LESSON 1: DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS

This lesson covers the following information:

- The past empires that influenced modern society.
- Implications that can be made from information we know about ancient civilization.

Highlights include the following:

- Early humans were nomads, people who traveled from place to place in search of food.
- There have been border and culture clashes since the beginning of civilization. As tribes and societies grew, they fought for valuable land and water resources and fought to defend their religion and political ideas.
- One of the earliest civilizations in the world was in Mesopotamia.
- Mesopotamia was a fertile area situated between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Southwest Asia, which became known as the Fertile Crescent.
- Nomads depended on hunting and gathering while Mesopotamians became a stable agricultural based society.
- Egypt grew in northeastern Africa, along the Nile River and the people benefited from trading goods with the people of Mesopotamia.
- While they had a common trade, each culture was developed based on their locations
- Ancient civilizations grew, expanded, declined, and laid the foundation for current society. Each society left a legacy that is still felt today.

Reflection

Early humans were nomads. From these early humans, early civilization appeared. Tribes developed around water sources and agricultural communities formed. The access to waterways also allowed for trade with other societies. These ancient civilizations created written languages and calendars, built monuments, discovered agricultural and medical advancements and built world religions.

Notes:
Crossword Puzzle

Use the clues to fill in the spaces.

Across
5. A low point in the land where the river cuts through it.
6. Something that is not openly stated but is hinted at or suggested.
8. A major political unit having a large territory or number of territories or peoples under a single ruler.

Down
1. The practice of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock.
2. The myths dealing with the gods and legendary heroes of a particular people.
3. A ruler of ancient Egypt.
4. To supply the land with water through man-made devices.
7. A body embalmed or treated for burial with preservatives.
LESSON 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT

This lesson covers the following information:

• The growth of nations impact the environment
• There are significant impacts on the environment

Highlights include the following:

• The territory, population, government, and sovereignty of an area define a nation.
• The world's environmental challenges are a demonstration of international interdependence.
• The territory identifies the land area with formal borders. These borders are recognized by other states and nations.
• Nationhood is the will to build social bonds of a genuine collective identity, heading toward a social group based on a set of cultural elements, institutions, language and beliefs.
• Culture is the total knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors shared by and passed on by the members of a specific group.
• A group that shares a common language, a sense of identity, and its culture is called a society.
• The term ethnic group refers to a specific group that shares language, customs, a common heritage, and an identity.
• Language is one of the most important elements of culture. It allows people within a culture to communicate.
  • Language helps establish cultural identity and a sense of unity.
• Religions establish beliefs and values of a group and define how people worship the divine being or forces.
• As nations work collaboratively to end the impact of climate change, the partnerships and plans rely on an understanding of a nation's culture.
• Humans both negatively and positively affect the environment they live in. We use the resources we have, sometimes in excess, and change our environment to fit our need.
• Sustainable development is a pattern of economic growth in which resource use aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.
• Changes in environment by people as well as where people settle are directly related to the location of natural resources.
• The planet's physical environment challenges humans to use and adapt available resources in order to survive.
• Anthropologists argue that cultural diversity is the result of adaptation to the environment first and then family, religion, and political organization follow.
• The effects of technology include the depletion of nonrenewable natural resources (such as petroleum, coal, ores), and the added pollution of air, water, and land.
• Each wave of technology creates a set of waste previously unknown by humans: toxic waste, radioactive waste, and electronic waste.
Reflection
Civilization grew from nomads to populations within a nation. The nations grew and expanded. The population of each nation grew and the growth of agriculture, mining, fishing, and drilling for oil impacted the environment. The actions of one nation effect the global environment and all the nations, leading to international interdependence.

Notes:
Word Search

Find all the words in the list. Words can be found in any direction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANGE</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th>NATIONHOOD</th>
<th>SOVEREIGNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLIMATE</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>TECHNOLOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CULTURE</th>
<th>LANGUAGE</th>
<th>RELIGION</th>
<th>TERRITORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Y H N GO V E R N M E N T
R N A T I O N H O O D E
O E G A U G N A L I N C
T N O I G I L E R V I H
I C M A U R G A I C I N
R E A N A N R R U R O O
R E H A A R O L U N O L
E E T H I N T I R I O O
T E C A M U L O R O T G
S O V E R E I G N T Y Y
E G N E E T A M I L C T
T T P O P U L A T I O N
LESSON 3: BORDERS BETWEEN PEOPLE AND NATIONS

This lesson covers the following information:

- The development of local culture
- Using maps to identify geographical or political information

Highlights include the following:

- Geography is a science that deals with the description, distribution, and interaction of the diverse physical, biological, and cultural features of the Earth's surface.
- When designing a map, a cartographer (map-maker) makes the features of the Earth look similar in shape and proportion to the real thing.
- Legends are built-in features that help you read atlases and maps.
- A compass rose is a design on a map that shows north, south, east, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest.
- Maps that show boundaries between regions, states, or countries and the location of cities, counties, bodies of water, and sometimes, historical sites are known as political maps.
- Physical maps show the natural features of the Earth, such as lakes, rivers, mountains, and other physical features.
- Maps can provide a great deal of information, ranging from population, weather patterns, or even boundaries on a continent.
- Maps help us understand information about where people live and the environment in which they live.
- To understand how heavily populated an area is, geographers use a figure called population density.
- Carrying capacity is the number of animals or humans a piece of land can support.
- The movement of people from one location to another also changes the distribution of population.
  - Reasons for migrating are sometimes called push-pull factors. Push factors are when people feel pushed out of a region. Push factors might include a natural disaster, drought, or war.
  - Pull factors encourage people to go to another land, such as climate in southern areas of the United States or a strong economy.
- Innovation is the taking existing elements of society and creating something new to meet a need.
- Acculturation occurs when individuals in a society accept an innovation.
- Diffusion is the spread of ideas, inventions, or patterns of behavior. Good ideas or inventions spread when people from different societies come into contact with one another.
  - A cultural hearth is a place from which ideas, materials, and technology spread out to other cultures.

Reflection
As you study borders between nations, they are more than lines on a map. They reflect individual cultures that develop over a period of time and they are always in a state of change. Cultures change through innovation and diffusion. The world's population growth is causing rapid changes as people move into cities with the hope of improved opportunities.
Crossword Puzzle

Solve the puzzle.

Across
3. A group that shares a common language, a sense of identity, and culture.
4. The taking existing elements of society and creating something new to meet a need.
5. Study of the physical features of the earth
7. A city, population lives closely to one another.
8. A specific group that shares language, customs, a common heritage, and an identity.
9. The total knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors shared by and passed on by the members of a specific group.
10. The spread of ideas, inventions, or patterns of behavior.

Down
1. The number of animals or humans a piece of land can support.
2. A belief in a supernatural power or powers that are regarded as creators and maintainers of the universe.
6. Outside of the city, country, and population spread.