

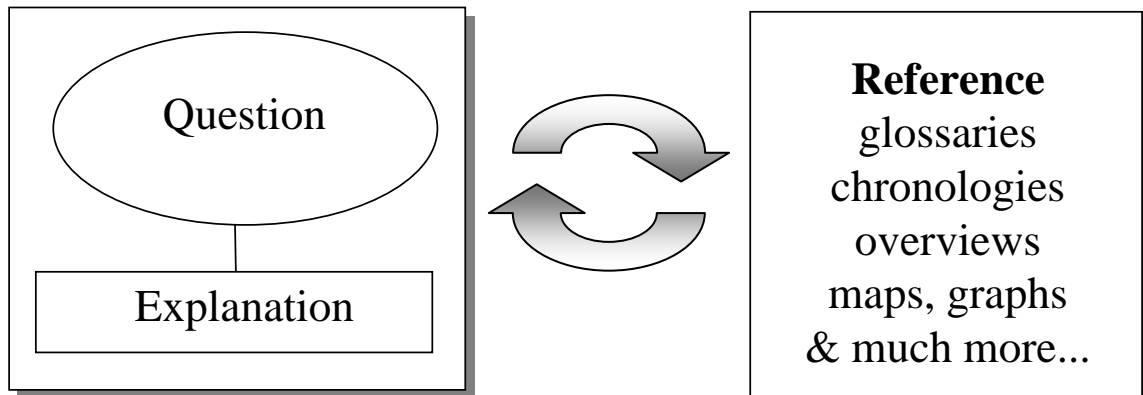
# WorldView® Social Studies

## Curriculum Guide

### World History I The Growth of Early Civilizations

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Activities



Assessment

# World History I

## The Growth of Early Civilizations

### Curriculum Guide

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# World History I

## The Growth of Early Civilizations

**Grade Level:** *Junior/Senior High School*

More than 130 hours of instruction with assessment, writing activities, and projects to develop critical-thinking skills.

### Contents

Beginning with the Neolithic period, continuing through the early civilizations of the Middle East, China, India, Latin America, and Europe, this interactive study guide provides easy-to-use, comprehensive, chronological coverage of world history.

- 13 chapters
- 570+ study questions with explanations
- 745+ glossary terms with definitions
- Time Line and five annotated chronologies
- Outlining activities with sample essays
- Colorful maps (both historical and political), graphs, charts, tables, and art images
- Source documents, each with an introduction and document-based questions
- Biographies
- Projects

### Scope and Sequence

*World History I: The Growth of Early Civilizations* is organized into 13 chapters.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### ***Chapter 1: The Beginning of Civilization***

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

Document: Ancient Egypt and Kush

Art: England – Stonehenge

Map: Early Civilizations

Essay: Path to Civilization

Project: Understanding History

\*\*\*\*\*

#### ***Chapter 2: Middle Eastern Civilizations***

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

Documents: Code of Hammurabi; Epic of Gilgamesh

Art: Egypt – Pyramids; Egyptian Temple; Egypt – Hieroglyphics; Middle East – Architecture

Essay: Freshwater Shapes the Middle East

Project: Timeline: The Origins of Major Civilizations

\*\*\*\*\*

### ***Chapter 3: Ancient India***

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

Documents: The Laws of Manu; First Sermon of Buddha

Art: South Asia – Geology; Southeast Asia – Rice Cultivation; South Asia – Ancient City; South Asia – Buddhist Temple

Map: Spread of Buddhism

Essay: The Struggle for India

Projects: Timeline: The Origins of Major Civilizations; Timeline: The Development of Major Religions

\*\*\*\*\*

### ***Chapter 4: The Foundation of Chinese Culture and History***

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, chronology questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

Document: Analects of Confucius

Art: China – Statues; China – Great Wall

Map: Silk Road

Essays: How Geography Affects China; Chinese Ethics and Religions

Projects: Timeline: The Origins of Major Civilizations; Timeline: The Development of Major Religions

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### ***Chapter 5: The Triumph of Greek Civilization***

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, chronology questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

Document: Early Greek Historians

Art: Greece – Parthenon

Graph/Chart: Timeline of History

Map: Greek Empire

Essay: The Impact of the Ancient Greeks

\*\*\*\*\*

**Chapter 6: The Rise and Fall of Rome**

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, chronology questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

- Document: Twelve Tables of Rome
- Art: Rome – Colosseum
- Graph/Chart: Economies Compared
- Map: Roman Empire
- Essay: The Later Days of the Roman Empire
- Project: Timeline: Greece and Rome

\*\*\*\*\*

**Chapter 7: Byzantine Empire**

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, chronology questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

- Document: Justinian Code
- Art: Middle East – Church
- Map: Spread of Christianity
- Essay: The Byzantine Empire
- Project: Timeline: The Development of Major Religions

\*\*\*\*\*

**Chapter 8: Russia before the Romanovs**

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, chronology questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

- Art: Russia – Lake Baikal
- Essay: The Emergence of Russia

\*\*\*\*\*

**Chapter 9: Tang Dynasty: China’s Golden Age**

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

- Essay: Early Chinese Innovations

\*\*\*\*\*

**Chapter 10: The Rise and Spread of Islam**

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, chronology questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

- Documents: The Koran; Work of Omar Khayyam
- Art: Middle East – Western Wall and Mosque

Map: Spread of Islam

Essays: The Spread of Islam; Religions of the Middle East

Projects: Building and Using Models; Timeline: The Development of Major Religions

\*\*\*\*\*

### ***Chapter 11: Europe after the Fall of Rome***

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, chronology questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

Graph/Chart: Land Ownership by Women in Medieval Europe

Map: Land Forms of Europe

Essay: Living in Medieval Europe

\*\*\*\*\*

### ***Chapter 12: Latin American Civilizations***

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, chronology questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

Art: Latin America – Geology; Central America – Mayan Pyramid; Latin America – Art; South America – Inca City

Maps: Latin America Climate; Central American Cultures

Essay: The Influence of Geography in Latin America

\*\*\*\*\*

### ***Chapter 13: African Civilizations***

Overview, factual questions, conceptual questions, map/graph questions, glossary, and notable people

Additional material related to the chapter:

Document: Ancient West African Kingdoms

Art: Africa – Great Rift Valley

Graph/Chart: Timeline of African Kingdoms

Maps: Africa Climate; Africa’s Major Rivers; African Civilizations

Essays: The Influence of Geography in Africa; Early African Kingdoms

Projects: Additional Projects

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# Components

## Overviews

1. The Beginning of Civilization
  - a. Early Human Evolution
  - b. The Emergence and Spread of Modern Humans
  - c. The Neolithic Period
  
2. Middle Eastern Civilizations
  - a. Geographic Setting
  - b. First Civilizations
  - c. The Sumerian Civilization
  - d. The Early Egyptian Civilization
  - e. New Kingdoms
  - f. Religious and Cultural Developments in the Levant
  - g. The Decline of Mesopotamia and Egypt
  
3. Ancient India
  - a. The Geographic Setting
  - b. The Indus Valley Civilization
  - c. The Aryan Migration
  - d. Hinduism
  - e. Buddhism
  - f. The Maurya Dynasty
  - g. The Gupta Dynasty
  - h. The Spread of Hinduism
  
4. The Foundation of Chinese Culture and History
  - a. Geographic Overview
  - b. Agriculture
  - c. Animal Husbandry
  - d. Resources
  - e. Geographical Influences on Chinese Society
  - f. Prehistoric China
  - g. China's Early Dynasties: An Historical Overview
  - h. The Silk Road
  - i. The Emperor System and the Mandate of Heaven
  - j. China's Cultural Foundations
  - k. The Origins and Development of Confucianism
  - l. The Five Relationships of Confucianism
  - m. Daoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism in Chinese Culture
  - n. Confucianism and Legalism in Chinese Government
  - o. Family and the Confucian Ideal in China

p. Chinese Language

5. The Triumph of Greek Civilization

- a. Our Heritage from Ancient Greece
- b. Geography
- c. Early Greek Civilization (3000-1200 B.C.)
- d. The Greek Dark Age (1200-800 B.C.)
- e. Government in Classical Greece (800-400 B.C.)
- f. Greek Trade and Colonization (800-600 B.C.)
- g. Sparta
- h. Athens
- i. The Persian Wars
- j. The Peloponnesian Wars
- k. Philip II of Macedon
- l. Alexander the Great
- m. Hellenistic Age
- n. Architecture and Art
- o. Drama
- p. Philosophy
- q. Science and Technology
- r. Greek Society

6. The Rise and Fall of Rome

- a. Our Heritage from Ancient Rome
- b. The Early Roman Republic
- c. From Republic to Empire
- d. The Pax Romana
- e. Christianity Develops in the Roman Empire
- f. Persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire
- g. Christianity Gains Acceptance in the Roman Empire
- h. The Decline of the Roman Empire

7. Byzantine Empire

- a. The Origins of the Byzantine Empire
- b. The Emperor Justinian
- c. Muslim Attacks on the Byzantine Empire
- d. Religious Controversy
- e. The Fall of the Byzantine Empire

8. Russia before the Romanovs

- a. Introduction
- b. Viking States
- c. Invasion and Rule by the Mongols
- d. Reign of Ivan the Great



- e. Reign of Ivan the Terrible
- f. The Romanovs

## 9. Tang Dynasty: China's Golden Age

- a. The Chinese Civil Service Examination System
- b. The Tang Dynasty: China's Golden Age
- c. Chinese Brush Painting and Calligraphy
- d. The Chinese Tea Ceremony and Cultural Diffusion
- e. Decline of the Tang

## 10. The Rise and Spread of Islam

- a. The Arabian Peninsula
- b. The Founding of Islam
- c. Islam as a Religion and a Culture
- d. The Spread of Islam in the Middle East
- e. Rise and Fall of the Abbasid Dynasty
- f. The People under Islam
- g. Spread of Islam Beyond the Middle East

## 11. Europe after the Fall of Rome

- a. The Germanic Kingdoms
- b. The Reign of Charlemagne
- c. Life Changes during the Middle Ages
- d. Feudalism
- e. Manorialism
- f. Social Structure
- g. The Medieval Catholic Church
- h. Medieval Learning and Culture
- i. Jews in Medieval Europe
- j. The Crusades
- k. Christian and Muslim View Points
- l. Rise of Trade and Towns

## 12. Latin American Civilizations

- a. Geography
- b. Mountains
- c. Rivers and Rain Forests
- d. Climate
- e. Latin American Civilizations
- f. Mesoamerica
- g. Mayas: Society, Economy, and Politics
- h. Mayas: Religion, Culture, and Technology
- i. Toltecs
- j. Aztecs: Society, Economy, and Politics

- k. Aztecs: Religion, Culture, and Technology
- l. Pre-Inca Societies
- m. Incas: Society, Economy, and Politics
- n. Incas: Religion, Culture, and Technology

### 13. African Civilizations

- a. Topography and Climate
- b. The People and Cultures of Early Africa
- c. Prehistory and Ancient Times
- d. African Kingdoms

## Study Questions

Complete coverage of the curriculum is provided by over 570 study questions with explanations indicating the correct answer and providing additional information.

## Essays

A **writing activities section** teaches essay outlining and writing skills. These activities include sample essays on the following topics:

1. Path to Civilization
2. Freshwater Shapes the Middle East
3. Religions of the Middle East
4. The Struggle for India
5. How Geography Affects China
6. Chinese Ethics and Religions
7. The Impact of the Ancient Greeks
8. The Later Days of the Roman Empire
9. The Byzantine Empire
10. Early Chinese Innovations
11. The Spread of Islam
12. Living in Medieval Europe
13. The Influence of Geography in Latin America
14. The Influence of Geography in Africa
15. Early African Kingdoms
16. The Emergence of Russia

## Maps

The maps were specifically designed for junior and senior high school students. Each has an introduction and image-based questions.

### I. Reference maps:

1. Latin America Climate

2. Africa Climate
3. Africa's Major Rivers
4. Land Forms of Europe
5. Early Civilizations
6. African Civilizations
7. Central American Cultures
8. Greek Empire
9. Roman Empire
10. Spread of Buddhism
11. Spread of Christianity
12. Spread of Islam
13. Silk Road

II. Maps that go along with study questions:

1. Early Civilizations
2. Physical Map of the Middle East
3. Physical and Political Map of China
4. The World of Ancient Greece
5. Physical Map of Europe
6. Europe
7. Countries of Latin America
8. Climate Map of Latin America
9. Countries of Africa
10. Climate Map of Africa

## Graphs/Charts

Interpreting graphs and charts is an important skill. *World History I* contains reference **line graphs**, **bar graphs**, and **charts**. Each has an introduction and image-based questions.

I. Reference graphs:

1. Timeline of African Kingdoms
2. Timeline of History
3. Economies Compared
4. Land Ownership by Women in Medieval Europe

## Chronology

The chronology summarizes important events, and develops the students' sense of time. There are five chronologies.

1. Growth of Early Civilizations
2. Europe from Greece to Early Medieval Times
3. Byzantine Empire and Early Russia
4. The Rise and Spread of Islam

## 5. Latin American Civilizations

### Documents

Included are original text selected from historic documents, along with introductions and document-based questions.

1. The Laws of Manu
2. Analects of Confucius
3. First Sermon of Buddha
4. Ancient Egypt and Kush
5. Ancient West African Kingdoms
6. Code of Hammurabi
7. Epic of Gilgamesh
8. Early Greek Historians
9. Justinian Code
10. Twelve Tables of Rome
11. The Koran
12. Work of Omar Khayyam

### Glossary

Each chapter comes with a **glossary of terms** with definitions written especially for junior and senior high school social studies students. There are over 745 glossary entries.

### Art

The art gallery contains several important works of art, as well as other images representing the time period. Each has an introduction and image-based questions.

1. Africa – Great Rift Valley
2. Latin America – Geology
3. South Asia – Geology
4. Russia – Lake Baikal
5. Southeast Asia – Rice Cultivation
6. England – Stonehenge
7. China – Statues
8. China – Great Wall
9. Egypt – Pyramids
10. Egyptian Temple
11. Egypt – Hieroglyphics
12. Middle East – Western Wall and Mosque
13. Middle East – Architecture
14. Middle East – Church
15. Greece – Parthenon
16. Rome – Colosseum

17. Central America – Mayan Pyramid
18. Latin America – Art
19. South America – Inca City
20. South Asia – Ancient City
21. South Asia – Buddhist Temple

## Notable People

*World History I: The Growth of Early Civilizations* provides biographical sketches of over 75 notable people, organized alphabetically.

## Projects

Projects teach map skills, research, and problem solving. Many of the projects include an introduction, and instructions on how to complete the project. The skills the particular projects address are listed below each title.

1. Understanding History
  - a. Identify ways archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, and geographers analyze limited evidence
2. Building and Using Models
  - a. Create thematic models representing various aspects of world history
  - b. Pose and answer questions about geographic distributions and patterns in world history shown on models
3. Timeline: The Origins of Major Civilizations
  - a. Apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods
  - b. Analyze information by sequencing
4. Timeline: Greece and Rome
  - a. Apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods
  - b. Analyze information by sequencing
5. Timeline: The Development of Major Religions
  - a. Apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods
  - b. Analyze information by sequencing
6. Additional Projects
  - a. (the Additional Projects teach various skills)

# Samples

## Sample Question with Explanation Indicating the Correct Answer and Providing Additional Information:

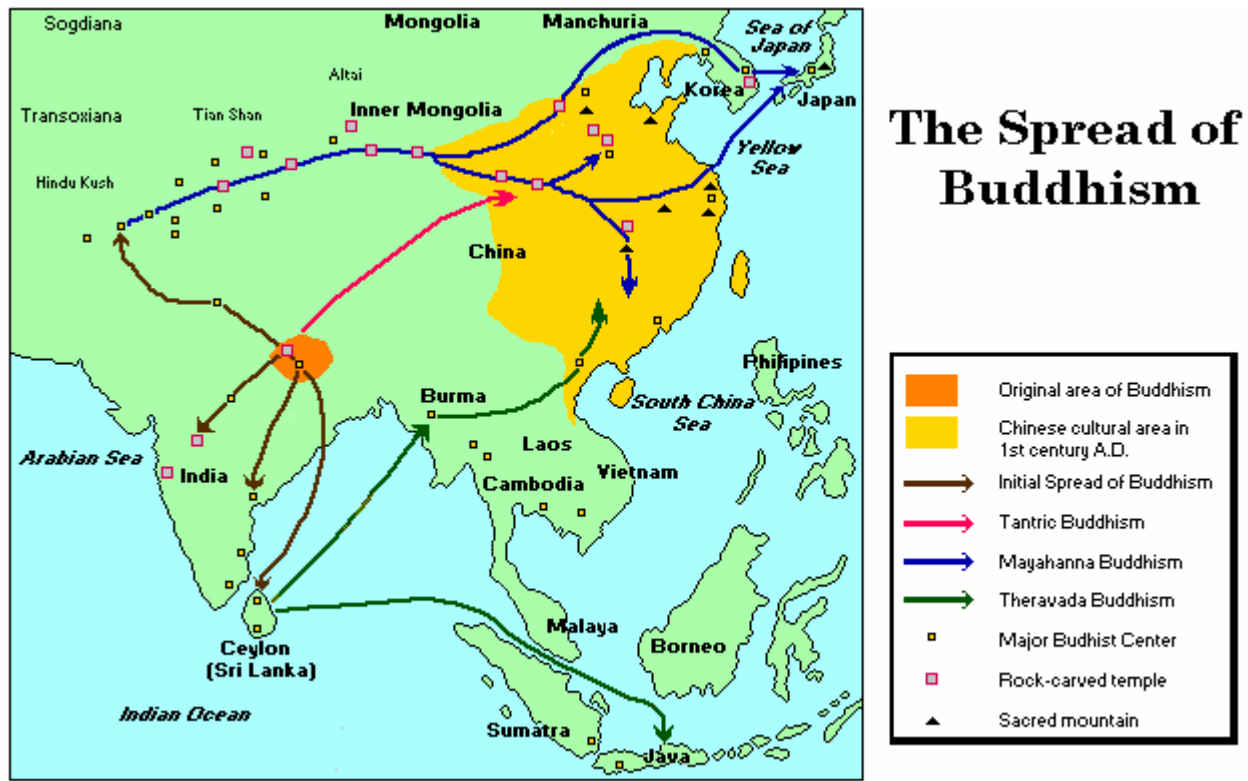
Which of the following statements most accurately describes the ancient Greek religion as described in the Homeric epics?

- a. Many male and female deities displayed the same emotions and characteristics as did human beings.
- b. Written holy scripture was interpreted by a highly organized clergy.
- c. Monotheism began to emerge with the belief that Zeus was the only true god.
- d. Since female deities were more important, the religion had a greater appeal to women.

Answer: a  
 INFORMATION

The Homeric epics portrayed the many gods and goddesses worshipped by the ancient Greeks as having many of the same emotions and characteristics as human beings. The Homeric deities loved, hated, feasted, and intrigued against their enemies. Most of the central figures of the Homeric epics were male warriors, and qualities emphasized in the epics were courage in battle and individual skill in combat.

## Sample Historical Map, Explanation, Questions:



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## EXPLANATION AND QUESTIONS

Siddhartha Gautama, also known as the Buddha ("the Enlightened One"), founded Buddhism in northern India in the 6th century B.C. He rejected Hinduism's caste system and multiple deities. He taught that anyone, regardless of caste, could attain Nirvana (perpetual state of bliss) by following the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path. The Four Noble Truths are:

1. Life is full of pain and suffering.
2. Worldly desires, including the yearning for material objects, are the cause of suffering.
3. A person ends suffering by rejecting worldly desires.
4. A person can overcome worldly desires by following the Eightfold Path.

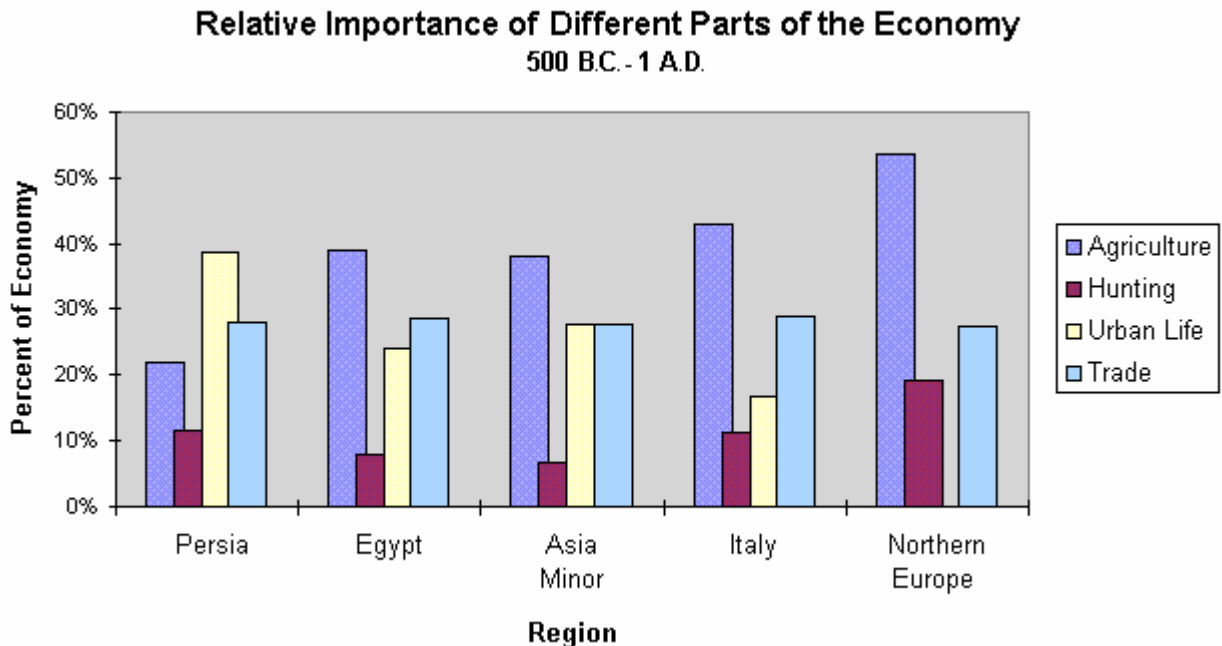
The Eightfold Path consists of right views, right intentions, right speech, right action, right occupation, right effort, right concentration, and right meditation. Achieving Nirvana, however, may take many lifetimes. After Gautama's death, his many disciples recorded his teachings and deified him as the Buddha.

Buddhism spread rapidly throughout India and other parts of Asia. Buddhism reached China in the 1st century A.D., but was not practiced widely until the 4th century. Korean monks brought Buddhism to Japan in the 6th century. Buddhism also became the dominant religion in present-day Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia. The Buddhist presence in India, however, all but disappeared by the 12th century.

Using the map and your knowledge of World history, answer the following questions:

1. In which country did Buddhism originate?
2. Which sect(s) of Buddhism spread to China, Korea, and Japan?

## Sample Graph, Explanation, and Questions:



## EXPLANATION AND QUESTIONS

Between 500 B.C. and 1 A.D. Persia, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Italy developed advanced civilizations, whereas much of Northern Europe was still in the Neolithic Era. The bar graph shows the relative importance of different parts of the economy in the five regions. Geography played an important role in economic development.

The Persian Empire in the five centuries before the Christian era was one of the largest and most powerful in the Middle East. Its big cities prospered as centers of trade and handicrafts. Persia relied less on agriculture because much of its land was too dry and mountainous for farming. Egypt was among the oldest civilizations in the world. Agriculture was crucial to its economy. With fertile land on both sides of the Nile River made productive by intensive irrigation, Egypt was the granary of the Middle East. Egypt traded its surplus of grain for goods from other cultures.

Asia Minor, the land that now is Turkey jutting westward from Southwest Asia, had many different kingdoms and empires between 500 B.C. and 1 A.D. At various times in its history, Greeks, Persians, and Romans controlled it. Its central location in the Middle East is reflected by the percentage of the economy attributed to trade. With fertile plains, rivers, and adequate rainfall, Asia Minor also had productive agriculture. Italy underwent significant changes during the five centuries between 500 B.C. and 1 A.D. In 500 B.C., the peninsula was primarily agricultural with little urbanization – its southern part controlled by Greece. By 1 A.D., Rome was a large city that controlled an empire extending from Spain to Mesopotamia. However, much of the Italian peninsula continued to be small agricultural villages.

Northern Europe was populated by Germanic and Celtic tribes living in small agricultural communities. The people of heavily forested Northern Europe also continued to hunt. Hunting provided food in the winter and skins as trade goods, because the climate of Northern Europe is not suitable for farming during the winter months.

Using the bar graph and your knowledge of World history, answer the following questions:

1. Which region was the most urbanized?
2. Why was less than 10% of Egypt's economy derived from hunting?
3. What part of the economy of four of the regions is not shown for Northern Europe? Why isn't it?
4. Note the percentage of the economy derived from trade for all five regions. What conclusions can you draw?

### Sample Documents:

1. **The Laws of Manu** The laws of Manu are not laws in the sense that they were passed by a legislator or handed down as royal decrees by rulers. Manu was a semi-legendary Hindu lawgiver who compiled the rules between 200 B.C. and 200 A.D. in a Sanskrit text. The laws were probably derived from various ancient sources. They provide detailed rules, probably directed by Brahmin priests, to govern rituals and daily life. They seek to strengthen the dominant role of the Brahmins in Hindu society.
2. **The Analects of Confucius** The Chinese philosopher Confucius was born in the 6th century B.C. His ideas formed the basis of Confucianism, which served as the guiding philosophy for traditional China for over 2,000 years. Confucian principles stressed order in society and respect for elders.
3. **First Sermon of Buddha** Siddhartha Gautama came to be known as the Buddha, the Righteous One, by his followers. In the 6th century B.C. he introduced what was first regarded as a reform of



Hinduism, but later became a new religion – a religion that rejected many basic principles of Hinduism, such as the caste system, but retained others, such as the belief in reincarnation.

4. **Ancient Egypt and Kush** Dating from the 3rd millennium B.C. and the 8th century B.C., the documents help to illustrate the intimate but often-strained relationship between the Egyptian Empire and its neighbors further south on the African continent.
5. **Ancient West African Kingdoms** As in Europe, medieval Africa was an age of mighty kingdoms and vast trading empires. At varying times between 1000 A.D. and 1500 A.D., kingdoms like Songhai, Mali, and Ghana ruled huge expanses of West Africa and served as the source of much of the Mediterranean world's most coveted goods: ivory, gold, and slaves.
6. **Code of Hammurabi** Hammurabi, king of Babylonia, conquered the city-states of Sumer to create a large empire in Mesopotamia. He developed a law code around 1750 B.C. to assist in the administration of his kingdom. Hammurabi's code was not the first law code in human history, but it is the most complete code found in ancient Mesopotamia.
7. **Epic of Gilgamesh** Written more than 1,500 years before Homer was even born, these stories of the great King Gilgamesh predate even the great Egyptian Empire. In fact, these are among the oldest stories in human history, written in the cuneiform writing of the people credited with inventing writing, the Sumerians, who lived in what is now Iran and Iraq.
8. **Early Greek Historians** Born around 484 B.C. in a Greek city state that was part of the Persian Empire, Herodotus traveled widely throughout the Persian Empire, Greece, and Egypt. His travels and inquisitive mind led him to study the war between Greece and Persia (499-479 B.C.). This work, entitled "History," has earned him the title: "Father of History."
9. **Justinian Code** In the Byzantine Empire, Emperor Justinian (527-565) wanted the people to have knowledge of the emperor's power and of all laws. He wanted lawyers to understand the laws and be able to protect the citizens and defend the emperor. Justinian believed that God gave the emperor the right to create and interpret law. Justinian said that the emperor "must be the strong protector of law as well as the triumpher over vanquished enemies."
10. **Twelve Tables of Rome** Patricians agreed in c.450 B.C. that the laws of Rome would be codified. The laws were inscribed on twelve bronze tablets and posted in the marketplace where all could see. These laws, known as the Twelve Tables of Rome, became the basis for all later Roman law, and through it, one of the foundation stones of Western law today.
11. **The Koran** The Koran, or Qur'an, is the holy scripture of Islam. Muslims believe that the Koran is the word of Allah revealed to Muhammad at various times during his life. The Koran was recited until it was written down in 652 A.D., 20 years after Muhammad's death, by scholars in order to reconcile conflicting oral versions. The Koran is written in an old form of Arabic. Because it is the revealed word of Allah, it cannot be altered or translated into modern Arabic. Thus, literate Muslims are taught to read archaic as well as modern Arabic.
12. **Work of Omar Khayyam** Born in the end of the 10th century in Nishapur, Persia, now Iran, Omar Khayyam is perhaps the most famous Muslim poet. His most famous work, the Rubiyat or quatrains, has passed through 800 years of turbulence and strife no worse for wear.

### Sample Chronology Entries:

#### 509 B.C.

Traditional date for the founding of the Roman republic. The last Etruscan king, Tarquin the Proud, is expelled from Rome by a revolt. The republic is controlled by the patrician-dominated Senate that is the most important legislative body.

### 500-350 B.C.

A great flowering of cultural achievement in Hellas (Greece) occurs, especially in Athens. The development of Greek drama, comedy, historical writing, architecture, sculpture, painting, and philosophy occurs.

### 482-221 B.C. – Warring States period in China

This marks a period in Chinese history during which control of China was divided among several warring kingdoms, each battling to establish control over all of China. The period came to an end in 221 B.C. when the kingdom of Qin defeated the last remaining rival; in so doing, Qin rulers gained control over China Proper and established China's first dynasty.

### Sample Glossary Entries:

**legion:** a basic unit of the Roman army numbering between 3,000 and 6,000 men. It was usually combined with 300 to 700 cavalry.

**cultural diffusion:** the spread of beliefs, institutions, or skills of one society to another; usually spread by trade, migration, or conquest.

### Sample Art Gallery Image, Explanation, and Questions:

## Ancient Greek Architecture



The Parthenon, Athens, Greece

©Corel

### EXPLANATION AND QUESTIONS

The Parthenon, located on the Acropolis in Athens, was built between 448 B.C. and 432 B.C. during the Golden Age of Greece. The Acropolis is a collection of temples atop a hill dedicated to the gods of Ancient Greece. The Parthenon is the temple of Athena, the Goddess of Wisdom and the patron goddess of the city of Athens. Eight Doric columns at either end, and 17 on each side, form the outline of the building. Between the columns and the temple building is a portico (walkway). The main chamber housed a huge gold and ivory

statue of Athena, long since destroyed. Behind the main chamber was a smaller room used as a treasury. At both ends of the Parthenon the triangular pediment was filled with free-standing statues depicting events in Athena's life. Above the columns, a 525 foot-long continuous frieze of sculptures wrapped around the building.

The Parthenon is regarded as the supreme example of Greek architecture. Architects and artists study the Parthenon's graceful proportions, placement and design of columns, and heroic sculptures. The columns are tapered with a slight bulge in the middle to make them appear slender and parallel. They lean slightly inward to make the building more graceful.

The Parthenon was used as a church in the 6th century A.D. and as a mosque under the Turks. It remained relatively intact, with its roof in place, until 1687 when the explosives being stored there blew up during a Turkish bombardment. Many of the sculptures in the pediment and frieze sculptures that survived the explosion were acquired by museums in Europe in the 19th century. The government of Greece continues to negotiate for their return.

Using the image and your knowledge of World history, answer the following questions:

1. What do you see in the foreground of the image? What can you see beyond the row of columns at the front of the building? What public building in Washington, D.C. is modeled after the Parthenon?
2. What was the Parthenon used for? Who was it named after?
3. What design features of the Parthenon are studied by architects and artists? The columns are called the Doric order of columns because of the flared design at the top. What are the other two orders of columns from ancient times?

### Sample Notable People Entry:

**Charlemagne (c.742-814):** Otherwise known as Charles I or Charles the Great, he was king of the Franks from 768 to 814. Charlemagne expanded his empire to include northern Italy, the low countries, and Germany, where he forced the pagans to become Christians. He was crowned by the pope as emperor, the successor to the ancient Roman Empire. Charlemagne greatly improved the administration of his empire by sending agents responsible to him to all the provinces. At a time when learning was in decline, he encouraged education and scholarship.

### Sample Project – Timeline: The Origins of Major Civilizations

#### INTRODUCTION

History is a term that includes a massive amount of material. To make studying easier, the curriculum divides history into smaller, more understandable units. By dividing history into parts, however, sometimes we lose track of how they fit into the greater whole. One such example of this is the histories of the development of the major civilizations, which are often taught separately. A timeline can help to unify them.

Click:"Timeline" for information on how to create a timeline.

**PROJECT:** Develop a timeline that details the origins of civilization in the Indus, Nile, Tigris and Euphrates, and Yellow River (Huang He) river valleys.

1. Search the chronology "The Growth of Early Civilizations" for the above events. Once you have located an event, copy and paste the chronology entry into ReportWriter, in chronological order.
2. On a piece of paper, draw a timeline using the above dates and events. Remember that in a timeline events are presented in chronological order. Include a brief description of what happened at each significant date.

## Timelines

Timelines are an extremely helpful method of organizing information. Timelines allow you to place several events in chronological order, determine the sequence of events, and the amount of time that passed between events.

When constructing a timeline, there are a number of important points to remember. First, a timeline should be divided into equal units. For instance, if the timeline includes events that span 100 years, the timeline could be divided into sections of five or ten years. If the events span 2,000 years, the timeline could be divided into sections of 100 years. Second, timelines should be arranged in chronological order. Remember that the years marked B.C. (Before the Birth of Christ) occurred prior to those marked A.D. (Anno Domini – Latin for in the year of our Lord).

When drawing your timeline on paper, make sure that the timeline is divided clearly into equal units of time. On the timeline, label the important dates, and give a brief description of what happened on those dates.

When you are asked to determine the number of years between two events, one occurring B.C. and one occurring A.D., you must add the two numbers together to determine the total. For example, Pax Romana (Golden Age of Rome) lasted from 27 B.C. to 180 A.D. By adding 27 and 180, we determine that Rome's Golden Age lasted 207 years.

If, however, the dates are all B.C., or all A.D., then subtract the smaller number from the larger to determine the number of years between the two events. For example, the Communist Revolution in Russia occurred in 1917 and the fall of communism in Russia occurred in 1991. Thus the number of years in which the communists ruled Russia is  $1991 - 1917 = 74$  years. Note, that if the numerical date alone is given, A.D. is assumed.

In constructing a timeline, you may first wish to gather the relevant chronology entries together by cutting and pasting from the chronologies into ReportWriter, the word processor. Then, with the relevant chronology entries in front of you, draw your timeline on a piece of paper.

The chronological entries in this program are divided among several different chronologies. In gathering together the entries, you may need to switch from one chronology to another – or use the "Find" feature. The chronologies are organized around specific regions, cultures and civilizations, or time periods.

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 1

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 1: The Beginning of Civilization</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: Ancient Egypt and Kush		
Art: England – Stonehenge		
Map: Early Civilizations		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: Path to Civilization		
Essay: The Origin of Human Beings		
Essay: Life in the Old Stone Age		
Essay: Neanderthals and Homo sapiens		
<b>Skill Activities</b>		
Project: Understanding History		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, and Map/Graph Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 2

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Chapter 2: Middle Eastern Civilizations</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: Code of Hammurabi		
Document: Epic of Gilgamesh		
Art: Egypt – Pyramids		
Art: Egyptian Temple		
Art: Egypt – Hieroglyphics		
Art: Middle East – Architecture		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: Freshwater Shapes the Middle East		
Essay: Major Geographic Regions of the Middle East		
Essay: The Middle East: Location, location, location!		
Essay: The Influence of Navigational Waterways in the Middle East		
<b>Skill Activities</b>		
Project: Timeline: The Origins of Major Civilizations		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, and Map/Graph Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 3

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 3: Ancient India</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: The Laws of Manu		
Document: First Sermon of Buddha		
Art: South Asia – Geology		
Art: Southeast Asia – Rice Cultivation		
Art: South Asia – Ancient City		
Art: South Asia – Buddhist Temple		
Map: Spread of Buddhism		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: The Struggle for India		
Essay: Everyday Hinduism		
Essay: Hinduism and Buddhism		
Essay: The Golden Age of the Gupta Empire		
<b>Skill Activities</b>		
Project: Timeline: The Origins of Major Civilizations		
Project: Timeline: The Development of Major Religions		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual and Conceptual Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 4

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Chapter 4: The Foundation of Chinese Culture and History</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
Chronology Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: Analects of Confucius		
Art: China – Statues		
Art: China – Great Wall		
Map: Silk Road		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: How Geography Affects China		
Essay: Population Density in China		
Essay: The Influence of Chinese Rivers		
Essay: The Influence of Geography on Chinese Development		
Essay with Outlining Activity: Chinese Ethics and Religions		
Essay: The Changing Roles of Chinese Men and Women		
Essay: Cultural Diffusion and China		
<b>Skill Activities</b>		
Project: Timeline: The Origins of Major Civilizations		
Project: Timeline: The Development of Major Religions		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, Map/Graph, and Chronology Questions		



## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 5

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 5: The Triumph of Greek Civilization</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
Chronology Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: Early Greek Historians		
Art: Greece – Parthenon		
Graph/Chart: Timeline of History		
Map: Greek Empire		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: The Impact of the Ancient Greeks		
Essay: The Greeks and Cultural Diffusion		
Essay: Athens and Sparta		
Essay: Alexander the Great and the Middle East		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, Map/Graph, and Chronology Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 6

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 6: The Rise and Fall of Rome</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
Chronology Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: Twelve Tables of Rome		
Art: Rome – Colosseum		
Graph/Chart: Economies Compared		
Map: Roman Empire		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: The Later Days of the Roman Empire		
Essay: The Rise of the Roman Empire		
Essay: Julius Caesar		
Essay: The Contributions of Ancient Rome to Western Civilization		
<b>Skill Activities</b>		
Project: Timeline: Greece and Rome		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, Map/Graph, and Chronology Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 7

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 7: Byzantine Empire</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
Chronology Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: Justinian Code		
Art: Middle East – Church		
Map: Spread of Christianity		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: The Byzantine Empire		
Essay: The Rise of the Byzantine Empire		
Essay: The Schism in Christianity in 1054 A.D.: Causes and Consequences		
Essay: The Decline and Fall of the Byzantine Empire		
<b>Skill Activities</b>		
Project: Timeline: The Development of Major Religions		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, Map/Graph, and Chronology Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 8

Learner Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

	Grade	Date
<b>Chapter 8: Russia before the Romanovs</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
Chronology Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Art: Russia – Lake Baikal		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: The Emergence of Russia		
Essay: Influences on Early Russian Culture		
Essay: The Kievan State		
Essay: The Time of Troubles		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, Map/Graph, and Chronology Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 9

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 9: Tang Dynasty: China's Golden Age</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: Early Chinese Innovations		
Essay: Impact of Early Chinese Innovations		
Essay: Early Innovations		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual and Conceptual Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 10

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	Grade	Date
<b>Chapter 10: The Rise and Spread of Islam</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Chronology Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: The Koran		
Document: Work of Omar Khayyam		
Art: Middle East – Western Wall and Mosque		
Map: Spread of Islam		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: The Spread of Islam		
Essay: Muhammad and the Founding of Islam		
Essay: The Five Pillars of Islam		
Essay: Islamic Repercussions		
Essay with Outlining Activity: Religions of the Middle East		
Essay: Religions of the Middle East Compared to Buddhism		
Essay: Religions of the Middle East Compared to Hinduism		
Essay: Religions of the Middle East Compared to Confucianism		
<b>Skill Activities</b>		
Project: Building and Using Models		
Project: Timeline: The Development of Major Religions		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, and Chronology Questions		

## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 11

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 11: Europe after the Fall of Rome</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
Chronology Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Graph/Chart: Land Ownership by Women in Medieval Europe		
Map: Land Forms of Europe		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: Living in Medieval Europe		
Essay: European Feudalism		
Essay: The Roman Catholic Church in Medieval Europe		
Essay: The Crusades		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, Map/Graph, and Chronology Questions		

**WorldView World History I  
Assignment Sheet – Chapter 12**

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 12: Latin American Civilizations</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
Chronology Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Art: Latin America – Geology		
Art: Central America – Mayan Pyramid		
Art: Latin America – Art		
Art: South America – Inca City		
Map: Latin America Climate		
Map: Central American Cultures		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: The Influence of Geography in Latin America		
Essay: Latin American Geography: Blessings and Burdens		
Essay: Overcoming Natural Geographic Barriers in Latin America		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, Map/Graph, and Chronology Questions		



## WorldView World History I Assignment Sheet – Chapter 13

**Learner Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructor:** \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Chapter 13: African Civilizations</b>		
Overview – Reading Activity		
Glossary – Vocabulary Building		
Chronology – Sequencing Events		
Notable People		
<b>Study Questions</b>		
Factual Questions/Answers and Information		
Conceptual Questions/Answers and Information		
Map/Graph Questions/Answers and Information		
<b>Assignments</b>		
Document: Ancient West African Kingdoms		
Art: Africa – Great Rift Valley		
Graph/Chart: Timeline of African Kingdoms		
Map: Africa Climate		
Map: Africa’s Major Rivers		
Map: African Civilizations		
<b>Essay-Writing Assignments</b>		
Essay with Outlining Activity: The Influence of Geography in Africa		
Essay: Drought in Africa		
Essay: African Climate Zones and Their Impact		
Essay: The Effects of Topography on African History and Development		
Essay with Outlining Activity: Early African Kingdoms		
Essay: Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade		
Essay: Islam in Early African History		
Essay: The Songhai Empire		
<b>Resource Assignments</b>		
Project: Additional Projects		
<b>Practice Test</b>		
Factual, Conceptual, and Map/Graph Questions		