



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 610 DEVELOPMENT OF OUR WORLD

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DEVELOPMENT OF OUR WORLD

The development of our world has been a chain of related events. Civilization began and grew in the Fertile Crescent. Man gained knowledge. Civilizations grew. Each civilization sought to influence its world. The Greek and Roman empires developed. The modern nations of Eastern and Western Europe grew from these two

empires. The modern countries of South America and Africa have grown and developed. Some of this growth has been a result of European influence. We will review some of the events and changes in our world beginning with the Cradle of Civilization.

OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC®.

When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. List the geographical factors that affected the development of the Fertile Crescent and the Greek and Roman empires.
2. List accomplishments of the people of the Fertile Crescent and the Greek and Roman empires.
3. Describe government, way of life, and religion of the Fertile Crescent, Greece, Rome, and the Middle Ages.
4. List effects of the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution.
5. Give dates, causes, and results of World War I and World War II.
6. Identify the beliefs of communism.
7. Name the countries of South America and Africa.
8. Describe European influence and today's government of South American and African countries.
9. List resources of South American and African countries.

VOCABULARY

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFE PAC.

alliance (u lĭ' uns). An agreement between two or more countries, groups, or people to work together in doing something.

barbaric (bär bar' ik). Uncivilized.

bondage (bon' dij). Slavery; lack of freedom.

corrupt (ku rupt'). Dishonest.
discipline (dis' u plin). Training.
isolation (ī su lā' shun). Separation.
status (stat' us). The position or rank of someone when compared with other people.
strait (strāt). A narrow channel between two larger bodies of water.
topography (tu pog' ru fē). The physical features of the land.
triumvirate (trī um' vur it). A government led by three persons.
wages (wāj' es). Payment for labor performed.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

I. CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION

Geographical factors affect the development of a region. Several geographical factors contributed to the development and growth of the Fertile Crescent. These geographical factors were rich soil, warm climate, and sufficient water.

The Fertile Crescent was a region which stretched from the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and along the eastern

coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The Fertile Crescent continued to the valley of the Nile River. The Fertile Crescent is also known as the Cradle of Civilization. Early civilization began and grew in this region.

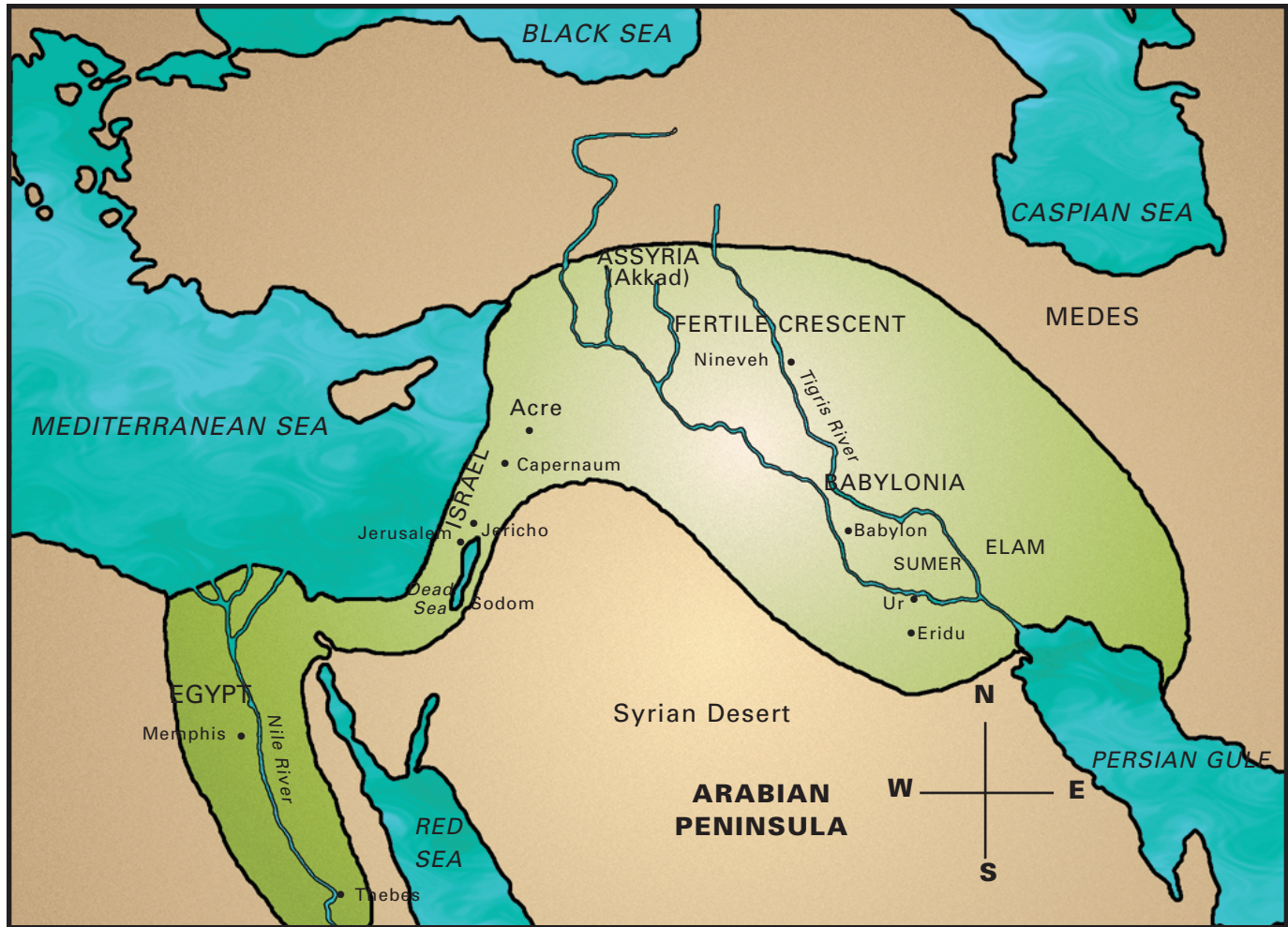
The Fertile Crescent was home to a number of early civilizations. In this section of the LIFEPAC, we will be studying three: Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Israel.

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. List the geographical factors that affected the development of the Fertile Crescent.
2. List accomplishments of the people of the Fertile Crescent.
3. Describe government, way of life, and religion of the Fertile Crescent.

Restudy this word.

bondage



Map 1 THE FERTILE CRESCENT

MESOPOTAMIA

Mesopotamia was located along and between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. From 3100 B.C. to 400 B.C., Mesopotamia thrived as a center of civilization.

Government. Many different tribes lived in Mesopotamia. Among them were the ancestors of the Hebrews, God's chosen people. Many battles and wars were fought among the people of Mesopotamia. Ruling empires changed often as a more powerful people

conquered the existing government. Each empire was ruled by a king. Names of the various empires included Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria, Chaldea, and Persia. Abraham received his promise of land and a nation of people from God. God commanded Abraham to leave Mesopotamia and journey to Canaan, which we now know as Israel. You can read about God's command and promise in Genesis 12:1-5.



Match these items.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|--|---|
| 1.1 | _____ | Fertile Crescent | a. population areas of Fertile Crescent |
| 1.2 | _____ | Cradle of Civilization | b. God's chosen people |
| 1.3 | _____ | Mesopotamia, Israel, Egypt | c. region stretching from Tigris-Euphrates rivers to Nile River |
| 1.4 | _____ | geographical factors of Fertile Crescent | d. another name for Fertile Crescent |
| 1.5 | _____ | Tigris and Euphrates river valleys | e. eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea |
| 1.6 | _____ | Hebrews | f. period during which Mesopotamia thrived |
| 1.7 | _____ | Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia | g. rich soil, warm climate, sufficient water |
| 1.8 | _____ | 3100 B.C. to 400 B.C. | h. different ruling empires of Mesopotamia |
| | | | i. location of Mesopotamia |

Way of life. Because of the rich soil in Mesopotamia, farming was very successful. Crops grew well. Food consisted of fruits, vegetables, meat, and fish. The wealthy class of citizens found time to study, to learn, and to develop art. Sculpture, pottery, and temple decorations were very beautiful.

Religion. The people of Mesopotamia believed in many gods. Beautiful temples were built to honor the gods. Religious festivals were also held to honor the many gods. The Hebrews, however, worshiped the one true God.

Accomplishments. The people of Mesopotamia accomplished many things. Education was very important. Each empire developed its own written language. Multiplication and division were used in mathematics. Improvements to help in farming were developed. Mesopotamians used a wheel. A plow with a metal tip was developed. Crops could be cultivated better and faster. *Shadufs* were also used to lift water. Good roads were built.

Other accomplishments included the weaving of cloth and the use of weights and measures. Trade was also important in Mesopotamia.



Write true or false.

- | | | |
|------|-------|---|
| 1.9 | _____ | Crops grew well in Mesopotamia. |
| 1.10 | _____ | Art was highly developed. |
| 1.11 | _____ | Everyone farmed and no time was given to other developments. |
| 1.12 | _____ | The Fertile Crescent is called the Cradle of Civilization because early civilization began and grew in this region. |
| 1.13 | _____ | The people of Mesopotamia worshiped the God of the Hebrew people. |
| 1.14 | _____ | The people of Mesopotamia worshiped many gods. |