First and Last Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Circle: 6A 6B

Early Settlers Audience Notes and Study Tool

**Directions**: During the group presentations, please create a study tool to prepare for the questionnaire later in the unit.

Intro to Settling

**Chapter 7.2**

* What are important environmental factors that influenced people to settle in a specific land or region?
* What does topography mean?
* What does vegetation mean?

Ancient Egypt

**Chapter 7.3**

* Where did ancient Egyptians and Kushites settle?
* The Nile Rive created a long, fertile valley that ended in a marshy delta where the river emptied into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* What deserts bordered the Nile River?
* What did the early Egyptian settlers eat?
* What does irrigation mean?
* What does fertilization mean?

**Chapter 9**

* How did Egyptians classify their people?
* Were Egyptians able to move between social classes easily?
* What were women roles within a family?
* What were men roles within a family?
* Write 1-2 bullet points about each class of Egyptians while the group is presenting

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Social Class** | **Notes** |
| Government Officials |  |
| Priests |  |
| Scribes |  |
| Artisans |  |
| Peasants |  |

Ancient Greece

**Chapter 25**

* Why was it difficult to travel in ancient Greece?
* True or false: traveling by water was easier than traveling by land.
* What is a peninsula?
* Describe the Aegean Sea.
* How did most people in ancient Greece make their living?
* What types of crops did Greeks grow?
* What types of animals did Greeks raise?
* True or false: there was a shortage of land, which caused wars between Greek settlements.
* What is a colony?
* Why did the farmland eventually not produce enough food?
* Why did many Greek settlements rely on trade to get goods?
* Who did the Greeks trade with and how did they trade with others?

**Chapter 27**

* Describe Athens.
* Describe Sparta.
* In Athens, who was granted citizenship? Who was not allowed to be a citizen?
* What is the Council 500?
* What is an economy?
* What was Athen’s economy based on?
* What is agora?
* What did Athenians develop to make trade easier?
* True or false: Learning and physical training were NOT important to Athenians.
* How were Athenian boys taught? What were they taught?
* When did Athenian boys begin their military training?
* What did Athenian girls learn?
* Provide one example/evidence of how women were treated poorly in Athens.
* What was a slave’s job in Athens?
* Athens was considered a democracy. What type of government did Sparta have?
* What is an oligarchy?
* What is the Council of Elders?
* Who could participate in the Council of Elders?
* What did Sparta’s economy depend on?
* What are helots?
* What are the noncitizens in Sparta?
* True or false: Sparta discouraged trade because it could weaken their government.
* What did Spartans do to sickly infants?
* In education, Spartans valued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Girls and boys in Sparta were given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ training to prepare them to fight and protect the city-state.
* What was the most important Spartan goal?
* How were the Spartan women’s rights different from the Athenian women’s rights?

Ancient Rome

**Chapter 32**

* Describe Rome.
* What two neighbors were Romans influenced by?

1. Etruscan🡪
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* What two Etruscan structures did Romans adapt?
* What is a cuniculus?
* What two bloody Etruscan porting events did the Romans adapt?
* What are gladiators?
* What Greek temple did the Romans recreate when building the Pantheon?
* What alphabet did the Romans adopt?
* Who is a Roman poet that built on Greek tales of a long-ago conflict, the Trojan War?
* What is Greco-Roman art?
* The early Romans had their own gods and rituals. Who influenced their religion?

**Chapter 35**

* What is the city’s Forum?
* What did the wealthy people in Rome their money on?
* What is the rule of law?
* Who is the ultimate source of law?
* What were frequent crimes Romans would experience?
* How did rich men hide their wealth?
* Any Roman, including the poor, could accuse someone of a crime. Who decided the outcome of the case?
* What did the Romans do to please their gods or to pray for the sick?
* What are “holy days”?
* What are paterfamilias?
* Who ruled and provided for the Roman family?
* Who bought and trained the family slaves?
* Babies were named in a special ceremony when they were 9 days old. What was placed around the baby’s neck for good luck?
* When did Roman women become adults?
* What did Roman boys give away to show their entering into adulthood?
* True or false: the poor Romans had kitchens.
* What is thermopolia?
* Who relied on thermopolia?
* What are the main Roman foods?
* What types of houses did wealthy Romans live in?
* What is an atrium?
* Most Romans were poor. What type of housing did they live in?
* Where did poor Roman children go for school?
* Who taught wealthy Roman girls and boys?
* At 6 years old, Roman boys went to school. What subjects did they learn?
* What type of activities did Romans enjoy for leisure (pleasure)?
* What is a Colosseum?
* What is the Circus Maximus?
* Where did 90% of people live?
* What is a villa? Who owned a villa?
* Who conducted most of the work and farming on the estate villa?

Middle Ages

**Middle Ages**

* When did the Middle Ages take place?
* What type of society/government did the people in the Middle Ages have?
* Most people were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and worked the land and lived in small villages around the lord’s castle.
* True or false: Trade was difficult because lords were often at war with one another.
* What were knights?
* What was chivalry?
* When Rome fell, who had the greatest power?
* Give 2 examples of how feudal society changed at about 1000.

1.

2.

* Describe the townsfolk during the Middle Ages.
* What disease killed millions of people during the Middle Ages?
* How did this disease spread?
* What were symptoms of this disease?
* The law of the land was based on the Magna Carta, which King John signed. What were some two rules of the Magna Carta?

1.

2.

* What is an alchemist?
* What was “the philosopher’s stone”? What did they want to use it for?
* What are monasteries?
* What are convents?
* What did monks and nuns dedicate their lives to?