

APWH - PERIODS 1/2 MAP TEST (8000 BCE – 600 CE)

STUDY GUIDE

Using the map given to you, label the following items. This is your study guide for the Periods 1-2 map test to be administered during the week of _____. You will turn in your study map on Test day & it will count for 20 points of your Test grade.

CONTINENTS

Africa
Australia
Eurasia
North America
South America

BODIES OF WATER

Amazon River
Atlantic Ocean
(Huang He) Yellow River
Indian Ocean
Indus River
Mediterranean Sea
Nile River
Pacific Ocean
Red Sea
Tigris/Euphrates Rivers
Yangtze River

LANDFORMS OR REGIONS

Andes Mountains
Arabian Desert
Gobi Desert
Himalayan Mountains
Sahara Desert
Yucatan Peninsula

CITIES

Alexandria
Athens
Babylon
Carthage
Constantinople
Damascus
Harappa
Jerusalem
Pataliputra
Persepolis
Rome
Teotihuacan
Xian (Chang'an)

EMPIRES – USING DIFFERENT COLORS, COVER THE RANGES OF THE FOLLOWING EMPIRES – THERE WILL BE OVERLAP, SO PLAN YOUR COLOR USE ACCORDINGLY

Assyrian
Babylonian
Hellenistic
Mauryan/Gupta
Persian
Phoenician
Qin/Han
Roman



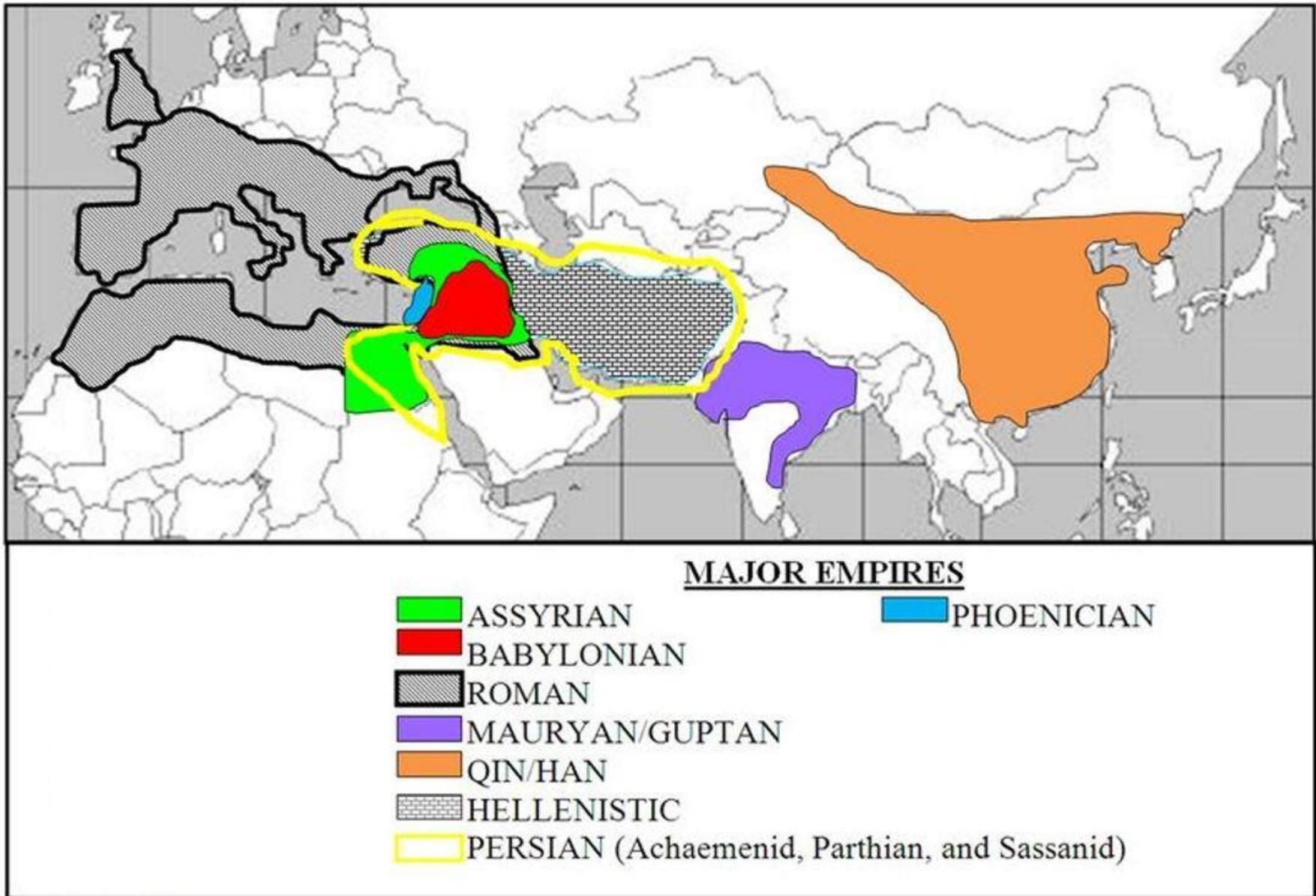
3000 km (equat.)



2000 mi (equat.)



STUDY MAP – PLACE ON PROJECTOR SCREEN ON WORK DAY SO STUDENTS MAY LABEL LAND & MARITIME EMPIRES (I also place map on class website)



HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF PERIOD I GEOGRAPHY:

A: BIG GEOGRAPHY

To "think world history" in a way that makes room for all peoples requires that we see the spherical surface of the planet as the primary place where history happened. You need, therefore, to have a basic knowledge of what is called Big Geography, that is, the largest-scale features of the earth's physical and natural environment. These are the patterns of topography, vegetation, climate, and weather that cut across particular nations or cultural groups and that give the world as a whole its distinctive "face." Attention to Big Geography prepares you to explore particular events, time periods, and regions in a way that encourages making connections between whatever subject matter they are learning and the world-scale context.

B: GEOGRAPHY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

The first civilizations arose in areas of the world that were remarkably similar. All were river valleys located in areas closely bordered by deserts or steppes. The exception was the central valley of Mexico and the modern nation's eastern coast. The climates were often dry and, even if there was rain, a year-round supply of water was problematic. Resources other than soil and water lacked and natural defensive features were minimal. Civilization may have arisen as a solution to survival and in order to fulfill needs.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF PERIOD II GEOGRAPHY: THE WORLD OF CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

The geographic perspective of the classical world was bigger and more complex than the river valleys of the first civilizations. Classical civilizations spread out. Aspects of physical geography defined the borders of the civilizations. Contacts and sustained communications between the regions arose. Often contacts were across seas, along coasts and rivers, and the plains or steppes between regional centers.

Created by: Tracey Osborn, Rowlett HS

Sources:

Maps - freemanpedia.com

Period Geography Historical Context – Paul Philp, John Paul II HS