To prepare for the unit test, you should be able to answer the questions below.

Locate the following places on the map using an atlas or maps in your chapter (easier if you Google these):

- Egypt
- Mesopotamia
- Persia
- India
- China
- Nile River
- Tigris River
- Euphrates River
- Indus River
- Ganges River
- Huanghe (Yellow) River
- Yangtze River
- Mediterranean Sea
- Indian Ocean

I've done C & L for you.
1. Where did early humans first evolve?

2. What was the greatest achievement of Paleolithic people?

3. Instead of B.C. (as in 300 B.C.) or A.D. (as in 2010 A.D.) your textbook uses what for B.C. and what for A.D.? Give both the abbreviation and the full meaning. You must know this for the AP exam.

   ![Division Between B.C. and A.D.](image)

   Division Between B.C. and A.D. Dates in many parts of the world are based on when it is believed Jesus was born. These dates are divided into B.C. and A.D. Sometimes B.C. is shown as B.C.E. — “Before the Common Era.” As time passes:
   - B.C. dates go from higher numbers (500 B.C.) to lower numbers (200 B.C.)
   - A.D. dates go from lower (100) to higher numbers (2008).

   In AP this is? (Numbers decrease as time passes)

   In AP this is? (Numbers increase as time passes)

4. What triggered the development of agriculture?

5. Why did farming initially develop in the Middle East?

6. What are the positive and negatives that go with sedentary (staying in one place – not moving around) agriculture?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3
7. Examine the map on p. 12 or the one above. The following food crops are VERY important. They’re high in carbs (energy) and easy to produce in large amounts.
   a. Where did maize (corn) come from?
   b. Where did rice originate?
   c. Where did wheat start? (North Africa is one place. What’s the other?)
   d. Where did potatoes come from?

8. How did agriculture spur specialization?

9. How did sedentary agriculture lead to societal changes?

10. In Central Asia, people resisted becoming farmers. Why did they do this and how did they make a living?

11. These nomads (people who move around) from Central Asia would play what role in world history? [This is VERY important to remember for your AP exam. It will come up again and again during the school year.]

12. Explain the significance of the shift to the Bronze Age.

13. Describe the achievements of the Sumerians.
14. What is significant about the Babylonians?

15. Summarize Egyptian civilization.

16. What has been the difficulty in studying Harappan civilization?

17. Describe the achievements of the early Huanghe (early Shang) civilization.

18. What common factor contributed to both India and Egypt’s river valley civilizations declining?

19. What legacy did the river valley civilizations impart for later ages?

20. Explain the significance of the Phoenicians.

21. What was the significance of the development of Jewish monotheism?

22. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANALYZE THE PICTURES ON THE NEXT PAGE TO ANSWER THE QUESTION AT THE BOTTOM.

An Inscribed Oracle Bone and Chinese Characters
(1600-1100 BCE)

The inscriptions on the oracle bones have become very important historical evidence in the study of early Chinese civilization. The oracle bones, known in Chinese as jia gu wen, are either tortoise shells (jia) or ox shoulder blades (gu) with scripted texts (wen). The first oracle bone was discovered in 1889 in An Yang County, the capital of the Shang Dynasty (1,600-1,100 B.C.E.), and so far nearly 100,000 pieces have been unearthed.

It is believed that the original function of the oracle bone scripts was for fortune telling. The scripted bones were thrown into fire, and the priests read the crack signs from the bones and told fortunes. The inscriptions on the oracle bones represent the earliest form of the Chinese written language. Unlike most of the languages in the world, the Chinese language has never evolved from its original pictographic and ideographic structure into alphabetic or syllabic form. It maintained its ancient flavor into contemporary times, due largely to China’s long period of cultural isolation. The chart shows the evolution of early Chinese writing from pictogram to ideogram and to phonogram.
This inscribed oracle bone above dates from the Shang Dynasty. The markings reflect the earliest known form of Chinese written language.

The pictures above are examples of cuneiform, the earliest type of writing known. It started in the Middle East/Mesopotamia about 1,500-2,000 years before Chinese writing began.

Compare cuneiform, the ancient Mesopotamian writing system, with China's oracle bone characters. What are the differences and similarities? Use the above text and pictures along with page 17 & 19 for more information on cuneiform to answer the question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


AP World History
Study Guide – Foundations of Civilization
Prologue and Chapter 1

Identify
Who? What? Where? When?

1. Ethnocentrism
2. Paleolithic Age
3. Pastoralism
4. Neolithic Revolution
5. Bronze Age
6. Slash and burn agriculture
7. Cuneiform
8. Mesopotamia
9. Ziggurats
10. City-states
11. Hammurabi
12. Ideographic
13. Mandate of Heaven
14. Monotheism