survive within the Byzantine Empire? Spoke Greek language, Greek orthodox Christianity, and Greek and Roman knowledge were preserved in libraries

83. What factors led to the division within in Christian Church? Cultural and political differences, such as the use of icons, led to the division

84. Make a chart in the space below comparing the Eastern Orthodox Church with the Western Roman Catholic Church.

#### Eastern Orthodox Church

- Centered in Constantinople
- Close to the seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of Greek language in the liturgy

-Headed by a Patriarch

#### Roman Catholic Church

- Centered in Rome
- Farther from the seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of Latin language in the liturgy
- Headed by the Pope

85. Why and how did the Byzantine Empire have so much influence on religion, culture, and trade in Russia and Eastern Europe? Trade routes between Black Sea and the Baltic Sea, adoption of Orthodox Christianity by Russia and much of Eastern Europe, adoption of Greek alphabet for the Slavic languages by St. Cyril, and church architecture and religious art

86. What is the name and who created the alphabet below? Why was it created? Cyrillic alphabet by St. Cyril, created to spread Christianity

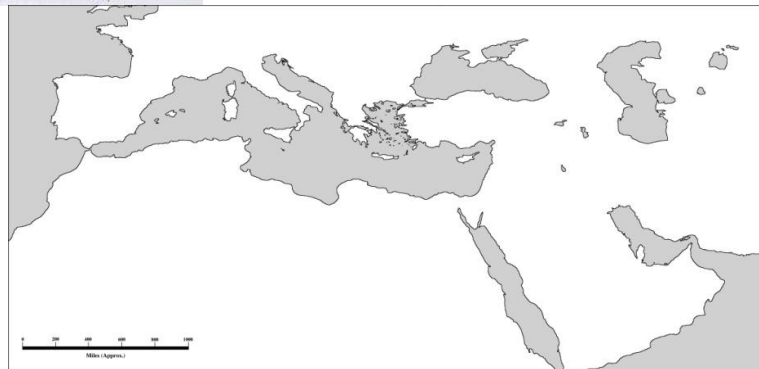
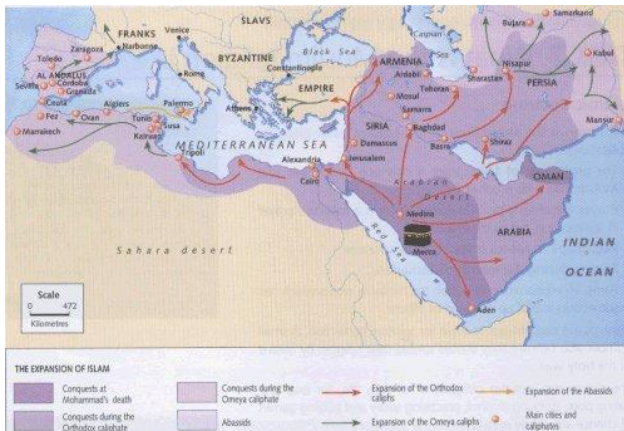
Russian letter - English analog	Russian letter - English analog		
А а	А	Р р	Р
Б б	В	С с	С
В в	У	Т т	Т
Г г	Г	У у	У
Д д	Д	Ф ф	Ф
Е е	Е	Х х	Х
Ж ж	Ж	Ц ц	Ц
З з	З	Ч ч	Ч
И и	И	Ш ш	Ш
Й о	Й-short	Щ щ	Щ
К к	К	Ъ ъ	-hard
Л л	Л	Ы ы	-(maybe y)
М м	М	Ь ь	-soft
Н н	Н	Э э	Е
О о	О	Ю ю	Ю
П п	П	Я я	Я

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**Islamic Civilization**

87. Who was the founder of Islam?  
**Muhammad, the Prophet**

88. Label where the Islamic religion originated and where it spread to on the map below:



### Origins of Islam

- Mecca and Medina on the Arabian Peninsula: Early Muslim cities

### Spread of Islam

- Across Asia and Africa and into Spain
- Geographic extent of first Muslim empire

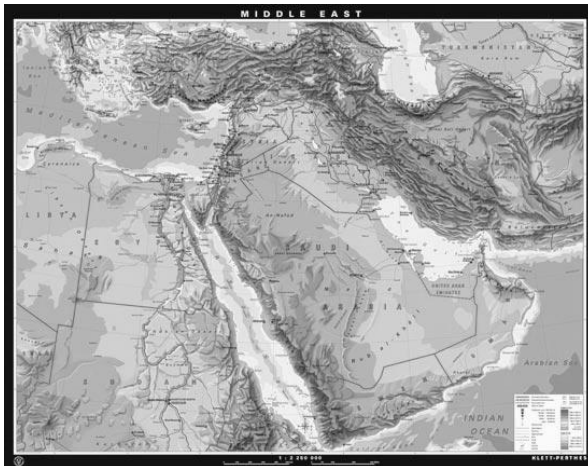
89. Make a chart below listing the beliefs, traditions, and customs of Islam:

### Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Islam

- Monotheism: Allah (Arabic word for God)
- Qur'an (Koran): The word of God
- Five Pillars of Islam
- Acceptance of Judeo-Christian prophets, including Moses and Jesus

90. According to the map below, what two physical barriers did the spread of Islam have to endure:

Mountains and deserts



91. What language spread with Islam?

Arabic

92. Complete the chart below:

<u>Islamic Turning Point</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Significance</u>
<b>Death of Ali</b>	<b>Argument over who should rule after death of Muhammad: Abu Bakr (Muhammad's companion) or Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son in law</b>	<b>Islam split into two groups, the Shi'a, who believe that Ali was the rightful heir appointed divinely through Muhammad, and the Sunni, who believe Muhammad did not appoint anyone, and who recognize Abu Bakr and the caliphs as the rightful successors</b>
<b>Muslim conquests of Jerusalem and Damascus</b>	<b>Muslims under the Umayyad Caliphate expand the empire</b>	<b>Islam spread to the holy cities for Judaism and Christianity</b>
<b>Abassid dynasty</b>	<b>Capital is moved to Baghdad</b>	<b>Islamic Empire begins its golden age</b>
<b>Battle of Tours</b>	<b>Muslims were defeated</b>	<b>Islam did not spread completely into continental Europe, was limited to Spain</b>
<b>Fall of Baghdad to the Mongols</b>	<b>Mongols overcome the Islamic empire</b>	<b>End of the "Golden Age of Islam"</b>

- Death of Ali: Sunni-Shi'a division
- Muslim conquests of Jerusalem and Damascus
- Islamic capital moved to Baghdad
- Muslim defeat at the Battle of Tours
- Fall of Baghdad to the Mongols

93. What is the name of the building below? Label where it is located on the provided map.

Dome of the Rock—located in present-Day Israel (aka Palestine, the Holy land for Judaism, Christianity, and Islam



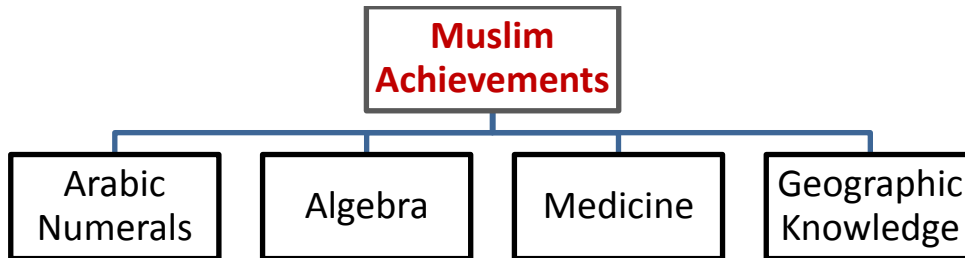
94. How did the Islamic civilization preserve and extend ancient Greek, Persian, and Indian learning?

The Islamic civilization translated ancient texts into Arabic. Unlike the Byzantine Empire (which only preserved the ancient texts), the Muslim Empire actually continued the ancient Greek studies and Roman architectural achievements. They established universities and constructed many great buildings, such as the Dome of the Rock (see above in #93).

**Cultural contributions and achievements**

- Architecture (Dome of the Rock)
- Mosaics
- Arabic alphabet
- Universities
- Translation of ancient texts into Arabic

95. Give the chart below a proper title:



**Early Middle Ages**

96. Who had the most power in Middle Ages? Why? (list ALL the reasons)

The Church was the most powerful institution in the Middle Ages. Christianity was the one thing that unified Western Europe after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. The clergy were the only ones who learned to read and write, in order that they might preserve and copy biblical texts. Over time people relied on them to keep records of secular events and matters, as well.

During the Middle Ages, the Pope anointed the Emperors, missionaries carried Christianity to the Germanic tribes, and the Church served the social, political, and religious needs of the people.

97. What 3 elements made the foundation for early medieval society?

- Classical heritage of Rome
- Christian beliefs
- Customs of Germanic tribes

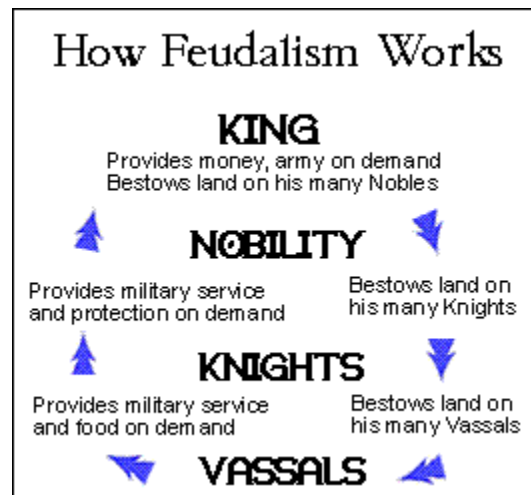
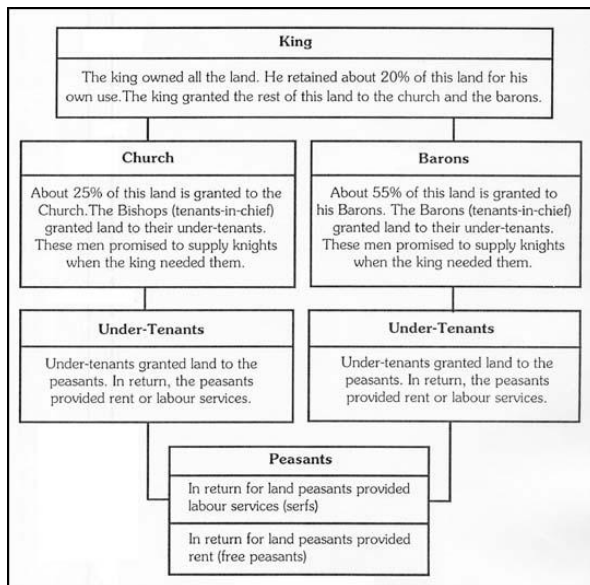
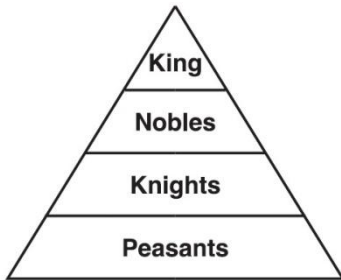
98. Give examples of how the Catholic Church influenced medieval society?

**Influence of the Roman Catholic Church**

- Secular authority declined, while Church authority grew.
- Monasteries preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements.
- Missionaries carried Christianity and Latin alphabet to Germanic tribes.
- The Pope anointed Charlemagne Emperor in 800 A.D. (C.E.)
- Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people.

99. In the space below, draw a chart that explains the Medieval Feudal System:

**European Feudal System**



100. Why did Western Europe develop the feudal system?

Feudalism developed in Europe in response to the breakdown in central authority in the Frankish empire following Charlemagne's death and also because of the instability and chaos caused by the numerous invasions in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, esp. by the Vikings from Scandinavia. It was a way of life that involved agreements, promises, and exchanges between different groups of people to help them live together. It involved social, economic and political relationships.

**Feudal society during the Middle Ages**

- Fiefs—land grants given in exchange for service
- Vassals—nobles who served as leaders of armies and certain sections of a king or lord's land
- Serfs—individuals (peasants) bound to land they were born—not allowed to leave
- Feudal obligations—services owed in exchange for land or the right to use the land (ex. Peasants owed labor in exchange for being allowed to live and eat off the land)

101. What was the manorial system?

An economic and social system based on the ownership and distribution of land in exchange for services. (see the Medieval Life image in #99).

The manor system was self-sufficient (provided everything basic that was needed; only needed to import salt and iron; few luxury goods were available). It was a system that included a very rigid social structure (everyone belonged to a certain class and was not allowed to become part of a different class).

102. Who was Charlemagne and why was he significant in the Middle Ages?

**Charlemagne** was the son of Pepin the Short (son of Charles "the Hammer" Martel). Charlemagne inherited a position of king of the Franks. He was the only leader successful at uniting the Western European region during the Middle Ages. He united the Frankish lands into one empire, under himself as the king. He was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the Pope himself. Thus, he used Christianity to unite the Franks as well.

**Age of Charlemagne**

- Franks emerged as a force in Western Europe.
- The Pope crowned the Emperor.
- Power of the Church was established in political life.
- Roman culture was reinterpreted.
- Most of Western Europe was included in the new empire.
- Churches, roads, and schools were built to unite the empire.

103. On the map below, outline Charlemagne's Empire:



104. Who were the Vikings and how did they influence the development of Europe during the Middle Ages?

**Influence of the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings**

- Manors with castles provided protection from invaders, reinforcing the feudal system.
- Invasions disrupted trade, towns declined, and the feudal system was strengthened.



105. Using the map below, label the following:

**Migration of Angles and Saxons**

**Migration of Magyars**

**Migration of Vikings**



**Areas of settlement**

- Angles and Saxons migrated from continental Europe to England.
- Magyars migrated from Central Asia to Hungary.
- Vikings migrated from Scandinavia to Russia.

## Eastern Hemisphere

106. Label the following trade routes on the map below. Use a different color for each trade route and create a key:

- **Silk Road**
- **Maritime Routes**
- **Trans-Saharan Routes**
- **Northern European Routes**
- **Western European Routes**
- **South China Sea Route**



### **Major trade patterns of the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)**

- Silk Routes across Asia to the Mediterranean basin
- Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- Northern European links with the Black Sea
- Western European sea and river trade
- South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

107. What is cultural diffusion? Give an example.

Spread of an idea from one group of people to another

Example: dome—Romans originally adopted from the Etruscans; the dome was later used in the Byzantine Empire, the Muslim empire, and post-Mongol Russia (Ivan the Great's time)

108. How did trade facilitate the diffusion of goods and ideas among different culture?

**Trade caused peoples from one region to come into contact with peoples from other regions. The following are some ways that ideas were spread from one culture to another:**

**Technology**

- Paper from China through the Muslim world to Byzantium and Western Europe
- New crops from India (e.g., for making sugar)
- Waterwheels and windmills from the

**Middle East**

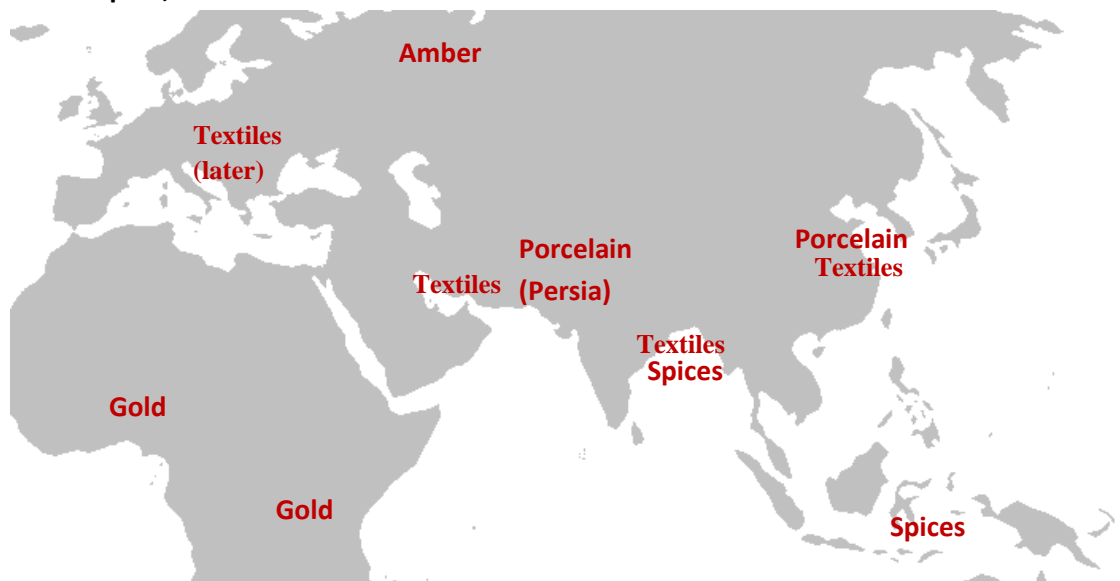
- Navigation: Compass from China, lateen sail from Indian Ocean region

**Ideas**

- Spread of religions across the hemisphere
  - Buddhism from China to Korea and Japan
  - Hinduism and Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia
  - Islam into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia
- Printing and paper money from China

109. Using the map below, locate and label where the following goods and technology came from.

**Gold, Spices, Textiles, Porcelain, Amber, Paper, Making Sugar, Waterwheels, Windmills, Compass, and Lateen Sail.**



### **Goods**

- Gold from West Africa
- Spices from lands around the Indian Ocean
- Textiles from India, China, the Middle East, and later Europe
- Porcelain from China and Persia
- Amber from the Baltic region

110. How did Japan's geography influence its development?

- Mountainous Japanese archipelago (four main islands)
- Sea of Japan or East Sea between Japan and Asian mainland
- Proximity to China and Korea

111. Give 3 specific examples of how Chinese culture influenced Japan.

- Writing
- Architecture
- Buddhism

112. Give a title to the chart below:

### **Shintoism**

- Ethnic religion unique to Japan
- Importance of natural features, forces of nature, and ancestors
- State religion, worship of the emperor
- Coexistence with Buddhism

113. Using the map below, label the following African Civilizations: **Axum, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Mali, Songhai, and City of Timbuktu**



114. What were the characteristics of the civilizations mentioned in question 113?

**Axum**

- Location relative to the Ethiopian Highlands and the Nile River
- Christian kingdom

**Zimbabwe**

- Location relative to the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers and the Indian Ocean coast
- City of “Great Zimbabwe” as capital of a prosperous empire

**West African kingdoms—Ghana, Mali, (Songhai)**

- Location of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai empires relative to Niger River and the Sahara
- Importance of gold and salt to trans- Saharan trade
- City of Timbuktu as center of trade and learning
- Roles of animism and Islam

115. Complete the following chart:

	<u>Mayan</u>	<u>Aztec</u>	<u>Incan</u>
<u>Location</u>			
<u>Famous City</u>			
<u>Government</u>			
<u>Economy</u>			
<u>Religion</u>			
<u>Achievements</u>			

#### **Mayan civilization**

- Located in the Mexican and Central American rain forests
- Represented by Chichén Itzá
- Groups of city-states ruled by kings
- Economy based on agriculture and trade
- Polytheistic religion: Pyramids

#### **Aztec civilization**

- Located in arid valley in central Mexico
- Represented by Tenochtitlan
- Ruled by an emperor
- Economy based on agriculture and tribute from conquered peoples
- Polytheistic religion: Pyramids, rituals

#### **Incan civilization**

- Located in the Andes Mountains of South America
- Represented by Machu Picchu
- Ruled by an emperor
- Economy based on high-altitude agriculture
- Polytheistic religion
- Road system

#### **Achievements of Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations**

- Calendars
- Mathematics
- Writing and other record-keeping systems

116. Label the civilizations in questions 115 on the map below:

