**Study Guide for Assessment #1**

1. What are some examples of primary sources and why should a historian always attempt to use the most primary?
2. What is historical scale? In other words, what is meant by historians are either parachutists or truffle-hunters?
3. What is historical perspective?
4. Using your GeoHistogram, tell me the following:

A) Year Alexander the Great (Greece) stopped the Persian Empire

1. Name of the largest Chinese Dynasty in their history
2. Names of the first four civilizations in history
3. Years Japan was at its largest
4. What are claims and what are the four ways we assess them?
5. Please define epistemology
6. Please define historiography.
7. What are some signs that people are being deceptive (lying)?
8. What is archeology?
9. What are the six steps archeologists use to tell our history before the written word?
10. How would one view race biologically and sociologically? Why is it appropriate that race be self-identified?
11. Compare Australopithecine to the Homo species?
12. What was so significant about the Laetoli Fossil and the Oldowon Chopper?
13. What makes us human?
14. What is the pervading theory why Homo sapiens survived and Neanderthal died out?
15. Understand the meaning of the introductory historical vocabulary (WORDS AT END OF THESE QUESTIONS)
16. Using the data on cities what major historical trends have occurred during the last 2,000 years?
17. What are the seven criterions to be considered a civilization?
18. What was significant about the Code of Hammurabi?
19. What were some significant, “firsts” given to us by the Mesopotamians?

**Kingdom:** Area ruled by an inherited ruler, often a king or queen.

**Civilization:** Arose roughly 5,000 years ago. Possess the following:

A. Cities: Cities specialized in certain niches and were elaborate places. Cities equate to civilization

B. Central government and law codes: This established order and structure to societies

C. Writing and record keeping: This allowed future generations to build from the learning and achievements of those who came before them.

D. Highly organized religions: This added another layer of structure and order to civilized man.

E. Specialized jobs: A complex civilization needs specialized tasks to be performed in order for survival.

F. Complex technologies: Innovation and invention took the place of simple stone-age technologies.

G. Social Classes- For the first time in human history, great disparities arose between those that possessed wealth and those who did not.

**Empire:** Form of government in which an individual or a single people rules over many other peoples and their territory.

**Society:** An abstraction of a collection of relationships between individuals, usually including distinctive cultural, economic, or political properties and vary greatly in complexity and scope.

**Dynasty:** A succession of people belonging to the same family, who, through various means and forms maintain power, influence or authority over the course of generations.

**City-State:** An independent, self-governing city that incorporated its surrounding territory, including smaller towns and villages.

**Hegemony:** Domination, influence, or authority over another, especially by one political group over a society or by one nation over others

**Cultural Diffusion:** The process of spread of an idea, feature, belief system, custom, or trend from one place to another over time.

**Diaspora:** The forced migration of a people to another land and the maintaining and influence of the homelands’ culture on the new land.

**Push/Pull Migrations:** Push factors are unpleasant events that force a people off their land, whereas, pull factors are incentives that cause people to migrate of their own free will.

**Historiography:** the writing of history based on the critical examination of sources. Evaluating whether a source is authentic and reputable when you cite it.

**Syncretism:** the combination of different forms of belief or practice. Similar to cultural diffusion, but specific to religiosity.

**Cognitive Dissonance:** the feeling of discomfort that results from holding two conflicting beliefs. When there is a discrepancy between beliefs and behaviors, something must change in order to eliminate or reduce the dissonance.