

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 - Zhou dynasty
- b. officially practiced - Han dynasty

DAOISM/TAOISM

1. "dao" or "tao"

2. laozhi

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
 - c. 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 kingdoms 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