

2nd Semester Review

Mr. Cummings
World History

ROME (CST Standard 7.1.1)

- Roman philosophy of Stoicism led to a strong sense of citizenship. ¹
- Latin became basis for several European languages (Spanish, Italian, French). ¹
- Roman arches, aqueducts, and roads influenced the creation of many modern structures. ¹
- Rome established a representative gov't in which average citizens held great power. ¹

ROME (Standards 7.1.1 – 7.1.3)

- By AD 117, the Roman Empire extended from Spain in the W to Syria in the E. ²
- Establishment of Constantinople signaled the rise of Christianity and the end of Rome's authority in the east. ³
- Internal problems and barbarian invasions led to the fall of Rome in AD 476. ²

Rome Key Words (Standard 7.1)

- Pax Romana ¹
- Julius Caesar ¹
- Octavian Augustus ¹
- Arch ¹
- Marc Antony ¹
- Constantine ³
- The Twelve Tables ¹

Islam (CST Standard 7.2.1)

- The desert is the primary climate region of the Arabian Peninsula. ¹
- Nomads are people who move from place to place following food, water, and grazing land for their herds. ¹
- Early Arabs formed clans to protect their families and create a sense of belonging. ¹
- Mecca was an important trade & religious center in western Arabia. ¹

Islam (Standards 7.2.2 – 7.2.4)

- Arabs are monotheistic and worship the Islamic god Allah. ²
- Muhammad spread Allah's teachings. ²
- The Qur'an and Sunnah form the basis of Islamic law. ³
- The Five Pillars of Islam help Muslims to demonstrate their religion. ³
- The Muslim Empire expanded due to religious toleration and strong leadership. ⁴

Islam Key Words (Standard 7.2)

- Oasis ¹
- Hijrah ²
- Mosque ³
- Caliph ⁴
- Sunni ⁴
- Shi'a ⁴
- Pilgrimage ⁵

Africa (CST Standard 7.4.1)

- The Sahara is the largest desert in Africa. ¹
- Deserts, grasslands & forests make up West Africa's vegetation zones. ¹
- Ghana's empire grew by trading gold with the Bedouins for salt. ¹
- Mali expanded Ghana's empire and adopted Islamic beliefs until it collapsed. ¹

Africa (CST Standard 7.4.2)

- Kinship and clans formed the basis of the African family. ²
- Africans felt a greater sense of loyalty to their family & village than their leader. ²
- Many Africans specialized in specific types of labor which made them very wealthy. ²
- Trade with North Africa brought great wealth to West Africa. ²

Africa (Standards 7.4.3 – 7.4.5)

- Ghana kings converted to Islam but kept some parts of their traditional religion. ³
- The Trans-Saharan trade brought Islam and the Arabic language to West Africa. ⁴
- Timbuktu became a major center for trade, religion, and learning. ⁴
- Griots preserved African history through oral traditions and sharing stories about their past. ⁵

Africa Key Words (Standard 7.4)

- Savannah ¹
- Labor Specialization ²
- Sundiata ³
- Mansa Musa ³
- Arabic ⁴
- Oral Tradition ⁵