

<u>Chapter 1</u>	<u>Chapter 2</u>	<u>Chapter 3</u>	<u>Chapter 4</u>	<u>Chapter 5</u>
hunting and gathering civilization Paleolithic Neolithic Age nomads savages culture <i>Homo sapiens</i> Neanderthals band agrarian revolution Natufian complex matrilineal matrilineal pastoralism Çatal Hüyük Neolithic revolution Jericho Bronze Age domestication social differentiation slash and burn agriculture Babylonians ideographs Hammurabi Harappa Shang dynasty Indo-Europeans Mesopotamia	Qin Confucius Laozi Zhou Shi Huangdi Great Wall Han “mean people” Daoism Silk Road dynasty <i>Analects</i> Five Classics Legalism Era of Warring States Mandarins Patriarchalism	untouchables <i>Ramayana</i> <i>Arthashastra</i> gurus dharma Upanishads mandala <i>Kamasutra</i> karma <i>Mahabharata</i> stupas Mauryas Kushanas Tamil reincarnation nirvana Guptas Sanskrit Skanda Gupta Buddha Chandragupta Maurya Ashoka Kautilya Himalayas vedas varnas jati Indra brahma yoga	Alexander the Great Cicero Constantine Alexandria Roman republic Carthage Cyrus the Great <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i> Persian Wars Galen Euclid Ptolemy Hannibal Augustus Caesar polis Hellenistic age Plato Julius Caesar Ionian, Doric, Corinthian city-state Battle of Marathon King Xerxes Themistocles Battle of Thermopylae Peloponnesian Wars Aristotle Augustus Sappho Vergil Herodotus Sophocles Punic Wars Twelve Tables “mystery” religions Pythagoras tyranny direct democracy aristocracy Olympic Games Philip II of Macedon Zoroastrianism Socrates	Kush Axum Ethiopia Shintoism Olmec Teotihuacan Maya Inca Polynesian Yellow Turbans Sui Tang Rajput Devi Islam Allah Diocletian Constantine Germanic tribes Huns Byzantine Justinian Sassanid Augustine Coptic bodhisattvas Mahayana Jesus Paul Benedict Pope world religions Sahara animism