4. moses  
   a. led hebrews out of slavery

5. ten commandments  
   a. delivered by moses  
   b. were the civil and religious laws  
   c. hebrews promised to keep his commandments and he promised to protect them

6. jerusalem  
   a. holy city - where Abraham almost sacrificed his son

CONFUCIANISM
1. everyone is born good
2. respect
3. golden rule

1. confucius  
   a. was born in time of chaos and hoped his teaching would restore order, never had enough power to put in action himself

2. filial piety  
   a. respect for one's parents and ancestors  
      i. parent-child
      ii. ruler-subject
      iii. older sibling-younger
      iv. teacher-student
      v. friend-friend

3. 5 relationships  
   a. parent-child
   b. ruler-subject
   c. older sibling-younger
   d. teacher-student
   e. friend-friend

4. ethical system vs belief system  
   a. more of an ethical system/belief system because there is no god, not really a religion

5. during which chinese dynasty was confucianism practiced?  
   a. created - Zhao dynasty  
   b. officially practiced - Han dynasty

DAOISM/TAOISM

1. “dao” or “tao”
2. laozi
3. daode jing
4. zhuangzi

5. during which chinese dynasty was daoism practiced or tolerated?
b. floods at the same time every year because it is fed water from mountains instead of the ocean

called the gift of the Nile because it made life possible in the desert

5. **Animism**
   a. the belief that spirits are present in animals, plants, and other natural objects.

6. **griots**
   a. West African storytellers

**ANCIENT EGYPT/NILE VALLEY**

1. **Pharaohs**
   a. a king of ancient Egypt, considered a god as well as a political and military leader
   b. also known as god-kings, were believed to hold full responsibility for the kingdom's wellbeing. It was the duty of the pharaoh to promote truth and justice.

2. **Theocracy**
   a. A government in which the ruler is viewed as a divine figure; controlled by religious leaders
   b. rule is based off of religious authority

3. **Dynasty**
   a. a series of rulers from a single family
   b. by 2500 b.c. most Sumerian cities were ruled by dynasties

4. **Papyrus**
   a. A tall reed that grows in the Nile delta, used by the ancient Egyptians to make a paper-like material for writing on

5. **Hieroglyphics/Rosetta Stone**
   a. an ancient Egyptian writing system in which pictures were used to represent ideas and sounds
   b. a stone uncovered by archaeologists that contained writing in three languages, hieroglyphics, demotic, greek
   c. we had already known the translation of the writing in greek, so we used that to decode hieroglyphics, without the Rosetta Stone hieroglyphics would never have been translated or understood

6. **Old, Middle, & New Kingdoms**
   a. The various thriving ages of ancient Egypt
   b. Old- 2686-2181 B.C., “age of pyramids”, King Menes, construction, teamwork, Egyptian art, sculptures, pharaohs buried in pyramids, capitol was Memphis
   c. Middle- 2055-1650 B.C., stability, territorial expansion, kings buried in hidden tombs, capitol was Thebes
   d. New- 1570-1075 B.C. “the golden age”, new empire, expansion period, military conquest, peak of power, kings buried in valley of kings

7. **Kingdom of Kush**
   a. Was a Nubian kingdom, interacted with Egypt often,
   b. While Egypt was weakening, being invaded, etc. Kush preserved their culture and restored it to them once Egypt regained power
b. enabled them to become more efficient

6. **axum slave trade**
   a. became a main point for trading of slaves from Africa; slaves were at the very bottom of social rankings

**WEST AFRICA**

1. **ghana, mali, songhai - gold and salt trade**
   a. ghana-
      i. Soninke people called their ruler ghana
      ii. controlled trade and established an empire in the 9th-11th centuries
      iii. a kingdom whose rulers were growing rich by taxing goods carried through their territory
   b. mali
      i. a west african empire that flourished from 1235 to the 1400s and grew rich from trade
      ii. wealth was built on gold, like ghana’s, they took over ghana, kumbi, and walata, a period of prosperity followed this
   c. songhai
      i. a west african empire that conquered mali and controlled trade from the 1400s to 1591
      ii. the people under mali rule to the east began their own culture/empire as malis rule broke away
      iii. captured timbuktu & djenne; lacked modern weapons; fell to moroccan troops
   d. were all major trading empires who fell to an enemy

2. **mansa musa**
   a. a muslim ruler of mali who may have been sundiata’s (mali’s first great leader) grandnephew.
   b. ruled from about 1312 to 1332; was a skilled military leader who used his royal control over the gold & salt trade; shut down every rebellion;

3. **timbuktu**
   a. a city in Mali, north of the River Niger
   b. major center for trade and islamic learning

4. **ibn battuta**
   a. a traveler & historian, native of Tangier in North Africa
   b. traveled for 27 years without fear of crime and praised people for their study of the Qur’an but he also criticised them for not strictly following it
   c. was greatly impressed with malis justice system

5. **west african slave trade**
   i. began with benin trading with portuguese, which launched several centuries of Europeans enslaving africans
   b. **benin, ashanti, dahomey**
      i. benin- south west of IFe, near Delta of Niger River; made their homes in the forest, had a strong army; traded heavily with portuguese
7. List some famous artists, writers, etc of the Renaissance
   a. Dante
   b. Michelangelo
   c. Raphael
   d. Leonardo
   e. Donatello

8. Sir Thomas More & Utopia
   a. Utopia- “no place” or in his book the ideal place
   b. Wrote a book called utopia about an ideal society in latin which grew very popular

9. Machiavelli’s “The Prince”
   a. Follows humanism(looks at imperfect conduct of human beings)
   b. The prince was a book he wrote on how to succeed politically( do whatever it takes to succeed)

10. Gutenberg & his Printing Press
    a. Printing press- made it possible to produce books cheaply and quickly
    b. Gutenberg invented the printing press

11. Vernacular
    a. everyday language of people in a region

12. Scientific Revolution
    a. Began with astronomers questioning how the universe worked
    b. A period of rapid scientific advancements

13. Galileo, Newton, and Descartes
    a. Descarte- came up with scientific method and developed analytic geometry
    b. Galileo- believed in heliocentric model & was tried by the church
    c. Newton- came up with laws of the universe

14. Queen Elizabeth/Elizabethan Age
    a. In england named after queen elizabeth I
    b. She supported art and literature

REFORMATION

1. Reformation
   a. A movement for religious reform

2. Martin Luther
   a. Started the reform