

Chapter 2

Lesson Reviews

Question

Answer

2. Use your graphic organizer to write a paragraph identifying people's roles in the upper, middle, and lower classes. What relationships existed among the classes?

2. The upper class consisted of the pharaoh, the nobles, and the priests. The middle class included merchants, artisans, and scribes. The lower class was peasant farmers and laborers. Peasants and laborers worked for members of the nobility and priests.

3. What was the significance of geography to Egypt's development?

3. The Nile River's annual floods created rich soil for farming. The river also supported trade and communication.

4. What characterizes the divisions in the first two major periods in Egypt's history?

4. The Old Kingdom was an age of prosperity and splendor. The pharaoh was considered a god-king and had absolute power. The Middle Kingdom was marked by stability, expansion, and trade, and pharaohs were less remote.

5. How was Egyptian society organized?

5. Egyptian society was organized like a pyramid. Most of the people were peasant farmers who worked the estates that the nobles managed, paid taxes, and provided labor and military service.

6. What were some of the cultural contributions of ancient Egyptians?

6. advances in mathematics, astronomy, architecture, and engineering; impressive, enduring monuments; a distinct style of art; an accurate 365-day calendar

1. Write a paragraph explaining how domesticating livestock allowed civilizations to spread.

2. Use the graphic organizer to compare and contrast two cultures of the eastern Mediterranean and their contributions to world history.

3. What was the influence of nomadic peoples on civilized societies?

Pastoral nomads carried goods and new technology, such as the use of bronze and iron, between civilizations. They also sometimes attacked civilized communities.

<p>4. What were the cultural and economic accomplishments of the Phoenicians?</p>	<p>The Phoenicians established a great trade empire. They also developed an alphabet that later became the basis for the Greek alphabet.</p>
<p>5. What were the lasting political and cultural influences of the Israelites?</p>	<p>The Israelites' lasting influence was their religion. They were monotheistic. Their founding principles, in the Torah, would play an important role in Christianity and Islam.</p>
<p>6. How did the Minoans interact with other ancient civilizations?</p>	<p>The Minoans interacted with other civilizations through trade. They traded finely crafted pottery, gold, and silver jewelry, and ivory figurines.</p>
<p>1. Write a paragraph that describes Sanskrit and identifies the culture that invented it.</p>	
<p>2. Use your graphic organizer to identify 4 important features of India's climate and geography.</p>	
<p>3. What role did geography play in the development of the Indian subcontinent?</p>	<p>The Indus and Ganges rivers form rich agricultural valleys that encouraged the development of ancient civilizations. The monsoon can create good conditions for agriculture but can also damage crops.</p>
<p>4. How advanced were the civilizations of the Indus Valley?</p>	<p>These civilizations were quite advanced. Archeologists have uncovered carefully planned cities that had systems for supplying fresh water and removing sewage and waste.</p>
<p>5. Why did India's culture change after 1500 BC?</p>	<p>Some speculate that natural disasters may have weakened the Indus valley civilization. Others emphasized the arrival of nomadic peoples from central Asia.</p>
<p>1. What was the Dao, and how did it affect the Zhou dynasty?</p>	<p>The Dao, or "Way" of Confucianism meant that a ruler should govern justly and effectively. The people had the right to oust and replace the ruler.</p>

<p>3. How did China's physical geography influence the location of its early civilizations?</p>	<p>China's geography encouraged the majority of its population to concentrate in the fertile river valleys. The mountains and deserts served to isolate its people.</p>
<p>4. What characterized China under the Shang dynasty?</p>	<p>China under the Shang dynasty was mostly a farming society ruled by an aristocracy. These early Chinese were also known for ancestor worship, consulting supernatural forces, and developing expertise in bronze casting</p>
<p>5. What contributed to the success and longevity of Zhou rule?</p>	<p>The Mandate of Heaven contributed to political stability both by granting the ruler immense authority and by sanctioning dynastic succession when regimes became weak.</p>
<p>1. What is obsidian, and how was it incorporated into Mesoamerican culture?</p>	<p>Obsidian is a natural, dark-colored glass created by lava. Mesoamerican cultures used obsidian to make tools and weapons.</p>
<p>3. What characterized the first Mesoamerican civilizations?</p>	<p>Olmec and Zapotec civilizations were based on farming and trade. They also built pyramids, carved stone heads, and created stone terraces.</p>
<p>4. Who inhabited early South America?</p>	<p>The Caral and Chavin peoples both inhabited early South America and built large complexes.</p>

