



THE KNOX SCHOOL

World History I 2020 Summer Assignment

Directions: This assignment is a continuation of the content we learned in school last year.

Due Date: First day of your World History I class.

Part I: Define the terms below and draw/paste a picture that matches.

Term	DEFINITION	Image (drawing or cut/paste)
City		
Government		
Religion		
Job specialization		

Social classes		
Public Works		
Art		
Writing		
Prehistory		
Revolution		
Civilization		
Artifact		

Part II: WHY STUDY HISTORY?

Directions: Read each of the following documents and answer the question that follows.

Document #1 History is objective. The historian's task is to give readers the facts...to tell "how it actually happened"...Everything has a history...Traditional historians think of history as essentially a narrative of events.

New Perspectives on Historical Writing Peter Burke, page 3

1. According to Document #1: What is the task of the Historian?

Document #2 History is the story of humanity's past. History systematically records and explains what people have thought, said, and done. History deals with political, economic and social matters...History describes humanity's efforts to improve the world. It recounts the achievements and setbacks in the long upward climb toward a high level of civilization.

World History: Amsco, page 1

2. What does history deal with?

Document #3 Knowledge of the past comes from many sources - from written records and also from knowledge revealed by science developed in the last century or so. New sciences of some importance to the historian are anthropology, the study of man's physical and cultural development; archaeology, the discovery and study of material remains; geology, the study of rock and earthy formation; philology, the study of language and written records; sociology, the study of conditions and change in groups; and psychology the study of human behavior.

Ancient Civilizations Carlton Hayes, pages 8&9

3. Where does knowledge of the past come from?

Part III: Answer the following questions.

1. Does history stay the same? Why or why not?
2. What are some questions historians might ask?
3. Why is it important to ask these questions?

4. What makes a source credible?

5. What makes a source unreliable?

6. How can we know the truth?

8. What questions should historians first ask when approaching a source?

Part IV: Paragraph

Using the information from the documents and prior knowledge, answer the following question in a well-developed paragraph.

Why is it important to study history?

Civilization

Civilizations are complex societies that first grew from the development of cities after the Neolithic Revolution (Agricultural Revolution) that brought far-reaching changes to human life resulting from the beginning of farming and the decline of the hunter-gatherer lifestyle.

Eight Characteristics of a Civilization

1. Advanced Cities

As farmers settled in the fertile river valley, also known as the **Fertile Crescent**, they began to grow surplus (extra) food. This extra food increased the population of the settlement that led to the formation of the first cities.

A **city** is a large group of people who live together in a specific space. A city is usually a center for the trading of goods and ideas.

Question: How does the growing of extra food lead to the development of cities?

2. Organized Central Government

The growing population in cities made the government or a system of ruling necessary. Leaders emerge to maintain order and establish laws. Governments began to oversee the business of running and maintaining the city and its inhabitants. All civilizations have a system of government to direct people's behavior and make a life orderly. They also make and enforce laws, and protect its citizens.

Question: How does an organized central government help the development of a civilization?

3. Complex Religions

In ancient civilizations, religious leaders would conduct elaborate ceremonies to appease the gods and ensure a bountiful harvest. Fogs and droughts were blamed on the God's anger, the rituals were conducted in the temples. The religious leaders often had a lot of power in ancient civilizations.

4. Job specialization

As cities grew larger, so did the need for specialized workers. Individuals could no longer do all of the work. The surplus of food provided the need for people to develop specific skills. Instead, workers refined their skills and specialized on one specific task.

Question: What is the correlation between the surplus of food and job specialization?

5. Social Classes

As Jobs became specialized, so did the status and need for certain individuals. For instance, a knowledgeable and educated religious leaders was more RESPECTED than an unskilled worker. Herders were NEEDED and RESPECTED for the food they provided for the civilization. Social classes can be based on things like wealth, property, rights, and necessity.

6. Writing

Writing is critical to the development of civilization because records were needed to keep accurate accounts of food supplies and trades. Writing also leads to the development of a common language.

Question: How would your life be different if there was no common written language? How would you communicate?

7. Art & Architecture

All civilizations have a highly developed culture including the arts. Art includes creative forms of expression such as painting, architecture, literature, and music. Art was used to express beauty, convey messages, and show important images to others

Question: What type of art do you think is the oldest? Why?

8. Public Works

The work of building such things as roads, schools, and bridges, carried out by the government for the community. Workers were organized to build projects such as roads, city walls, water systems, walls, and places to store food.

Question: Can you think of any public works that you have seen/used in the last year? List them

Directions: Rank the features of civilization in order of what you think is the most important and explain why

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.