Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Crash Course World History201: Rethinking Civilization**

**Key Concepts:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.1 | Big geography and the peopling of the Earth |
|  | 1. Humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions   a.  b.  c. economic structures focused on small kinship groups of hunting-foraging bands that could make what they needed to survive. However, not all groups were self-sufficient; they exchanged people, ideas, and goods |
| 1.2 | The Neolithic Revolution and early agricultural societies |
|  | 1. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of new and more complex economic and social systems 2. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies |
| 1.3 | The development and interactions of early agricultural, pastoral, and urban societies |
|  | 1. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished 2. The first states emerged within core civilizations 3. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths and monumental art |
| 2.2 | The Development of States and Empires |
|  | 1. The number and size of key states grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states 2. Empires and states developed new technologies of imperial administration based in part on the success of earlier political forms 3. \_ 4. The Roman, Han, Persian, Mauryan, and Gupta empires created political, cultural, and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse, and transformation into successor empires or states |

**Crash Course World History201: Rethinking Civilization**

**Directions:**

1. Preview the video viewing the questions.
2. Watch “Crash Course in World History 201: Rethinking Civilization” – taking no notes or answering questions
3. Watch “Crash Course in World History 201: Rethinking Civilization” a second time, pause the video as needed so that you can answer the questions that follow.

**Questions:**

1. How does agriculture play a part in civilization?
2. How are civilized groups different from barbarians?
3. Why might it be better to live in the hills/mountains rather than the city?
4. Describe the Zomia Region. Include: why it was created, and why their history is flawed.
5. How do Europeans such as Sir Stamford Raffles describe colonial rule in Indonesia?
6. Why do nomads and hill people live outside state structure according to John Green?
7. What are some accomplishments of Civilization?
8. What are some advantages of living a “Zomian” type of lifestyle?
9. What does John Green suggest history really is?
10. Explain why James Scott suggests that hill people made the conscience choice to leave civilization?