Name

Due Date ______ Teacher 24 4 0 Period

World Civilizations

Unit 1 Beginnings of Civilization (Chapters 1-2, Ch. 3 section 3/1.5 Weeks) Why Do I Have to Learn This?



Human societies have evolved from small clans and tribes of hunter-gathers to the complex global organizations we know today. The shift from hunting-gathering to settled agriculture created food surpluses; those surpluses allowed some people to leave food production and specialize in other technologies. In that process, every culture on earth has borrowed from and loaned to other cultures; thus, our modern world is a blend of influences which can be traced to earliest human pre-history. We are a global family, albeit a dysfunctional one.

What Upu Must Know by the End of This Unit:

- ✓ Using primary and secondary sources understand fossil evidence shows that the earliest humans originated in Africa and spread across the globe.
- \checkmark *The development of agriculture caused an increase in population and the growth of a settled way of life, and the effect was prosperous farming villages, food surpluses, and new technology led to the rise of civilizations.
- ✓ *The earliest civilization in Asia arose in Mesopotamia and organized city-states. The early civilizations in Egypt used mathematical knowledge and engineering skills to build magnificent monuments to honor dead rulers. The first Indian civilization built well-planned cities on the bank of the Indus River.
- ✓ The early rulers introduced ideas about government and society that shaped Chinese civilization. Trading societies extended the development of civilizations beyond the Fertile Crescent region.

The Skills Upu Will Use During This Unit:

- Understand historical context
- ✓ Identify cause and effect
- ✓ Get educated about a position and defend it
- ✓ Learn the difference between fact and opinion and how to analyze each
- ✓ Learn the differences between primary and secondary sources
- Understand how to use a textbook to locate and synthesize information.

Vocabulary:

1. Artifact (p.5) -

2. Culture (p.5) -

3. Paleolithic Age & Neolithic Age (p. 7) -

4. Neolithic/Agricultural Revolution (p.15) -



5. Domestication (p.16) -

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6. Civilization (p.20)			1 a Sila 1 a Sultana ang a Milinggan na ¹⁹⁹ 9-20 1
7. Cuneiform (p.20) -			
8. Bronze Age (p.21) -			
9. Ziggurat (p.23) -			
10. Fertile Crescent (p.29) -			
11. Mesopotamia (p.29) -			
12. City-state (p.31) -			
13. Polytheism (p.31) -			
14. Hammurabi (p.33) -			- ⁴
15. Pharaohs (p.37) -			
16. Hieroglyphics (p.40) -		-	
17. Papyrus (p.40) -			
18. Mandate of Heaven (p.54) -			
19. Dynastic cycle (p.54) -			
20. Feudalism (p.54) -	an a <u>1</u> 2 an		22 mart - and a martine a
21. Minoans (p. 72)-			
		2	

Name	Due Date	Teacher	Period
22. Phoenicians (p.73)-		್ ್ ಕಾರ್	n i ne an an an an Anne ^{n (19} 21). A
<i>Questions.</i> <i>Chapter 1</i> 23. What clues do bones and art	ifacts give about early people?	J.	3.75
24. In what ways was the inventi	on of tools a technological revol	lution?	
25. What advantages did domest	tication of animals offer Neolithi	ic people?	
26. How did the development of	agriculture lead to the establish	ment of villages?	
27. Why would an increase in po	pulation complicate social relati	onships?	
28. What role did irrigation syste	ems play in the development of o	civilizations?	
29. Why did a system of record k	ceeping develop in civilization?		
Chapter 2		a social and	ation (1994) op 15

Name	Due Date	Teacher	Period
31. Why did the Sumerians think	that ziggurats and sacrifices	s would keep the gods ha	appy? deal a second a
32. In what ways is Hammurabi's	Code like our laws today?		
33. How does an empire differ fr	om a city-state?		
34. How did the Egyptians organi	ize their lives around the Nil	e River?	
35. How did building the pyramic	ds show the power of the Eg	yptian pharaohs?	
36. What was the main differenc Mesopotamia?	e between the flooding of t	he Nile and that of the ri	ivers in
37. What evidence can you give t	that the Egyptians believed	in an afterlife?	
38. Was the geography of Mesor	ootamia or Egypt more like t	hat of the Indus Valley?	
39. How did China's environmen	tal challenges compare to th	nose of the Indus civilizat	tion?



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Secondary Source July 11, 2002

A Fossil Unearthed in Africa Pushes Back

Human Origins

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

French scientists digging in Central Africa have uncovered a skull, virtually complete and almost seven million years old, that belonged to an individual about the size of a chimpanzee. It is, they say, the earliest known member of the human family, by perhaps as much as a million years.

The discovery, described in today's issue of the journal Nature, is being hailed as the most important fossil discovery in decades. Surprised by the age, complexity and geography of the fossils, paleoanthropologists spoke of the find as a critical and perhaps revolutionary turning point in the study of human origins.

The scientists said it was too early to know whether the skull represented a species on a direct ancestral line to humans. In fact, the fossils - a cranium, two lower jaw fragments and several teeth - suggest an evolutionary complexity and diversity in human origins that seem to defy description by the simplified family trees of the past.

What is especially striking, and puzzling, is the skull's mixture of primitive and advanced characteristics. The braincase is apelike, but the face and teeth are more like those of a human. The cranial capacity is similar to that of living chimps.

The skull is of an age, scientists said, that it could be expected to provide telling evidence of life at the time the human and chimpanzee lineages diverged. Some of its characteristics suggest that the skull is closely related to the last *common* ancestor of humans and chimps and may yield an understanding of what those apelike creatures were like.

In the journal report, the discoverers called the skull "the oldest and most primitive known member of the hominid" family, close to the split of hominids and chimps. As such, they predicted, the find promised "to illuminate the earliest chapter in human evolutionary history."

At any rate, the specimen is sufficiently distinct from apes and other human precursors, or hominids, to be given a new genus and species name by the discovery team, headed by Dr. Michel Brunet of the University of Poitiers in France.

Its formal name is Sahelanthropus tchadensis, recognizing that all the specimens were found in the harsh desert region known as the Sahel in Central Africa south of the Sahara. More commonly, the hominid is being called Tournai, a name often given to children born close to the dry season.

"Tournai is arguably the most important fossil discovery in living memory, rivaling the discovery of the first 'ape man' 77 years ago - the find which effectively founded the modern science of paleoanthropology, " said Dr. Henry Gee, Nature's paleontology editor. "This is really an extraordinary find," said Dr. Ian Tattersall, an expert on fossil hominids at the American Museum of Natural History. "It broadens our perspective in two directions - in time and in geography."

The absence of volcanic ash layers at the fossil site prevented the discoverers from dating the specimens in absolute terms and with the usual scientific methods. But a comparison of other fossils found at the site with similar ones from well-dated sites in East Africa yielded an estimate of six million to seven million years for the Chad fossils.

"It's seven million years old, so the divergence between chimp and human must be even older than we thought before," Dr. Brunet said.

Molecular biological studies have indicated that the divergence occurred five million to seven or eight million years ago. Although the research is controversial, Orrorin tugenensis, a specimen reported in Kenya two years ago, had until now claimed the title of earliest hominid, at about six million years. An Ardipithecus ramidus, which lived about 5.8 million years ago in Ethiopia, was a close competitor. So the Chad discovery opens a window on a fateful period in evolutionary history about which the fossil record has been so sparse that the remains could fit in a shoebox. Also, none of the other early specimens include almost complete skulls, which are considered more revealing of a fossil species' place in the hominid family. Tournai is about three million years older than the next-oldest hominid skull.

The discovery site, in the Djurab Desert in Chad, is more than 1,500 miles west of the more familiar fossil beds of East Africa, in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania.

As Dr. Daniel E. Lieberman, a Harvard paleontologist, said: "We've been looking exclusively in East Africa and South Africa and basing our evolutionary tree on what we find there. Brunet has reminded us that we must find out what was going on in Central Africa and West Africa, and that's going to be harder to do because of more difficult environmental conditions."

In studying the skull, Dr. Lieberman recognized a third reason, besides the specimen's age and location, for scientists to be excited and challenged by the discovery. That is the skull's mosaic of primitive and advanced characteristics.

"You expect something that age to be very chimplike," Dr. Lieberman said. "But this one's face is the face essentially of a Homo habilis, at two million years ago, and yet this face is almost seven million years old."

This is all the more puzzling because Australopithecus afarensis, the Lucy species that lived 3.2 million years ago, has a decidedly chimp like face. What's happening? Reversing evolutionary patterns and trends, Dr. Lieberman said, is "extremely rare, if not impossible." Several scientists said the discovery thus seemed to undermine the simplest linear models of hominid evolution. If the earliest hominids like Tournai were directly ancestral to australopithecines like Lucy, Dr. Lieberman pointed out, there would have had to have been two reversals to reach the advanced characteristics of the Homo lineage.

Otherwise, he added, Tournai is ancestral to some other hominids that then gave rise to the Homo species, in which case australopithecines are a side branch outside the human ancestral line.

In an appraisal accompanying the journal report, Dr. Bernard Wood, a paleoanthropologist at George Washington University, favored a "bushy" model of hominid evolution over a simple linear model. The many branches reflect evolutionary diversity in response to new or changed circumstances.

So Dr. Wood said the bushy, or untidy, model "would predict that at six to seven million years ago we are likely to find evidence of creatures with hitherto unknown combinations of hominid, chimp and even more novel features."

Dr. Wood further predicted that Tournai was "just the tip of an iceberg of taxonomic diversity during hominid evolution five to seven million years ago."

One important question is whether the newfound fossil species stood upright and regularly walked on two legs, which has been a defining aspect of hominid behavior. The discovery team has yet to find any skeletal bones associated with Tournai.

Dr. Brunet, the team leader, said the position where the spine entered the head "doesn't prove that he is bipedal, but it shows he could be."

Primary Source Selection: Code of Hammurabi

If a judge try a case, reach a decision, and present his judgment in writing; if later error shall appear in his decision, and it be through his own fault, then he shall pay twelve times the fine set by him in the case, and he shall be publicly removed from the judge's bench, and never again shall he sit there to render judgment.

If any one owe a debt for a loan, and a storm prostrates the grain, or the harvest fail, or the grain does not grow for lack of water; in that year he need not give his creditor any grain, he washes his debt-tablet in water and pays no rent for this year.

If any one be too lazy to keep his dam in proper condition, and does not so keep it; if then the dam break and all the fields be flooded, then shall he in whose dam the break occurred be sold for money, and the money shall replace the corn which he has caused to be ruined.

If any one give another silver, gold, or anything else to keep, he shall show everything to some witness, draw up a contract, and then hand it over for safe keeping.

If any one place his property with another for safe keeping, and there, either through thieves or robbers, his property and the property of the other man be lost, the owner of the house, through whose neglect the loss took place, shall compensate the owner for all that was given to him in charge. But the owner of the house shall try to follow up and recover his property, and take it away from the thief.

If a man wish to put his son out of his house, and declare before the judge: "I want to put my son out," then the judge shall examine into his reasons. If the son be guilty of no great fault, for which he can be rightfully put out, the father shall not put him out.

If a man take a wife, and she be seized by disease, if he then desire to take a second wife he shall not put away his wife, who has been attacked by disease, but he shall keep her in the house which he has built and support her so long as she lives.

If a builder build a house for some one, even though he has not yet completed it; if then the walls seem toppling, the builder must make the walls solid from his own means.

If a builder build a house for some one, and does not construct it properly, and the house which he built fall in and kill its owner, then that builder shall be put to death.

If a veterinary surgeon perform a serious operation on an ass or an ox, and cure it, the owner shall pay the surgeon one-sixth of a shekel as a fee.

If he perform a serious operation on an ass or ox, and kill it, he shall pay the owner one-fourth of its value.

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	Using the Prin	nary Source: Code of	Hammurabi please an	ower the following questions.
1.	What specific a society and the	actions did Hammura basic welfare of his s	abi take in his attempt subjects?	to provide for the good order of
2	. Mesopotanian households) soci judament?	society has been char iety. Does evidence in	racterized as a patrian . this collection of decisi	chal (dominated by male heads of ons tend to support or refute that
3	?. What does this Babylon? 	collection reveal abou	ut the worldview, basic	values, and ideals of Hammurabi's
4	After reading t	this primary source, w	oould you have liked to	live in ancient Mesopotamia?
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1-11 HIEROGLYPHIC CARTOUCHE

Hieroglyphics refers to the system of writing with pictures that the ancient Egyptians developed. The pictures represent recognizable objects. The Egyptians carved and painted hieroglyphics on stones and walls. For many years no one knew how to read these picture symbols. Then in recent times the mystery was solved and passages were translated.

The hieroglyphic alphabet contains many characters. Some represent sounds while others stand for entire words. The chart below shows a hieroglyphic alphabet with sounds similar to the English language. Look at each letter very carefully. Can you develop your name with the hieroglyphic alphabet? (Hieroglyphic alphabet courtesy of Steve Collins, Discoveries, Alexandria, VA.)

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JAR

K

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S

BOLT

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1-11 HIEROGLYPHIC CARTOUCHE (continued)

Cartouche is an ornamental frame, often oval or oblong in shape. A cartouche usually encloses a sovereign's name. In ancient Egypt every pharaoh and queen had their own personal cartouche that spelled out their name in hieroglyphic symbols. A royal cartouche was often surrounded by an oval border that showed three knots attached to the bottom. This symbol represented everything that the sun encircled or the pharaoh's power in the universe. (Cartouche courtesy of Steve Collins, Discoveries, Alexandria, VA.)

Use the hieroglyphic alphabet on the previous page to develop your name. You may work from the top of the paper down as illustrated or across the paper from left to right. After you have finished the hieroglyphics, develop a cartouche around your name. Use a variation of the royal border shown here or be creative and develop an original one.

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