

1. **China**  
 1. China's first civilization emerged in the fertile plain along the Huang He (Yellow River)  
 2. Yellow River "China's Sorrow" floods periodically, providing rich, yellow soil.

2. **city-states**  
 cities with their own government and local gods.

3. **civilization**  
 form of human culture in which some people live in cities, have complex institutions, some form of writing, and are skilled at using science and technology.

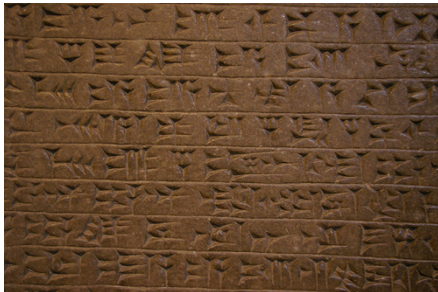
4. **Code of Hammurabi**



1. first written law code
2. based on retaliation, "an eye for an eye."
3. treated nobles and commoners differently.

5. **culture**  
 people's way of life. ex. language, clothing, homes, family organization, system of government, music, and religion

6. **Cuneiform**



world's first writing system, invented by Babylonians.

7. **Domestication**  
 taming wild animals (dogs, cattle, goats, chicken) and/or plants for the benefit of humans.

8. **Egypt**  
 1. Located in Northeast Africa (3200bce-500bc)  
 2. "Gift of the Nile"- Nile R. floods the lands along its banks, depositing fertile soil.

9. **Great Rift Valley**  
 located in East Africa, considered to be the birthplace of humankind.

10. **Hieroglyphics**



Egyptian form of writing based on picture symbols. Hieroglyphics can be found on pyramids and scrolls of papyrus (paper made of reed)

11. **hunter-gatherers**  
 before civilization, humans did not know how to grow their food. Humans relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plants.

12. **Indus River Valley**  
 1. Harappan Culture & Mohenjo-Daro (3600bce-1200bce)  
 2. highly advanced organized: sewer system, grid streets, uniform building construction, all examples of centralized government

13. **Judaism**  
 Religion of the ancient Hebrews, began in Israel. First religion to teach monotheism.

14. **Mesopotamia**  
 1. The first river valley civilization (3,500bce-1700bce)  
 2. Means "Land between two rivers" (Tigris & Euphrates).  
 3. a.k.a. "Fertile Crescent"  
 4. a.k.a "Cradle of Civilization"

15. **Monarchy**  
 system of government in which political power is inherited

16. **monotheism**  
 The belief in one god.

17. **Moses**  
 Led Jews out of Egyptian slavery.

18. **Mummification**



Egyptians developed knowledge of the human body through embalming (preserving). When a pharaoh died, his body was embalmed and placed in a pyramid.

19. **Neolithic Revolution**  
 human societies created permanent settlements with the domestication of plants and animals for agriculture. It allowed for the development of advanced civilizations and specialization of labor. Occurred 10,000 years ago.

20. **nomads** hunter-gatherers followed their prey and migrated out of Africa to other parts of the world.
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21. **Pharaoh** king of ancient Egypt, considered a god as well as a political and military leader (absolute power)
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22. **polythiesm** belief in many gods.
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23. **river valleys** the world's first civilizations developed along river valleys because of climate, fertile soil, transportation, and drinking water.
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24. **Shang characters** system of writing with pictographs. Each character represented one word. Characters are still used today, with minor changes. Advantage: people speaking different dialects read and write the same characters.
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25. **Shang Dynasty** Second Chinese Dynasty (about 1750-1122 B.C.) which was mostly a farming society ruled by an aristocracy mostly concerned with war. They're best remembered for their art of bronze casting.
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26. **Stone Age** humans made hunting tools out of stone

27. **Sumerians**



invented the wheel and the sailboat and developed tools and weapons of copper and bronze (melting of tin and copper together; stronger than copper alone).

28. **Ten Commandments** a code of moral laws believed to have been given by God to Moses. The Commandments forbade stealing, murder, adultery, and lying.
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29. **theocracy** a society governed by religious leaders.

30. **ziggurats**



huge towers built by Mesopotamians (Sumerians & Babylonians) that were used to worship and were center of village life and economy