The Ancient World Timeline 376

**Atlas**

- Physical Map of the World 378
- Political Map of the World 380
- Physical Map of Africa 382
- Political Map of Africa 383
- Physical Map of Asia 384
- Political Map of Asia 385
- Physical Map of Europe 386
- Political Map of Europe 387
- Physical Map of North America 388
- Political Map of North America 389
- Physical Map of Oceania 390
- Political Map of Oceania 391
- Physical Map of South America 392
- Political Map of South America 393

**Online Resources** 394

**Glossary** 396

**Index** 403

**State Correlations** 412

**Credits** 417
Social Structure

Government

Writing System

• 1 million B.C.E

10,000 to Today

1 million B.C.E

500,000 B.C.E

35,000–12,000 B.C.E

Homo sapiens sapiens create cave paintings.

3500 B.C.E

Sumerians invent the wheel.

1792–1750 B.C.E

Hammurabi creates a code of laws.

2500–500 B.C.E

Sumerians and others develop cuneiform.

2400 B.C.E

Sumerians and others develop cuneiform.

221 B.C.E

Emperor Qin unites China.

499–479 B.C.E

Persian Wars

447–438 B.C.E

Parthenon is built.

377 B.C.E

Hippocrates, the father of medicine, dies.

About 6 B.C.E–27 C.E

Jesus and his teachings lay the foundations of Christianity.

About 118–128 C.E

Pantheon is built.

About 509 B.C.E–476 C.E

Romans build 53,000 miles of roads.

563–483 C.E

Life of Siddhartha, founder of Buddhism.

269–232 B.C.E

Ashoka rules Mauryan Empire.

320–550 C.E

Ajanta cave murals are created during Gupta Empire.

500 B.C.E

24 B.C.E

Amanirenas defends Kush against Romans.

70 C.E

Final Jewish Diaspora begins.

2500–500 B.C.E

Sumerians and others develop cuneiform.
The Online Resources at www.historyalive.com/historyalive provide the following resources and assignments linked to the content of each unit in History Alive! The Ancient World:

- biographies of people important in the history of each area of the world
- excerpts from primary sources and literature
- an Internet research project and links to related Web sites for more in-depth exploration
- enrichment essays and activities

Below are brief descriptions of the biographies and excerpts from primary sources and literature for each unit.

**Unit 1: Early Humans and the Rise of Civilization**

**Biography** Kathleen Kenyon (1906–1978). This British archaeologist conducted excavations to learn about the ancient inhabitants of Jericho. Her discoveries have made a significant impact on the study of archaeology in the Middle East. (Chapter 1: Investigating the Past)

**Primary Source** The Code of Hammurabi (written c. 1792–1750 B.C.E.). Under the rule of King Hammurabi, the people of Babylonia were subject to this detailed code of laws. (Chapter 6: Exploring Four Empires of Mesopotamia)

**Literature** The Epic of Gilgamesh (c. 2000 B.C.E.). Perhaps the oldest written story on Earth, this myth from ancient Sumer was written in cuneiform script on 12 clay tablets. It tells the adventures of Gilgamesh, legendary King of Uruk. (Chapter 5: Was Ancient Sumer a Civilization?)

**Unit 2: Ancient Egypt and the Near East**

**Biography** Naomi and Ruth (Old Testament, Book of Ruth). This story from ancient Hebrew scriptures tells of a remarkable relationship between two women—one Jew and one gentile—and what they meant to the Jewish people. (Chapter 11: The Ancient Hebrews and the Origins of Judaism)

**Primary Source** The Histories by Herodotus (c. 480–425 B.C.E.). An excerpt from the writings of this ancient Greek historian tells of a Persian expedition down the Nile to Kush. (Chapter 10: The Kingdom of Kush)

**Painted scenes from the Tomb of Rekhmire and Tomb of Nakht** (c. 1550–1295 B.C.E.). These images from ancient Egyptian burials offer a glimpse into family life and the daily work of slaves. (Chapter 9: Daily Life in Ancient Egypt)

**Literature** The Satire of the Trades (c. 1950–1900 B.C.E.). This poem found on an ancient Egyptian papyrus describes the hardships faced by craftsmen and workers of all types. (Chapter 9: Daily Life in Ancient Egypt)

**The Torah** (from oral tradition, written down c. 5th century B.C.E.). Both Hebrew history and teachings of Judaic law are included in these ancient writings. (Chapter 11: The Ancient Hebrews and the Origins of Judaism)

**Unit 3: Ancient India**

**Biography** Mahavira (599–527 B.C.E.). Born an Indian prince, Mahavira gave up all his possessions to become a religious teacher. He spread the values of an ancient religion called Jainism, including respect for all forms of life (people, animals, birds, plants, insects). (Chapter 15: Learning About Hindu Beliefs)
Primary Source *The Travels or Fa-hsien or Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms* by Fa-hsien (written 394–414 C.E.). This is an excerpt from the journal of a Chinese monk who went to India to learn more about Buddhism. (Chapter 18: The Achievements of the Gupta Empire)

Literature *Ramayana* (from oral tradition; first written down c. 4th century B.C.E.). Hindus often teach religious beliefs to their children through stories. This excerpt from a modern Reader’s Theater adaptation of the ancient Indian epic teaches about dharma (duty). (Chapter 15: Learning About Hindu Beliefs)

**Unit 4: Ancient China**

Biography Emperor Wu (156–87 B.C.E.). Wu ruled China for more than 50 years. His great army expanded the borders of the Han Dynasty, but he also supported Chinese art and culture. (Chapter 23: The Han Dynasty)

Primary Source *Lessons for Women* by Pan Chao (45–116 C.E.). In this excerpt from her handbook, China’s first female historian describes the role of women in a Confucian society. (Chapter 21: Three Chinese Philosophies)

Literature *Ballad of Mulan* (c. 5 C.E.). This poem from the Han dynasty is an example of yuefu poetry, which often dealt with the emotions and daily lives of ordinary people. (Chapter 23: Three Chinese Philosophies)

**Unit 5: Ancient Greece**

Biography Pericles (c. 490–429 B.C.E.). Pericles helped rebuild Athens after the Persian Wars and led this city-state into its golden age. (Chapter 29: The Golden Age of Athens)

Plato (c. 427–347 B.C.E.). Founder of a school of philosophy called The Academy, Plato wrote many works about his political and scientific beliefs, some of which still influence modern thinkers. (Chapter 29: The Golden Age of Athens)

Literature *Aesop’s Fables* (6th century B.C.E.). Fables are short tales that were once used to explain natural phenomena, and are now used to teach lessons. Three examples are presented. (Chapter 31: The Legacy of Ancient Greece)

“Some say...” by Sappho (born 612 B.C.E.). This Grecian woman wrote poems about love that were traditionally performed to music (a lyre). Only fragments of her work have survived. (Chapter 31: The Legacy of Ancient Greece)

**Unit 6: Ancient Rome**

Biography Tiberius Gracchus (163–133 B.C.E.) and Gaius Gracchus (153–121 B.C.E.). These two brothers both served in the Roman Senate, introducing a number of reforms that improved life for the people of Rome. (Chapter 34: From Republic to Empire)

Primary Source *Letter from Cicero to Brutus* (written 43 B.C.E.). After Julius Caesar’s assassination by Brutus, the senator Cicero writes about his fears for the Roman republic. (Chapter 34: From Republic to Empire)

Literature: *Aeneid* by Virgil (70–19 B.C.E.). This epic poem glorifies the origins of the Roman Empire. In this excerpt, the goddess Venus brings gifts from the gods to her son Aeneas. (Chapter 37: The Legacy of Rome in the Modern World)

*New Testament* (c. 1st century C.E.). Parables and sermons from this collection of books and letters help explain the teachings of Jesus. Through the ages, they have offered Christians lessons for living. (Chapter 36: The Origins and Spread of Christianity)
Glossary

Teal words are defined in the margins of History Alive! The Ancient World.
Red words are key concepts in the chapter introductions.

A

Abraham the leader who led the Hebrews from Mesopotamia to Canaan
achievement an accomplishment
acropolis the hill above a Greek city on which temples were built
agora a marketplace in ancient Greece
agriculture the business of farming
Akkadian Empire a Mesopotamian empire
Alexander the Great the ruler of a vast empire from Macedonia to India in the 300s B.C.E.
alliance an agreement between nations to work together for common interests
ally a country or group that joins with another for a common purpose, such as to fight against a common enemy
alms goods given to the poor
ancestor worship honoring ancestors through rituals, such as offering food and wine to the dead
ancient history the study of the distant past, from the earliest humans through the first great civilizations
anesthetic something that takes away the feeling of pain
anthropologist a scientist who studies human development and culture
appoint to choose someone to fill an office or a position
aqueduct a pipe or channel that brings water from distant places
arch an upside-down U- or V-shaped structure that supports weight above it, as in a doorway
archeologist an expert who studies the past by examining objects that people have left behind
archer a person who shoots with a bow and arrow
architecture the art of designing buildings

aristocrat a member of the most powerful class in ancient Greek society
Ark of the Covenant the chest containing the Ten Commandments, written on stone tablets, that the Hebrews carried with them during their wanderings after their flight from Egypt
art human creations intended to express beauty and convey messages
artifact an object made or used by people in the past
artisan a craftsperson
ascetic a person who gives up worldly pleasures
Ashoka an Indian king who used Buddhist values to unify India from about 269 to 232 B.C.E.
assembly a group of citizens in an ancient Greek democracy with the power to pass laws
Assyrian Empire a Mesopotamian empire
astronomy the study of stars and planets

B

Babylonian Empire a Mesopotamian empire
baptize a ritual by which a person is welcomed into a religion
bas-relief a sculpture in which the image projects out from a flat surface
biped a two-footed animal
blasphemy a disrespectful act or statement against God
Brahman in Hinduism, the one supreme power, or divine force, that everything is a part of
Brahmanism an ancient Indian religion in which the Brahmans (priests and religious scholars) are the dominant class
Buddha a man originally named Siddhartha Gautama who lived in India from about 563 to 483 B.C.E. and began the religion of Buddhism
Buddhism a religion of India begun by Prince Siddhartha, or the Buddha
bureaucracy a form of government in which a few people rule many others

calligraphy the art of fine handwriting

capability skill

capital a city that is the center of government

caravan a group of people traveling together

caste a class, or group, in Hindu society

cavalry soldiers who ride on horses

census an official count of the population or number of people living in an area

caravan a group of people traveling together

caste a class, or group, in Hindu society

cavalry soldiers who ride on horses

census an official count of the population or number of people living in an area

caravan a group of people traveling together

caste a class, or group, in Hindu society

cavalry soldiers who ride on horses

census an official count of the population or number of people living in an area

caravan a group of people traveling together

caste a class, or group, in Hindu society

cavalry soldiers who ride on horses

census an official count of the population or number of people living in an area

caravan a group of people traveling together

caste a class, or group, in Hindu society

cavalry soldiers who ride on horses

census an official count of the population or number of people living in an area
Glossary

**Egyptian civilization** a society of people who lived in the northeast corner of Africa from around 3100 B.C.E. to 350 C.E.

embalm to treat a dead body with preservatives to prevent it from decaying

empire a large territory in which several groups of people are ruled by a single leader or government

engineering the science of building structures and the like

environmental factors the water, topography (shape of the land), and vegetation (plant life) of an area or region

Etruscans inhabitants of Etruria, a land just north of the Palatine

execute to kill

exile living away from one's native country

Exodus the departure of the Hebrews from Egypt

expansion the process of becoming larger, such as of an empire

golden age a time of great prosperity and achievement

gospel an account of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ

government the people or groups that rule a particular region

granary a place to store grain

Greco-Roman having the characteristics of Roman art with a strong Greek influence

Greek contribution influence from the Greeks that affects us today, as in the areas of language, government, medicine, mathematics and science, architecture, entertainment, and sports

Greek culture the features of Greek society, including religion, architecture, sculpture, drama, philosophy, and sports

Greeks inhabitants of Greece

Gupta Empire an empire that flourished in India from about 320 to 550 C.E.

H

Han dynasty the Chinese dynasty that ruled from about 206 B.C.E. to 220 C.E.

Hebrew civilization a society of people (ancient Israelites) who lived to the northeast of Egypt, in Canaan, from about 1800 B.C.E. to 70 C.E.

Hellespont the long, narrow body of water between Europe and Asia in present-day Turkey

hieroglyph a symbol used in hieroglyphics, a system of writing developed in about 3000 B.C.E.

Hinduism India's first major religion

historian an expert who studies and records the past

hominid a prehistoric human

human sacrifice a person who is killed as part of a religious ritual

immortal able to live forever

Indus-Sarasvati civilization a society of people who settled in the Indus River valley in India and were known for their advanced culture; also called the Harappan civilization
industry a business that manufactures a particular product, such as silk

irrigation system a means of supplying land with water

isolated community a settlement that is separated from other settlements by features such as mountains or oceans

Jesus Christ a man who lived from about 6 B.C.E. to 27 C.E. and upon whose life and teachings Christianity is based

Jewish beliefs the basis of Judaism, such as the belief in one God and the importance of following the Ten Commandments

Jewish Diaspora the scattering of the Jewish people to many lands

Judaism a major world religion that was founded by the Hebrews

kandake a powerful female leader who co-ruled Kush with her husband and sons

karma in Hinduism, the belief that how a person lives will affect their next life

Kush civilization a society of people who lived along the Nile, south of Egypt, from about 2000 B.C.E. to 350 C.E.

land bridge a piece of land connecting two continents

language spoken and written words used to communicate thoughts, ideas, and feelings

Latin people from the ancient country of Latium, an area in what is now the country of Italy

latitude a measure of how far a place on Earth is from the equator

law a legal system

legacy a contribution of one culture to another

Legalism a Chinese philosophy that emphasizes strict obedience to laws

levee a wall of earth built to prevent a river from flooding its banks

lodestone a type of iron ore

logograph a written character that represents a word

longitude a measure of how far a place on Earth is from an imaginary line that runs between the North and South Poles on the globe

Macedonia an ancient kingdom north of Greece

maize a type of corn

Mandate of Heaven a power or law believed to be granted by a god

Mauryan Empire an empire that flourished in India from about 322 to 187 B.C.E.

medicine the science of healing the body and preventing disease

merchant a person who makes money by selling goods

Mesopotamia in ancient times, the geographic area located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

Messiah a savior that many Jews believed had been promised by God

Middle Kingdom a period in ancient Egyptian history that lasted from about 2000 to 1800 B.C.E.

migrate to move from one geographic region to another

millet a type of grain

mirage an image of something that isn’t really there, such as water

missionary someone who tries to persuade others to believe in his or her religious teachings

Mohenjodaro one of the first great settlements in India and a center of the Indus-Sarasvati civilization

monarch a single ruler who holds all the power in a country or empire

monarchy a form of government in which the ruling power is in the hands of one person
monastery a home for monks
monk a holy man who devotes his life to religious practice
monotheism the belief that there is only one god
monsoon a strong wind that brings heavy rain to southern Asia in the summer
Moses a Hebrew leader who led his people out of slavery in Egypt and brought Judaism its fundamental laws, the Ten Commandments
multiple gods in Hinduism, the many gods and goddesses that represent the various qualities of Brahman, the one supreme god
mural a wall painting
mutton meat from sheep
myth a traditional story that helps to explain a culture’s beliefs

Neo-Babylonian Empire a Mesopotamian empire
Neolithic Age the later part of the Stone Age, called the New Stone Age, from 8000 to 3000 B.C.E.
New Kingdom a period in ancient Egyptian history that lasted from about 1600 to 1100 B.C.E.
nirvana an ideal state of happiness and peace
nomad a person who moves from place to place with no permanent home

O

oasis a place where water can be found in a desert
Old Kingdom a period in ancient Egyptian history that lasted from about 2700 to 2200 B.C.E.
oligarch one of several people who rule a country or empire together, sharing the power
oligarchy a form of government in which the ruling power is in the hands of a few people
ore a mineral mined for its valuable uses

Palatine one of the seven hills in ancient Rome

Paleolithic Age the first period of the Stone Age, called the Old Stone Age, from about 2 million years ago to around 8000 B.C.E.
papyrus a tough water plant used to make paper and rope in ancient times
parable a simple story that explains a moral or religious lesson
Parthenon the temple honoring the goddess Athena, built on the acropolis above Athens
patrician in the Roman Republic, a rich man who held power
peasant a person who does farmwork for wealthy landowners
Peloponnesian War conflict between Athens and Sparta (and other city-states) from 431 to 404 B.C.E.
Peloponnesus the peninsula forming the southern part of the mainland of Greece
Persian Empire at its height in the 400s B.C.E., the largest empire the world had ever known, ruling over land in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia
Persian wars the conflict between Persia and the Greek city-states between 499 and 479 B.C.E.
pharaoh an ancient Egyptian leader
philosophy a theory or set of values by which one lives; the search for wisdom or knowledge
physical feature an aspect of the land, such as mountains, plateaus, and rivers
pictograph a symbol that stands for an object
pilgrimage a journey to a holy place
plague a terrible disaster affecting many people and thought to be sent by God as a punishment
plateau a flat area of land that is elevated, or raised, above the land around it
plebeian one of the common people; in the Roman Republic, a person who had no say in government
prefect a high official in ancient Rome
prehistoric before written history
priestess a female priest
prophet a person who speaks or interprets for God to other people
province a territory that is part of a country or an empire
Punic Wars wars fought between Rome and Carthage
pyramid a huge, triangular-shaped monument of ancient Egypt built around a tomb

Q
Qin Shihuangdi the man who became emperor over a united China from 221 to 210 B.C.E.

R
rabbi a religious teacher who studies and teaches others about Jewish law
reincarnation the belief that a person's soul is reborn into a new body after death
relationship between Egypt and Kush how the cultures of Egypt of Kush influenced each other commercially, culturally, and politically
religion a set of spiritual beliefs, values, and practices
remains a dead body
Renaissance a period of European history around the 14th century in which there was a rebirth of interest and accomplishments in art, literature, and learning
republic a form of government with elected leaders
ritual relating to a ceremony, such as a religious ceremony
Rome a city in Italy

S
Sabbath the seventh day of the week to be used for rest and worship, according to one of the Ten Commandments
sacrifice a gift of an animal for slaughter as a way to honor gods
samsara in Hinduism, the belief in a continuous cycle of birth, death, and rebirth
Sanskrit an ancient language of India
sarcophagus a large stone coffin
science knowledge of the physical world
scribe a person who writes
scroll a roll of a material like paper or papyrus
sculpture the art of creating three-dimensional figures from such materials as wood, stone, and clay
seismograph an instrument for detecting earthquakes
Senate a group of 300 men elected to govern Rome in the Roman Republic
settlement a small community or village
sewer system a network of pipes that disposes of sewage, or waste water
shelter a place that provides protection from weather, such as a house
Shang dynasty the Chinese dynasty that ruled the area around the Huang He from 1700 to 1122 B.C.E.
siege a military blockade and attack on a city to force it to surrender
Silk Road a network of trade routes that stretched more than 4,000 miles across Asia
silt fine particles of rock
social class a group of society distinguished from other groups by such things as wealth, property, and rights
social pyramid a drawing of a pyramid shape with levels showing how social classes are positioned above and below one another regarding power and rights in the society
social structure the way a society or civilization is organized
Solomon the Hebrew king who built Jerusalem's first great temple; son of King David
standardize to make the same
status importance
Stone Age the first period of prehistoric human culture, from about 2 million years ago to around 3000 B.C.E.
struggle to preserve Judaism the effort of the Jews to preserve their religion after being scattered to many lands in the Diaspora

stylus a pointed instrument used for writing

subcontinent a landmass, such as India, that is of great size but smaller than a continent

Sumer an area in the southern part of Mesopotamia, where cities first appeared

Sumerians ancient people who lived in the geographic region of Sumer

synagogue a place of Jewish worship

Talmud the collection of ancient Jewish writings that interpret the law of the Torah

technology the use of tools and other inventions for practical purposes

Ten Commandments the ten laws said to be given to Moses by God

toga a loose robe worn by men in Rome

topography the surface features of a place or region, such as mountains or deserts

Torah the first five books of the Jewish Bible

trade the business of buying and selling or exchanging items

trade route a network of roads along which traders traveled

treaty a written agreement by which two or more groups agree to be peaceful

tribune an official of the Roman Republic elected by plebeians to protect their rights

tributary a stream that feeds into a larger river

tribute wealth sent from one country or ruler to another as a sign that the other is superior

tyrranny a form of government in which the ruling power is in the hands of one person who is not a lawful king

tyrant a person who seizes power illegally

unification of China the merging of Chinese government and culture that occurred during the reign of Qin Shihuangdi

unify to make into a whole

vault an arched structure used to hold up a ceiling or roof

Vedas a collection of Hindu sacred writings

vegetation the plant life of a place or region

veto to refuse to approve proposals of government made by the Senate

villa a large house in the country

vizier a high-ranking government official

warfare military struggle between enemies

writing letters, words, and symbols formed on a surface, using an instrument, to record or communicate information

yang one half of the Daoist concept of opposing forces of nature; the opposite of yin

yin one half of the Daoist concept of opposing forces of nature; the opposite of yang

zigurat an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower

Zhou dynasty a line of rulers in China from about 1045 to 256 B.C.E.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Abraham, 101, 103  
  covenant with God, 104  
  sacrifice of Isaac, 105  
Abu Simbel, temple at, 78  
Acropolis, 280, 282  
acupuncture, 229  
Agade, 53  
Agesilaus II, 254  
agora, 262, 285  
agriculture, 27  
  exchange along Silk Road, 241  
  under the Han dynasty, 226  
  Neolithic, 26, 27, 28, 30  
  See also farmers/farming  
Ajanta cave murals, 172  
Akkadian Empire, 51, 52-53  
alabaster, 139  
Alexander the Great, 289  
  empire of, 290-291  
  fall of the empire of, 295  
  use of religion, 293  
  alliance, 84  
  allies, 271, 290, 324  
Amanirenas, Kandake, 99, 119  
Amon-Re, 81  
Aneatecs, 209  
ancestor worship, 200  
anient history, 5  
anesthetic, 229  
animals  
  in cave paintings, 4, 7, 8, 9  
  domestication of, 27  
  Greek study of, 301  
Antony, Marc, 332  
Anyang, 196  
aqueduct, 57, 367  
Arabian Desert, 68  
arch, 48, 311  
archeologists, 5, 6  
archers, 96  
Archimedes, 297  
arclture  
  Egyptian, 76  
  Greek contributions to, 302  
  Greek influence on Roman, 312  
  in Greek temples, 282  
  Roman, 366-367  
Aristarchus, 300  
aristocrat, 254  
Aristotle, 301  
Ark of the Covenant, 108  
army/warfare, 45, 56  
  in Egypt, 78  
  Han dynasty and, 224  
  Mauryan, 162  
  in Mesopotamia, 52, 56, 58  
  in the Persian wars, 271-276  
  in Rome, 318, 319, 326-333  
  Shang dynasty and, 197, 202  
  in Sparta, 260, 267  
art. See culture/arts  
artifacts, 6, 41, 42, 137  
avtisans, Egyptian, 82, 90-91  
Aryabhata, 175  
ascetics, 156-157  
Ashoka, King, 161, 162-163, 164  
  assembly, 257  
Assyrians/Assyrian Empire, 51, 56-57, 97, 111  
amstronomy, 59, 300  
Athens, 279-287  
  economy, 262  
  education, 263  
  government, 261  
  Sparta vs., 260, 269  
  women and slaves in, 264  
Augustus, Caesar, 325, 332  
Aurelius, Marcus, Meditations, 370  
Australopithecus afarensis, 14  
Babylon/Babylonian Empire, 51, 54-55  
  captivity of the Jews in, 114  
barque, 81  
bas-relief, 57  
ben Zakkai, Rabbi Yochanan, 116  
Bethlehem, 351  
Bhagavad Gita, 171  
biped, 14  
blasphemy, 355  
Brahma, 147  
Brahman, 143, 146-147  
Brahmanism, 144, 145, 146  
Brahmaputra River, 124  
Brahmins, 144, 145, 148  
bronze, 197, 201  
Brutus, Lucius Junius, 317, 318  
Buddha, 153 |
Index

Siddhartha becomes, 158
teachings of, 159

Buddhism, 153–159
in Gupta Empire, 170, 172, 173
spread of, in Asia, 121, 163, 164, 241
unification of India and, 161–165

bureaucracy, 225
burial practices, 21, 87, 196

Byzantium, 363

Caesar, Julius, 325, 330–331
calligraphy, 228

Canaan, 58, 65, 78
environmental factors and settlement, 70–71
Hebrews in, 101–105
physical features, 70
capabilities of early hominids, 13–23
caravan, 236

Carthage, 328
caste, 145

Catal Hoyuk (Turkey), 26, 30, 60
cavalry, 273
cave art, 5, 7–11, 22–23
Ceylon, 163, 164
chain pump, 226

Chandragupta I, 162, 168
Chang Jiang (Yangtze River), 186, 190
Chang Jiang Basins, 185, 190
chariot, 45, 48

China
early settlement of, 191
geography of, 184–185
isolation of, 191
life in Inner, 193
life in Outer, 192
northern border, 218
timeline, 242–243
unification as an empire, 216–217

Christianity, 347–359
birthplace of, 348
and Jesus’ teachings, 352–353
and Roman persecution, 357–359

Cicero, 321
Cincinnatus, Lucius Quintius, 326
Circus Maximus, 343
citadel, 133, 134
citizen, 257
city-states, 33, 39, 253

See also Athens; Sparta
civilization, characteristics of, 41–42
civil servant, 209
clan, 197
clay sculptures, 10, 140
Cleopatra, Queen, 332
colonies, 250
Colosseum, 312
Communism, 205, 208–209
Qin’s repression of, 219
Confucius, 208
Constantine, Emperor, 347, 363
Constantinople, 363
consul, 318
Corinthian columns, 282
country life, in ancient Rome, 344
covenant, 104
craftspeople, 57, 82, 90–91, 198
culture/arts, 41, 42, 47, 57, 137
Egyptian, 76, 79, 90–91
Greek, 282, 283–284
in Gupta Empire, 171–173
under Han dynasty, 228
influence of Greece on Roman, 313
in Rome, 364–365
in Shang society, 201
Sumerian, 47
cuneiform writing, 49, 61
Akkadian use of, 53
cuniculus, 311

Cyprus, 59, 114

Dao De Jing, 210
Daoism, 205, 210–211
Darius, King, 272
David, King, 101, 103, 108, 119
Dayr al-Bahri, 77
Dead Sea, 70
Deccan Plateau, 125
Delphi, temple of, 281
delta, 68, 190
democracy, 257
descendants, 104
deserts, 69, 70, 71, 130, 187

Desmosthenes, 261
**Index**

dharma, 143, 148
Diaspora, Jewish, 111, 114-115
Dionysus, 284
disciple, 352
Divali festival, 147
dome, 366
Doric columns, 282
drama, Greek, 284
Dubois, Eugene, 18
dynasty, 97, 195, 205, 223

early humans, 13-31
timeline, 60-61
Eastern Ghats, 126
economy, 202
of Athens, 262
problems for Roman Empire, 362
of Sparta, 266
edict, 161, 164
education
in Athens, 263
in Egypt, 88-89
in Gupta Empire, 170
under Han dynasty, 223
in Judaism, 113
in Rome, 342
in Sparta, 267
Egypt, 65-98
artisans, 90-91
environmental factors and settlement, 69
government officials, 84-85
peasants, 92-93
physical features, 68
priests, 86-87
rulers, 74-79
scribes, 88-89
social pyramid, 82-83, 118
timeline, 118-119
embalming, 87
empire, 51
engineering
Etruscan, 311
Roman, 367
environmental factors in human settlement
early humans and, 66-67
Canaan and, 70-71
China and, 183-193
Egypt and Kush and, 68-69
Greece and, 247-251
India and, 123-131
Etruscans, 310-311
Euphrates River, 33, 35-37
Everest, Mount, 186
execute, 115
exile, 218
Exodus, 106

**F**

family life
in Athens, 263-264
in Egypt, 83
in Rome, 339
famine, 93
farmers/farming, 25
in Egypt, 69, 92-93
in Greece, 249
in India, 123, 129, 131, 135
in Mohenjodaro, 140-141
in Rome, 311, 330, 336, 344
in Shang society, 199
in Sumer, 35-37
See also agriculture
fertilization, 69
feudalism, 206
fire, *Homo erectus* and, 18-19, 60
food
in Egypt, 85, 93
imported by China, 241
in New Stone Age, 27, 30
in Old Stone Age, 25, 26
in Rome, 340
in Sumer, 42-43
frescos, 364-365

**G**

Galilee, Sea of, 70
games, 140
See also sports/sporting events
Gandhi, Mahatma, 149
Ganges River, 124, 126
gentile, 116
geography, 65
Greek contributions to, 301
geometry, 300

Resources 405
Gibbon, Edward, *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 361

- glacier, 127
- gladiators, 311, 343
- Gobi Desert, 187
- Golden Age
  - of Athens, 279
  - of China, 223
  - of Egypt, 74
  - of India, 167
- Goliath, 108
- gospels, 349
- government
  - of Athens, 261
  - in Egypt, 82, 84–85
  - under the Emperor of Qin, 216, 217
- Greek contributions to, 298
- in Han dynasty, 225
- in Roman republic, 317–320
- in Shang dynasty, 197
- of Sparta, 265
- system of, 42, 45
- Great Wall, the, 218
- Greece/Greeks
  - establishment of colonies by, 250
  - farming, 249
  - influence on Roman culture, 310, 312–314
  - isolated communities in, 248
  - legacy of, 297–303
  - medicine and, 299
  - modern language/literature and, 298
  - rule over the Jews, 114
  - timeline, 304–305
- Gupta Empire, 167–177

H

- Hammurabi/Hammurabi’s code, 54, 61
- Han dynasty, 209, 223–231
- Hanfeizi, 212
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon, 59
- Hannibal, 328–329
- Harappan civilization, 133
- Hatshepsut, 77, 95
- Hebrews, 101–109
  - early history of, 102
  - Exodus from Egypt, 106
  - leaders of, 103, 104–109
- Hellespont, 274, 277
- Herod, King, 115, 348
- hieroglyphs, 88, 118
- Himalaya Mountains, 124, 126, 127, 129, 184, 186
- Hindu-Arabic numerals, 175
- Hinduism, 143–151
  - beliefs, 146–151
  - caste system and, 145
  - origins of, 144
- Hindu Kush mountains, 128
- Hippias, 256
- Hippocrates, 299
- historians, 5, 6
- Hittites, 78
- hominids, 13
- *Homo erectus* (Upright Man), 18–19, 60
- *Homo habilis* (Handy Man), 16–17
- *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis* (Neanderthals), 20–21
- *Homo sapiens sapiens* (early modern humans), 22–23, 61
- housing, in Rome, 341
- Huang He (Yellow River), 182, 186, 189, 191
- hunter-gatherers, 25, 26
- Hypatia, 300

I

- Imhotep, 84
- India
  - Buddhism and unification of, 161–165
  - early settlements in, 131
  - geography of, 123–131
  - Gupta Empire, 167–177
  - Mauryan Empire, 161–165
  - timeline, 178–179
- Indus River, 129, 131
- Indus-Sarasvati civilization, 133
- industry
  - under Han dynasty, 227
  - in Kush, 98
- Ionian Revolt, 272
- Ionic columns, 282
- irrigation, 34, 37, 43, 53, 311
- Isaac, son of Abraham, 105
- Ishtar Gate (Babylon), 58
- Israel
  - country of, 117
  - kingdom of, 108–109
Index

J

Jacob, grandson of Abraham, 105
jade, 201
Jarmo (Iraq), 26
Jericho (Israel), 26, 29
Jesus Christ, 347, 349–355
  birth of, 350–351
  crucifixion and resurrection, 354–355
  followers of, 356–357
  teachings of, 352–353
Jewish Diaspora, 111, 114–115
Johanson, Donald, 13
John, follower of Jesus, 349
Jordan River, 70
Judah, kingdom of, 108, 109, 111
Judaism, 101–117
  beliefs and teachings, 112–113
  origins of, 102
  preserving, 116–117
Judea, 348

K

kandake, 99
karma, 143, 149
Khufu, 75
kilns, 137
Krishna, 171
Kshatriyas, 145
Kush, 65, 68–69, 95–99
  capital city Meroë, 98
  Egyptianization of, 96
  environmental factors and settlement, 69
  physical features, 68
  return to African roots, 99

L

land bridge, 22
language
  written, 42, 49, 201, 217
  modern, Greek contributions to, 298
  modern, Roman contributions to, 368–369
Laozi, 210
Lascaux (France) cave paintings, 4, 5, 8, 9
Latins, 310
latitude, 301
law and order, in Rome, 337, 371
Legalism, 205, 212–213
Leonidas, 274
levees, 36
Liao River, 188
Libyan Desert, 68
literature
  Egyptian, 76
  Greek contributions to, 298
  in Gupta Empire, 171
Liu Pang, 221, 223
logographs, 201
longitude, 301
Lucy, *Australopithecus afarensis*, 13–14
Luke, follower of Jesus, 349
lyre, 47

M

Macedonia, 289
Mahabharata, 171
Manchuria, 188
Mandate of Heaven, 206
maps
  Abraham’s Route from Mesopotamia to Canaan, 104
  Achievements of the Gupta Empire, 169
  Akkadian Empire, 52
  Alexander the Great’s Empire, 291
  Ancient Mesopotamia, 34
  Areas Controlled by the Four Dynasties of Ancient China, 181
  Assyrian Empire, 56
  Athens and Sparta, 260
  Babylonian Empire, 54
  Byzantium, 363
  Communities in Ancient Greece, 248
  Early Humans and Civilizations, 3
  Early Neolithic Settlements, 26
  Early Settlements in India, 131
  Eastern Half of the Silk Road During the Han Dynasty, 237
  Egypt and Kush, 96
  Exodus from Egypt, 107
  Four Empires of Mesopotamia, 59
  Greece and the Persian Empire, 245
  Han Empire, 224
  Hinduism and Buddhism in India, 121
  Important Monument Sites in Ancient Egypt, 74
  Inner and Outer China, 184
  Jewish Diaspora, 114

Resources 407
Jewish Diaspora in the Roman Empire, 116
Judea, 348
Key Physical Features of Ancient Canaan, 70
Key Physical Features of Ancient Egypt and Kush, 68
Mauryan Empire Under Ashoka’s Rule, 162
Mediterranean Region, 310
Neo-Babylonian Empire, 58
Persian Empire and Greece, 277
Qin Empire, 221
Roman Conquests, 331
Roman Empire, 307
Routes of the Ancient Hebrews, 63
Routes Used by Ancient Greek Traders, 250
Shang Empire, 197
Territory Controlled by Rome, 327, 329, 333
Western Half of the Silk Road During the Han Dynasty, 239
Zhou Empire, 207
Marathon, Battle of, 273
Mara (wicked god), 158
Mark, follower of Jesus, 349
mathematics
Greek contributions to, 300
in Gupta Empire, 175
Matthew, follower of Jesus, 349
Mauryan Empire, 161, 162
Medes, 57
medicine
modern, Greek contributions to, 299
under Han dynasty, 229
meditation, 157, 158
Mediterranean Sea, 68, 228, 247, 251, 325
merchants, 251, 262
See also trade
Meroë, capital of Kush, 97, 98, 99
Mesopotamia, 33
environment of, 34
food shortages in, 35
four empires of, 51–59
Messiah, 348, 349
metalwork
in Gupta Empire, 174
in Kush, 98
in Shang society, 198, 202
in Sumer, 47
Michelangelo, 365
Middle Kingdom, Egypt, 73, 74
migration, 18
Miliades, 273
Milvian Bridge, 347, 359
missionary, 357
Mohenjodaro, 133–141
games in, 140
Great Bath, 136
homes of, 139
sewer system, 138
weights and scales system, 135
monarch, 254
monarchy, in Greece, 254
monk, 162
monotheism, 112
monsoon, 124
Moses, 101, 103
Exodus from Egypt and, 106
Ten Commandments and, 107
moxibustion, 229
multiple gods, 143, 147
mummy, 73, 87
murals, 172
See also frescoes
music, 47, 85, 263
myth, 281, 309

N
Naram-Sin, King, 53
natron, 87
Nebuchadrezzar II, 58–59
siege of Jerusalem by, 111
Nefertari, 78
Negev Desert, 70–71
Neo-Babylonian Empire, 51, 58–59
Neolithic Age (New Stone Age), 25, 26
New Kingdom, Egypt, 73, 74
Nile River, 68, 69, 92
Nineveh, 57
nirvana, 158
nobles, in Shang society, 198
nomad, 71
North China Plain, 189
Northeastern Plain (China), 188
Nubia. See Kush
Nubian Desert, 68

O
oasis, 187
obelisks, 77
obsidian, 31
Octavian. See Augustus, Caesar
Old Kingdom, Egypt, 73, 74
oligarchy, 255
Olympian gods and goddesses, 281
Olympic Games, 286
Opet Festival, 81
ore, 31

painting
   in Gupta Empire, 172
   See also cave art, frescoes, murals
Palatine, 310
Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age), 25, 26
paleoanthropologists, 13
Pamir Mountains, 238
Panathenaic Games, 286
gpaper, invention of, 228
papyrus, 69, 89
parable, 353
Parthenon, 280, 282, 283
patricians, 317–320
Paul, follower of Jesus, 356–357
Pax Romana, 333
peasants, 82
   Egyptian, 92–93
Peloponnesian War, 289, 290
Peloponnesus, 260
Pericles, 269, 279
persecution, 347, 358–359
Persians/Persian Empire, 59, 271, 272
   rule over the Jews, 114
   war with Greek city-states, 271–277
pharaohs, 73
Phidias, 283
Philip II, King, 290
Philistines, 108
philosophy
   in Greece, 285
   in Rome, 370
physical features, 123
pictograph, 49
pilgrimage, 150
Piye, King, 97
plague, 106
plants, Greek study of, 301
Plataea, Battle of, 276
plateau, 125, 184

Plato, 285
plebeians, 317–320
plow, 43, 226
Pompey, 330–331
prefect, 348
priestess, 86, 264
priests, in Egypt, 82, 86–87
prophet, 106
province, Indian, 168
Punic Wars, 328–329
Puranas, 171
pyramids, 74
   Great Pyramid, 75, 118
Pythagoras, 300

Q
Qin dynasty, 213, 215–221
Qin Shihuangdi, Emperor, 215–220

R
rabbj, 113, 116–117
Ramayana, 143, 147
Ramses II, 78–79
recreation, in Rome, 343
Red Sea, 68
reincarnation, 150
religious system/religion, 46
   in Greece, 281
   in Rome, 338
   in Egypt, 74, 82, 86–87
Greek mythology and Roman, 314
   in Mesopotamia, 46, 53, 54, 57
under Shang dynasty, 200
use by Alexander the Great, 293
See also religions by name
republic, 317
roads
   in Gupta Empire, 176
   in Roman Empire, 335
Roman Empire, 332–333
   fall of, 362–363
Rome, 309
   archiecture and engineering in, 311, 312, 366–367
   art in, 313, 364–365
Christianity and, 358–359
conquest of Italian peninsula by, 326–327
daily life in, 335–344
final years of the Republic, 330–331
founding of, 310
Jesus' death and, 355
law and order in, 337
legacy of, 361, 364–371
patricians and plebeians in, 318–320
periods of expansion, 324–325
Punic Wars, 328–329
rule over the Jews, 115, 119	
timeline, 372–373
trade with China, 235
Romulus and Remus, myth of, 309

S

Sabbath, 107, 112
sacrifice, 105
Salamis, Battle of, 275
salt, 227
samsara, 143, 150
sanctuary, 86
Sanskrit, 144
sarcophagus, 87
Sargon, King, 52
scribes, 45, 113
in Egypt, 82, 88–89
in Sumer, 49
sculpture
Akkadian, 53
Assyrian, 57
cave, 10
Egyptian, 76, 77, 90
Greek, 283
in Gupta Empire, 173
Roman, 364–365
in Shang society, 199
seals, 137
seismograph, 230
Senate, 318
Senusret I, 76
Shang dynasty, 195–203
capital city, 196
end of, 202
government, 197
social classes, 198–199
Shiva, 147
Shudras, 145
Siddhartha, Prince, 153–158
sieve, 56
silk, 227, 235

Silk Road, 233
cultural exchanges along, 240–241
Eastern, 236–237
opening of, 234–235
Western, 238–239
silt, 189
slaves
in Athens, 264
in Rome, 330
under Shang dynasty, 199
in Sparta, 266, 268
sledge, 48
social classes/structure, 42, 44, 81
in Egypt, 82–83
Hindu, 145
Shang, 198–199
social pyramid, 81
social scientists, 6
Socrates, 285
Solomon, King, 101, 103
building of Temple of Jerusalem, 109
Sparta
Athens vs., 260
economy, 266
education in, 267
government, 265
Peloponnesian War, 289, 290
women and slaves in, 268
Spartacus, 330
spear thrower, 10
sports/sporting events
Etruscan influence on Roman, 311
in Greece, 286
Greek contributions to, 302
in Rome, 343
stadium, 366
Standard of Ur, 40, 41
status, 44
stele, 53
Stele of the Vultures, 38
Stoicism, 370
Stone Age, 25, 26
“Story of Sinuhe,” 76
subcontinent, 123
Sumer/Sumerians, 33, 35–39, 41–49
development of city-states, 39
government of, 45
religious system, 46
water supplies, 36–37
written language, 49
Sungari River, 188
synagogues, 117

T
Taklamakan Desert, 183, 187
Talmud, 113
taotie, 201
technology, 42
  Kushite, 98
  under the Shang, 202
  Sumerian, 48
Ten Commandments, 107, 112
terra-cotta, 139
Thar Desert, 130
theater, Greek, 284, 302
Themistocles, 275
Theodosius I, 359
Thermopylae, Battle of, 274
Thucydides, 298
Tibet-Qinghai Plateau, 184, 186
Tigris River, 33, 35–36
Titus, 115
toga, 235
tools, 11, 16, 17
topography, 66
Torah, 101, 102, 112–113
trade, 135
  beginning of, 31
  in Egypt, 77
  by Greeks, 251
  in Gupta Empire, 176
  Mohenjodaro and, 135
  Qin dynasty and, 217
  Shang dynasty and, 198–199
  See also Silk Road
treaty, 99
tribune, 320
tribute, 53, 96, 97, 272
Turfan Depression, 184
Tutankhaten, King, 73
tyranny, 256
tyran, 256

U
universities, Gupta Empire, 170
untouchables, 145
Ur, 102

V
Vaishyas, 145
varna, 145
vault, 366
Vedas, 144, 145, 147
vegetation, 66, 67
Vespassian, 116
veto, 320
Victory Stele, 53
Virgil, 312
Vishnu, 147, 171
vizier, 84

W
warfare. See army/warfare
water/water supply, 36, 66
  See also irrigation
Western Ghats, 126
wheel, 48, 61
White Chapel, 76
women
  in Athens, 264
  in Babylonian Empire, 55
  in Egypt, 83, 86
  in Rome, 539
  in Sparta, 268
writing, 49
  influence of Greece on Roman, 312
  in Qin dynasty, 217
  in Shang dynasty, 201
  See also calligraphy; cuneiform writing; hieroglyphs; scribes

X
Xerxes, King, 274

Y
Yavneh, 116–117
yin/yang, 211

Z
Zagros foothills, 35
zero, 175
Zhang Qian, 234
Zhou dynasty, 205, 206–207
ziggurat, 46, 59
# Correlation of History Alive! Materials to State History–Social Science Standards

Below is a correlation of *History Alive! The Ancient World* to California Content Standards. For correlations to other state standards, go to [http://www.historyalive.com](http://www.historyalive.com).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>California History–Social Science Standards, Sixth Grade</th>
<th>Where Standards Are Addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.1 Students describe what is known through archaeological studies of the early physical and cultural development of humankind from the Paleolithic era to the agricultural revolution.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Describe the hunter-gatherer societies, including the development of tools and the use of fire.</td>
<td>pp. 16–22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Identify the locations of human communities that populated the major regions of the world and describe how humans adapted to a variety of environments.</td>
<td>pp. 22, 26, 34–39 Online Resources: Ch. 3 Enrichment Essay 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Discuss the climatic changes and human modifications of the physical environment that gave rise to the domestication of plants and animals and new sources of clothing and shelter.</td>
<td>pp. 25–31, 34–39 Online Resources: Ch. 3 Enrichment Essay 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.2 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Locate and describe the major river systems and discuss the physical settings that supported permanent settlement and early civilizations.</td>
<td>pp. 33–35, 65–71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Trace the development of agricultural techniques that permitted the production of economic surplus and the emergence of cities as centers of culture and power.</td>
<td>pp. 27–31, 34–39, 42–43, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Understand the relationship between religion and the social and political order in Mesopotamia and Egypt.</td>
<td>pp. 44–46, 53–54, 57, 74–75, 81–87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Know the significance of Hammurabi's Code.</td>
<td>p. 54 Online Resources: Ch. 6 Primary Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Discuss the main features of Egyptian art and architecture.</td>
<td>pp. 75–76, 78–79, 90–91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Describe the role of Egyptian trade in the eastern Mediterranean and Nile valley.</td>
<td>pp. 77, 96 Online Resources: Ch. 8 Enrichment Essay 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Understand the significance of Queen Hatshepsut and Ramses the Great.</td>
<td>pp. 77, 78–79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Identify the location of the Kush civilization and describe its political, commercial, and cultural relations with Egypt.</td>
<td>pp. 95–99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Trace the evolution of language and its written forms.</td>
<td>pp. 49, 53, 88–89, 99 Online Resources: Ch. 5 Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where Standards Are Addressed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 101–105, 112-113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 101–105, 107, 112–113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 101–109, 116–117 Online Resources: Ch. 11 Biographies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 102–107, 111, 114–115 Online Resources: Ch. 12 Primary Sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 116–117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 247–251, 260, 262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 254–257 Online Resources: Ch. 29 Biographies (Pericles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 257, 298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. 281-282, 284, 296 Online Resources: Ch. 31 Literature (Aesop); Enrichment Essay 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 245, 272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp. 290–295</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3 **Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the Ancient Hebrews.**

1. Describe the origins and significance of Judaism as the first monotheistic religion based on the concept of one God who sets down moral laws for humanity.

2. Identify the sources of the ethical teachings and central beliefs of Judaism (the Hebrew Bible, the Commentaries): belief in God, observance of law, practice of the concepts of righteousness and justice, and importance of study; and describe how the ideas of the Hebrew traditions are reflected in the moral and ethical traditions of Western civilization.

3. Explain the significance of Abraham, Moses, Naomi, Ruth, David, and Yohanan ben Zaccai in the development of the Jewish religion.

4. Discuss the locations of the settlements and movements of Hebrew peoples, including the Exodus and their movement to and from Egypt, and outline the significance of the Exodus to the Jewish and other people.

5. Discuss how Judaism survived and developed despite the continuing dispersion of much of the Jewish population from Jerusalem and the rest of Israel after the destruction of the second Temple in A.D. 70.

6.4 **Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the early civilizations of Ancient Greece.**

1. Discuss the connections between geography and the development of city-states in the region of the Aegean Sea, including patterns of trade and commerce among Greek city-states and within the wider Mediterranean region.

2. Trace the transition from tyranny and oligarchy to early democratic forms of government and back to dictatorship in ancient Greece, including the significance of the invention of the idea of citizenship (e.g., from Pericles’ Funeral Oration).

3. State the key differences between Athenian, or direct, democracy and representative democracy.

4. Explain the significance of Greek mythology to the everyday life of people in the region and how Greek literature continues to permeate our literature and language today, drawing from Greek mythology and epics, such as Homer’s *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and from Aesop’s *Fables.*

5. Outline the founding, expansion, and political organization of the Persian Empire.

6. Compare and contrast life in Athens and Sparta, with emphasis on their roles in the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.

7. Trace the rise of Alexander the Great and the spread of Greek culture eastward and into Egypt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>California History–Social Science Standards, Sixth Grade</th>
<th>Where Standards Are Addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Describe the enduring contributions of important Greek figures in the arts and sciences (e.g., Hypatia, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Euclid, Thucydides).</td>
<td>pp. 283, 285, 298-9, 300-301 Online Resources: Ch. 29 Biographies (Plato); Ch. 31 Literature (Sappho); Enrichment Essay 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6.5 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the early civilizations of India.**

| 1. Locate and describe the major river system and discuss the physical setting that supported the rise of this civilization. | pp. 124, 126, 129, 131, 133 |
| 2. Discuss the significance of the Aryan invasions. | p. 144 Online Resources: Ch. 15 Enrichment Essay 7 |
| 3. Explain the major beliefs and practices of Brahmanism in India and how they evolved into early Hinduism. | pp. 144-146 |
| 4. Outline the social structure of the caste system. | p. 145 |
| 6. Describe the growth of the Maurya empire and the political and moral achievements of the emperor Asoka. | pp. 161–164 |
| 7. Discuss important aesthetic and intellectual traditions (e.g., Sanskrit literature, including the Bhagavad Gita; medicine; metallurgy; and mathematics, including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the zero). | pp. 167, 169-175 Online Resources: Ch. 15 Biographies; Literature; Ch. 18 Enrichment Essay 8 |

**6.6 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the early civilizations of China.**

<p>| 1. Locate and describe the origins of Chinese civilization in the Huang-He Valley during the Shang Dynasty. | pp. 191, 195–202 |
| 2. Explain the geographic features of China that made governance and the spread of ideas and goods difficult and served to isolate the country from the rest of the world. | pp. 183–191 |
| 3. Know about the life of Confucius and the fundamental teachings of Confucianism and Daoism. | pp. 205, 208–209, 210–211 Online Resources: Ch. 21 Primary Sources |
| 4. Identify the political and cultural problems prevalent in the time of Confucius and how he sought to solve them. | pp. 205–209 |
| 5. List the policies and achievements of the emperor Shi Huangdi in unifying northern China under the Qin Dynasty. | pp. 215–221 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards Addressed</th>
<th>Where Standards Are Addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Detail the political contributions of the Han Dynasty to the development of the imperial bureaucratic state and the expansion of the empire.</td>
<td>pp. 223–225 Online Resources: Ch. 23 Biographies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cite the significance of the trans-Eurasian “silk roads” in the period of the Han Dynasty and Roman Empire and their locations.</td>
<td>pp. 233–241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Describe the diffusion of Buddhism northward to China during the Han Dynasty.</td>
<td>p. 241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6.7 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures during the development of Rome.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards Addressed</th>
<th>Where Standards Are Addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Identify the location and describe the rise of the Roman Republic, including the importance of such mythical and historical figures as Aeneas, Romulus and Remus, Cincinnatus, Julius Caesar, and Cicero.</td>
<td>pp. 309–310, 312, 317, 323–326, 330–331 Online Resources: Ch. 34 Primary Sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its significance (e.g., written constitution and tripartite government, checks and balances, civic duty).</td>
<td>pp. 318–321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Identify the location of and the political and geographic reasons for the growth of Roman territories and expansion of the empire, including how the empire fostered economic growth through the use of currency and trade routes.</td>
<td>pp. 323–333 Online Resources: Ch. 34 Enrichment Essay 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Discuss the influence of Julius Caesar and Augustus in Rome's transition from republic to empire.</td>
<td>pp. 330–333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Trace the migration of Jews around the Mediterranean region and the effects of their conflict with the Romans, including the Romans' restrictions on their right to live in Jerusalem.</td>
<td>pp. 114–117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Note the origins of Christianity in the Jewish Messianic prophecies, the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth as described in the New Testament, and the contribution of St. Paul the Apostle to the definition and spread of Christian beliefs (e.g., belief in the Trinity, resurrection, salvation).</td>
<td>pp. 347–359 Online Resources: Ch. 36 Literature, Ch. 36 Enrichment Essay 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Discuss the legacies of Roman art and architecture, technology and science, literature, language, and law.</td>
<td>pp. 361, 364–371 Online Resources: Ch. 37 Literature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resources 415
Historical and Social Science Analysis Skills

In addition to the content standards, students demonstrate the following intellectual reasoning, reflection, and research skills, which are reinforced throughout the program.

### Chronological and Spatial Thinking

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Students explain how major events are related to one another in time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Students construct various time lines of key events, people, and periods of the historical era they are studying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Students use a variety of maps and documents to identify physical and cultural features of neighborhoods, cities, states, and countries and to explain the historical migration of people, expansion and disintegration of empires, and the growth of economic systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Students frame questions that can be answered by historical study and research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Students distinguish fact from opinion in historical narratives and stories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Students distinguish relevant from irrelevant information, essential from incidental information, and verifiable from unverifiable information in historical narratives and stories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Students assess the credibility of primary and secondary sources and draw sound conclusions from them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Students detect the different historical points of view on historical events and determine the context in which the historical statements were made (the questions asked, sources used, author's perspectives).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Historical Interpretation

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Students explain the central issues and problems from the past, placing people and events in a matrix of time and place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Students understand and distinguish cause, effect, sequence, and correlation in historical events, including the long- and short-term causal relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Students explain the sources of historical continuity and how the combination of ideas and events explains the emergence of new patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Students recognize the role of chance, oversight, and error in history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Students recognize that interpretations of history are subject to change as new information is uncovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Students interpret basic indicators of economic performance and conduct cost-benefit analyses of economic and political issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1
pp. 2-3: Etosha National Park, Namibia; Jeremy Woodhouse/Gettys Images/PhotoDisc.
p. 4: Hall of Bulls, Lascaux cave, Lascaux, France; © Sisse Brimberg/National Geographic Image Collection. p. 5: Susan Jaekel. p. 6: Archeological dig in Gibraltar; © Bojan Bredelj/Corbis. p. 7: Depiction of Cro-Magnon man with pictographs; © Margaret Kyle McLellan/National Geographic Image Collection. p. 8: Magdalenian rock painting depicts scene from a hunt with human figure, Lascaux cave, Perigord, France; © Charles & Josette Lenars/Corbis. p. 9, upper: Prehistoric animals from Lascaux cave, France; © Sylvain Julienne/Woodfin Camp & Associates. p. 9, lower: Petroglyphs from Los Manos Cave, Patagonia, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina; © Hubert Stadler/Corbis. p. 10, upper: Carving of horse on a spear thrower made of antler bone found in Bruniquel, France; Magdalenian period; Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St. Germain-en-Laye, France; © 1986 David Brill. p. 10, lower: Clay sculpture of two bison from the Tuc d'Audoubert cave, France; © Sisse Brimberg/National Geographic Image Collection. p. 11: Prehistoric artists’ tools including grindstone with manganese, ocher, sculptor’s pick, and an engraving burin; © Sisse Brimberg/National Geographic Image Collection.

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

Chapter 4

Chapter 5

Chapter 7

Chapter 8
p. 72: Entrance to Nefertari and Hathor Temple, Abu Simbel, ca.1250 B.C.E.; colossal statues of Ramses II flank the entrance to the smaller of two temples cut into sandstone rock at Abu Simbel, on the Nile River; © Carmen Redondo/Corbis. p. 73: Len Ebert. p. 75, upper: Entrance to the Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt, ca. 2525 B.C.E.; © Corbis. p. 75, lower: King Cheops or Pharaoh Khufu (2454–2520 B.C.E.), ivory statuette; Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt; © Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY. p. 76: Senusret I (reign 1964–1926 B.C.E.), from Osiride Pillar; © Richard T. Nowitz/Corbis. p. 77: Queen Hatshepsut seated, pink granite figure, 18th dynasty (16th–14th C. B.C.E.); New Kingdom, Egypt; Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Egyptian Collections, Leiden, Netherlands; © Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY. p. 78: Ramasses II and sons attacking Hittite fortress, painting; James Putnam. p. 79: Mummified face of Ramasses II, New Kingdom, 19th dynasty (1550–1070 B.C.E.); © Roger Wood/Corbis.

Chapter 9
el-Qurnah, Tombs of the Nobles, Thebes, Egypt; © Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY. p. 91: Rekhmire inspects woodcarvers and carpenters, detail, wall painting, tomb of Rekhmire, vizier under Pharaohs Thutmosis III and Amenophis II, 18th dynasty, 16th–14th C. B.C.E.; tomb of Rekhmire, cemetery of Sheikh Abd el-Qurnah, Tombs of the Nobles, Thebes, Egypt; © Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY. p. 92: Ancient Egyptian fresco of husband and wife plowing fields, ca. 1306–1290 B.C.E.; © Archivo Iconografico, S.A./Corbis. p. 93: Agricultural scene, wall painting, tomb of Mennah, scribe of the fields and estate inspector under pharaoh Thutmosis IV (18th dynasty, 16th–14th C. B.C.E.); cemetery of Sheikh Abd el-Qurnah, Tombs of the Nobles, Thebes, Egypt; © Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY.

Chapter 10

Chapter 11

Chapter 12

Chapter 13

Chapter 14

Chapter 15

Chapter 16

Chapter 17

Chapter 25

Chapter 26

Chapter 27

Chapter 28

Chapter 29

Chapter 30

Chapter 31
Augustus (63 B.C.E.—14 C.E.) as Pontifex Maximus, also called Augustus of the Via Labicana; marble, 1st C.; Museo Nazionale Romano delle Terme, Rome, Italy; © Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY. p. 326: Cincinnati receiving the dictatorship of Rome; North Wind Picture Archives. p. 328: Hannibal and his troops crossing the Alps; North Wind Picture Archives. p. 330: Julius Caesar assassinated in the Roman senate, 44 B.C.E.; North Wind Picture Archives. p. 332: The Augustan Age, ancient Rome’s flowering of literature and art; North Wind Picture Archives.

Chapter 35

Chapter 36

Chapter 37