

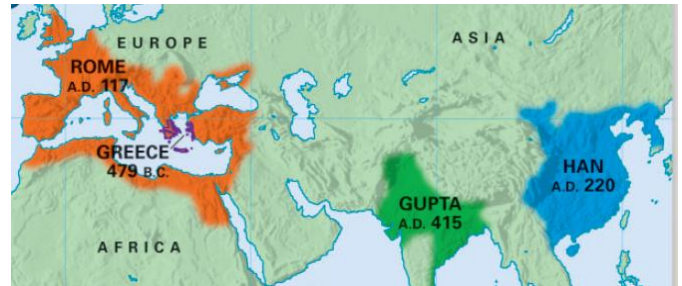
World History Periodization Transition Review

Periodization 1: FOUNDATIONS (5000 BC TO 600 AD)

Rise of Civilization (5000-1000 BC)

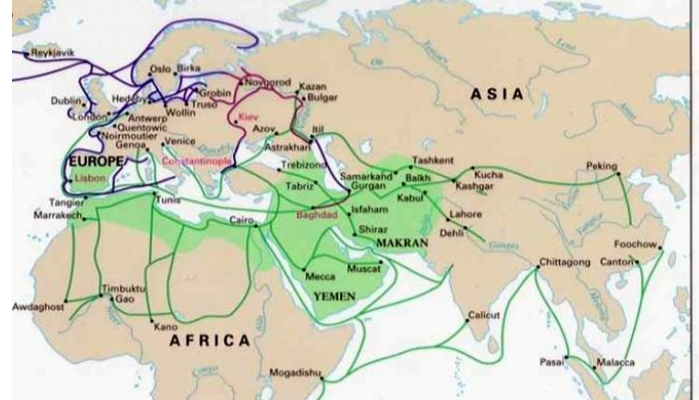
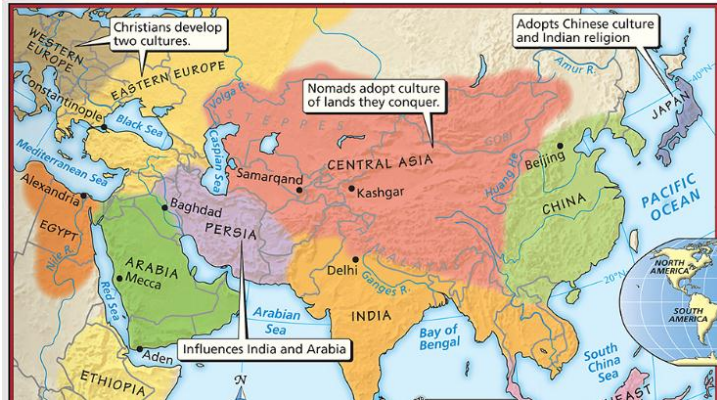


Classical Civilizations (1000BC-600 AD)



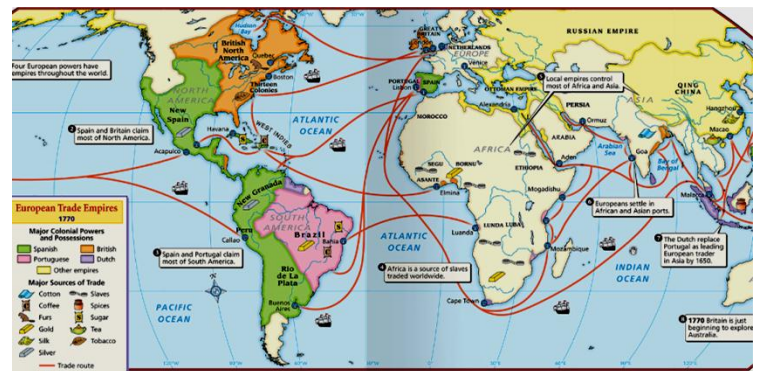
- Why did the early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, & China all begin along river valleys?
- Which early civilization do the following terms describe:
 - hieroglyphics? _____
 - Hammurabi's Code? _____
 - Hinduism & Buddhism? _____
 - Confucianism? _____
- Why are Greece, Rome, Han China, Gupta India considered "classical civilizations"?
- Which classical civilizations do the following terms describe:
 - democracy? _____ (b) Republic? _____
 - Roads, coins, tolerance? _____ (d) Pi & numerals? _____
 - Examination system? _____
 - Spread Hellenism? _____

Periodization 2: THE POST-CLASSICAL ERA (600 -1450)



- Which post-classical societies do the following terms describe:
- Five Pillars & caliph? _____
 - Mansa Musa & gold-salt trade? _____
 - law code & Eastern Orthodox Christianity? _____
 - Devil's Horsemen? _____
 - glyphic writing & calendar? _____
 - Compass, gunpowder, Zheng He? _____
 - feudalism & manorial system? _____

Periodization 3: Transition to the Modern World (1450-1750)



- Name 3 things that were "reborn" in the Renaissance?
- Which person do the following terms describe?
 - Renaissance Man? _____
 - Banking family? _____
 - Wrote *The Prince*? _____
 - Ninety-Five Theses*? _____
 - Predestination? _____
 - Printing press? _____
- Which person or idea do the following terms describe?
 - Navigation school in Portugal? _____
 - Discovered route around Africa? _____ (c) Circumnavigation? _____
 - Mother country makes colonies to make money? _____
 - Introduction of goods between America & Europe? _____ (f) Absolute monarch of France? _____
 - Modernized Russia? _____
 - Heliocentric theory? _____

Periodization Overview Matching:

Read each periodization description and match it to the correct periodization title.

1. PERIODIZATION 1:
FOUNDATIONS
(5,000 B.C. – 600 A.D.)

2. PERIODIZATION 2:
POST-CLASSICAL
ERA
(600 – 1450)

3. Periodization 3:
Transition to the
Modern Era (1450-
1750)

- A. A time when Western Europe emerged from the Middle Ages and experienced a "rebirth" in trade, cities, learning, & art. During this era, Europeans questioned many existing preconceptions such as ideas about religion, science, and government. This era marked the rise of the West, a time when Europeans began to spread their influence to parts of America and Asia
- B. A time after the discovery of farming when civilizations began to form along the fertile soils of river valleys. Over time, many river valley societies developed into advanced civilizations which then led to the rise of large empires. Finally, some societies developed such important cultural achievements that they became "classical" civilizations because their achievements influenced other societies and the modern world.
- C. A time when numerous societies became more connected to each other due to an increase in trade. New trade routes led to cultural diffusion, spread technology, and spread major world religions such as Islam, Buddhism, and Christianity (Catholic and Eastern Orthodox).

Periodization 4: THE EARLY MODERN ERA (1750–1914)

Examine each image and make a prediction about the era of transition to the early modern era from 1750 to 1914

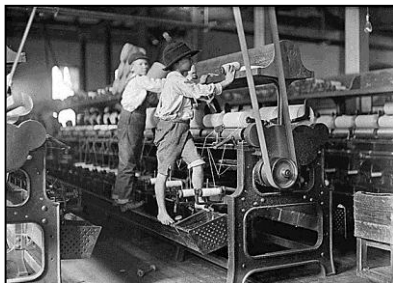
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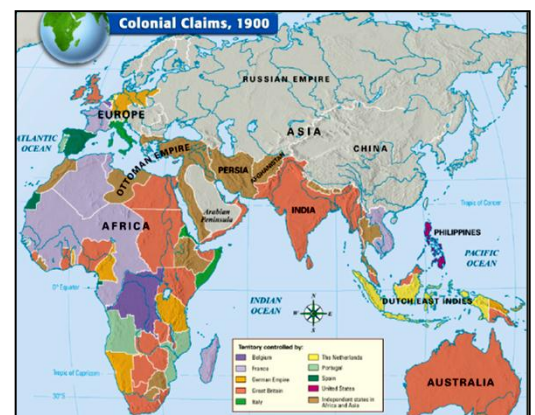
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3.



4.



Overview of the periodization: A time when revolutionary ideas about _____ led to political _____ & democracies in America & Europe. During this era, _____ & _____ technologies made Western Europe the _____ force in the world & weakened formerly powerful empires in _____. Industrial nations used imperialism to create _____ in Africa & Asia