CONTINENTS	North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica
OCEANS	Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern, and Arctic
ISLANDS & PENNINSULAS	A Body of land surrounded by water.  Positives- Protection, sea trade, and transportation  Negatives- Isolation and lack of cultural diffusion
MOUNTAINS & DESERTS	Positives- Protection from foreign invaders, terrace farming, and traditions Negatives- Lack of trade, isolation, and no cultural diffusion Examples: Himalayan Mountains, Gobi Desert,

	Cabana Nagant
NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION	Sahara Desert  The change from hunters- gatherers and nomadic ways (moving from place to place in search of food) to farming, domesticating animals and settling in one place.
RIVERS & RIVER VALLEYS	Positives- Transportation, trade, irrigation of crops, and cultural diffusion.  Negatives- Flooding and invaders  Examples: Tigris and  Euphrates Rivers  (Mesopotamia), Nile River  (Egypt), Haung He or Yellow  River (China)
FERTILE CRESCENT	The land between two waterways. When the rivers flood this land is filled with nutrient soil causing the crops to grow.  Examples- Tigris and Euphrates River (Mesopotamia)

NILE RIVER DELTA	Divide at the northern end of the Nile River with very rich soil
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	The process of transporting or moving water from rivers, lakes, etc. to farming fields to grow crops
ZIGGURATS	A building or place where people went to worship and make sacrifices for the Gods
CUNEIFORM	Wedged-shaped writing formed by pressing a pen-like instrument into clay
	Traditional name for Chinese

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civilization, so-called because the Chinese believed China was the center of the Earth

DYNASTY	A line of hereditary leaders in a country. Change of leaders from the same family (China)
MANDATE OF HEAVEN	According to Chinese tradition, the divine right to rule
FEUDALISM	A System of government in which local lords control their own lands but owe military service and other support to a greater lord

PHAROH	A ruler of ancient Egypt
DIRECT DEMOCRACY	System of government in which citizens participate directly rather than through elected representatives
CITY-STATES	A city with its own government and does not answer to a larger government
BABYLONS	People of the Capitol of Mesopotamia

MONOTHEISTEISM	The belief of one God
JUDAISM	Founder- Abraham  Beliefs- 1 God who is the creator of all things  Practices- Ten  Commandments  Text- Torah, Talmud
CHRISTIANITY	Founder- Jesus Beliefs-Jesus (son of god, messiah, savior), father, and holy spirit Practices- Ten Commandments Text- Bible
ISLAM	Founder- Muhammed Beliefs/ Practices- The Five Pillars of Islam Text- Quran

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FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM	<ol> <li>Confession of faith</li> <li>Prayer 5x/day facing</li> <li>Mecca</li> <li>Charity</li> <li>Fasting</li> <li>Pilgrimage</li> </ol>
POLYTHEISM	Belief system with more than one god
HINDUISM	A popular polytheistic belief system practiced mostly in Southeast Asia. Includes, reincarnation (rebirth of soul in a new body) all life is sacred, temples, caste system
REINCARNATION	Rebirth, a new soul in a new body

KARMA	Material actions resulting from the consequences of previous actions
DHARMA	Fulfilling ones duty in life
CASTE SYSTEM	Organization of village life (Hinduism) 1. Priests 2. Warriors 3. 3. Rulers 4. Skilled Traders and Merchants 5. Untouchables, Unskilled workers, Outcasts
CONFUCIANISM	Founder- Kong Fu Zi (Confucious)  Beliefs- Natural social order to society, Five Relationship Practices- Respect elders, human kindness, proper etiguette

	Text- The Analects
BUDDHISM	Founder- Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) Beliefs- Four Noble Truths & Wheel of Life Practices- Eightfold Path, Reincarnation Text- Tripitka
FIVE RELATIONSHIPS	1. Ruler to ruled 2. Father to son 3. Older brother to younger brother 4. husband to wife 5. Friend to friend
TAOISM	Founder- 200BC  Place- Han Dynasty in China  Belief- Harmony, balance,  ying-yang
ANIMISM	Founder- 1700 BC  Place- Shang Dynasty in China Belief- Showing respect of nature

GUPTA EMPIRE	Influence of Hinduism ideas, strong government, peace, achievements in arts and sciences
UNTOUCHABLES	A person removed from the Caste System (Hinduism). It is believed they have been caused by poor deeds in a previous life. Considered outcasts and harsh lives
BYZANTINIAN EMPIRE	Ruled by Justinian who created the Justinian Code
THEOCRACY	A government where the head of religion is also the political leader
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ATHENS	<ul> <li>Good education</li> <li>Democracy</li> <li>Arts and Sciences</li> <li>First Schools</li> <li>First Teachers</li> </ul>
SPARTA	<ul> <li>Two kings</li> <li>Fight a lot</li> <li>Dominate</li> <li>Young boys were trained to fight</li> <li>After war they isolated themselves</li> </ul>
SOCRATES, ARISTOTLE, & PLATO	Greek philosophers known for teaching, lecturing, and influencing government
ALEXANDER THE GREAT	A Greek ruler who conquered nearly all of ancient Rome

HELLINISTIC PERIOD	A period when Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian cultures blended
REPUBLIC	A government where officials are elected by people and serve in place of the people
PAX ROMANA	A 200 year period of peace under the ruler Augustus
TWELVE TABLES	Rome's written laws which included "men are equal under the law and the right to face their accuser

ROME	Law- All men are equal, right to face accuser, and the Twelve Tables  Arts & Architecture- Realistic statues, strong buildings with Greek columns  Engineering- Building aqueducts (above ground sewer system), roads, and bridges  Science & Medicine- Heliocentric (sun-centered) and medical text books
SILK ROAD	Ancient trade route that linked China to empire
ROMAN EMPIRE	Large Republic Empire based on Rome, Italy

HAN EMPIRE	A dynasty that ruled in China
CZAR	Ruler or leader