

Chapter 2

Fertile Crescent

Arch of farm land in SW Asia between the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean Sea

Mesopotamia

The land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

City-State

Political Unit, much as Independent

Dynasty

Series of Rulers in a single Family

Cultural Diffusion

New ideas spreading from one culture to another

Polytheism

Belief in many gods

Empire

People, nations, or independent states under control of one ruler

Hammurabi

Babylonian ruler, famous for his code of laws

Religion of Sumer

Polytheistic

Literature of Sumer

Invented first writing system

Sumerians writing system

Invented Arithmetic to build large structures

Sumer Inventions

Sail, Wheel & Plow, Arithmetic, and Geography

Describe the process scribes used to write cuneiform

They used sharpened reed to scratch into pieces of wet clay

Chapter 2 (cont)

Delta

Extends about 100 miles before the river enters the Mediterranean

Pharaoh

Egyptian god-king

Theocracy

Govt. based on religion

Mummification

Being preserved which involves embalming and drying the body to prevent it from decaying

Hieroglyphics

Earliest forms of writing

Papyrus

a new surface of writing that grew in the Delta Surface

What social classes made up Egyptian Society?

Farmer and Pharaohs

Nile flooding

Every July, recedes every October leaving

Govt. of Egypt

Theocracy/Pharaoh

Egyptians believed in __, the eternal life force

Ka

Subcontinent

landmass that includes, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh

Monsoon

Seasonal winds that dominate Indian climate

Harappan Civilization

Indus Valley Civilization

Ancient India Religion

Theocracy, Mother Goddess

Ancient India Economic Life

They conducted trade w/ people in the region

Chapter 2 (cont)

Ancient India Settlements/ Buildings

First settlements were built in 2500 BC

China Social Classes

Nobles, and Peasants

China writing system

each character stands for 1 symbol

China's Technological advances

Roads, and canals

China Religious beliefs

Spirits of Ancestors

Chapter 1

Seven large land masses also known as Continents.

North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, Antarctica

_____ is the line of latitude that divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere.

Equator

_____ is the line of longitude that divides the Eastern Hemisphere from the Western Hemisphere.

Prime Meridian

What does the Equator Measure?

Temperature

What does the Prime Meridian measure?

Time

The study of the Earth is called

_____.
geography

A representation of the Earth's rounded surface on a flat piece of paper is called a(n)

_____.
Map

Chapter 1 (cont)

One of the four compass points: north, south, east, and west:

_____.

Direction

A map feature that shows the four cardinal directions: _____.

Compass Rose

A person who studies the Earth:

_____.

Geographer

The size of an area on a map as compared with the area's actual size:

_____.

Distortion

The advantage of a globe is?

It is inexpensive

Latitude and longitude lines help geographers identify...

Absolute location.

The most accurate way to show the Earth's continents and bodies of water is with a...

Globe

Which theme would geographers use to study the consequences of peoples' actions?

Human Environment Interaction.

The disadvantage of a globe is that:

It is too big to fit into a pocket

On maps, what do geographers use to show regions?

a key.

Relative Location

What your location is near or relative to.

Map Key

Legend to read the map

Absolute Location

The exact location.

Chapter 1 (cont)

Countries

Smaller land-masses surrounded by formal political boundaries.

