

Chapter 2

NOTES

Lesson 1

Classifying: Use the following graphic organizer to identify people's social roles in Egyptian society.

Upper: pharaoh, nobles, priests. Middle: merchants, artisans, scribes, tax collectors. Lower: farmers, laborers

RPC: What role did the Nile River play in the development of Egyptian civilization?

The river's annual floods created rich soil for farming. The river also provided a means of travel to unify the different areas of Egypt.

CT: What message might a massive white and gold structure in the desert convey about Khufu?

Khufu was very important, and his kingdom was prosperous. He ruled people who were highly skilled builders.

RPC: What was the pharaoh's role in the Old Kingdom?

People considered the pharaoh a god and parent to all people. He wielded absolute power.

RPC: How would the life of a member of Egypt's lower class have differed from the life of a member of the upper class?

A member of the lower class was likely to be a peasant farmer. A member of the upper class might be a priest or a noble who managed the government and an estate.

RPC: What were the different uses of hieroglyphic and hieratic script?

Hieroglyphic writing was complex and was used for important writing on temples and in tombs. Hieratic script was simpler and was used for daily transactions.

Section 2	
Organizing: Use the following graphic organizer to name a major contribution to the region made by each culture of the eastern Mediterranean.	Nomadic people: iron weapons and tools. Phoenicians: alphabet. Israelites: monotheism. Minoans: elaborate artifacts.
RPC: What activities characterized the pastoral nomads?	Pastoral nomads domesticated their animals and migrated. They carried products, such as new technology, between civilized centers, but sometimes they attacked those centers.
RPC: Where did the Phoenicians travel for trade?	They traveled to ports throughout the Mediterranean and into the Atlantic, venturing north to Britain and south to West Africa.
CT: How might a storage container indicate evidence of trade?	The container might be made from imported raw materials, or it might have been used to carry goods to other places.
RPC: What made the religion of Israel unique among the religions of western Asia and Egypt?	Judaism was monotheistic, unlike polytheistic religions that had many gods. It was based on a written text, which meant that God's word was accessible to anyone who could read.
RPC: What cultural artifacts did Minoans produce for trade with neighboring civilizations and for their own enjoyment?	Minoans made pottery, gold and silver jewelry, vases, and ivory figurines. They also constructed elaborate palaces for their kings, which included amenities such as drains for bathrooms.
Section 3: Listing: use the following graphic organizer to list features of India's climate and geography that played a role in its development.	Indus and Ganges rivers, the Himalaya, Indus Valley, monsoon.
RPC: Which regions in India are most affected by the monsoon? How does it affect them?	Monsoon rains affect India's west coast the most. These rains create fertile farming conditions, but they are also inconsistent, and subsequent winds and floods can damage crops.

Lesson 4	
Defining: Use the following graphic organizer to write definitions of key concepts for early Chinese culture.	Ancestor worship: Veneration of ancestors. Mandate of Heaven: the king received his authority from Heaven. Filial piety: The duty of family is to subordinate their desires to the male head.
RPC: What effect did China's mountains and deserts have on the development of its civilization?	China's mountains and deserts served as barriers to travel and contributed to China's isolation from other civilizations.
RPC: What effects did the early Chinese belief in the supernatural have on Chinese practices?	Priests consulted supernatural forces when advising rulers. Families honored their dead in order to ensure good fortune.
CT: What purpose did this Chinese script serve, and why might it have been cast in bronze?	It may have been cast in bronze because the emperor wanted his name and record to be preserved for centuries to come.
RPC: Identify 3 important accomplishments of the Zhou dynasty.	Irrigation, iron tools, growth of trade, a written language

Section 5	
Locating: Use the graphic organizer to provide the location and a notable characteristic of the following early American civilizations.	Olmec: coast of Mexico; carved enormous stone heads. Zapotec: central Mexico; built pyramids and houses; written language. Chavin: Peru and Ecuador; irrigation system; solar observatory.
RPC: What does the existence of the massive Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacan suggest about this civilization?	The massive pyramid that dominated the city indicates the importance of the sun to this agricultural society.
CT: This figure's facial tattoos and flute indicate he leads religious ceremonies. How might these items be connected to ceremonies?	Music is a way to put worshippers into a spiritual frame of mind; the tattoos may have let everyone know the figure was a priest.
RPC: What were some of the accomplishments of the Chavin people?	They built a large city and a solar observatory, developed a sophisticated system of irrigation, and made objects of gold and silver.

