

Name: _____
Period: _____

Chapter 5 – The Classical Period: Directions, Diversities, and Declines by 500 C.E.

1. By about the year 1000 B.C.E., the independent kingdom of _____ was flourishing along the upper Nile, possessing a form of writing derived from Egyptian hieroglyphics and mastering the use of iron.
2. Japan's religion, called _____, provided for worship of the political rulers and the spirits of nature, including the all-important god of rice.
3. In Central America an Indian group called the _____ developed and spread an early form of civilization from about 800 until about 400 B.C.E.
4. The attack on classical civilizations by the fierce Asiatic _____ led to the decline of many of those civilizations.
5. During the decline of the Han dynasty in China (100 C.E.), the Daoist leaders, called the _____, promised a golden age that was to be brought about by divine magic.
6. The eastern part of the Roman Empire, centered on Constantinople, became known as _____.
7. The last effort to restore Mediterranean unity came under the eastern emperor _____.
8. Some centuries after Buddha's death, a doctrine of _____ developed, which held that some people could gain nirvana by their own meditation while choosing to remain in the world as saints and to aid others by prayer and example.
9. The East Asian form of Buddhism, called _____, or the Greater Vehicle, retained basic Buddhist beliefs.
10. The Christian institution of monasticism was first developed under _____.

Short Answer:

1. What were the main factors in Rome's decline? Which do YOU judge most important? Why?
2. Why did the results of Han China's decline differ from those of the Roman Empire's decline?
3. Taking into account both Egypt and Kush, what were the main features of civilization in Africa prior to the first century C.E.?

Vocabulary:

Kush:

Shintoism:

The Olmecs:

The Asiatic Huns:

The Yellow Turbans:

Constantinople:

The Byzantine Empire:

The Sassanid Empire:

Bodhisattvas:

Syncretism:

Christianity:

Jesus:

Islam: