

Timeline and Geography Study Guide

Define the following terms:

Timeline

1. Circa:
2. AD:
3. CE:
4. BC:
5. BCE:
6. Century:
7. Decade:
8. Era:

Sources

1. Primary Sources (define and give an example):
2. Secondary Sources (define and give an example):

Geography

1. Latitude:
2. Longitude:
3. Equator:
4. Prime Meridian:
5. 7 continents:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.

5.

6.

7.

6. 5 oceans:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

7. 4 hemispheres:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Review Questions:

1. What is another name for the 1600s?

2. BCE stands for _____.

3. When historians want to say this happened in "about" this time, they would say:

" _____ " or they would write the letter: _____.

4. 1519 is in this century. _____

5. A line of latitude at 0 degrees is called: _____.

6. South America is located in which hemispheres?

7. Veronica tells you about this great book she read about the Titanic. Veronica is a

_____ source.

8. AD means the same thing as: _____.
9. CE means: _____.
10. What ocean lays in-between North America and Europe?
11. What ocean circles the top portion of the northern hemisphere?
12. What continent touches the Atlantic, Indian, and Southern Oceans?
13. Asia is in these two hemispheres?
14. True or False: Primary sources are considered more reliable than secondary sources.
15. Lines of latitude tell us these directions: _____ and _____.
16. The line that splits the earth into the eastern and western hemispheres at 0 degrees is called: _____.
17. 751 BC is _____ than 750 BC.
18. An example of a primary source is a _____.
19. The 1200s are in the _____ century.
20. Which is more recent 16 or 17 CE?
21. BC means the same thing as _____.
22. The ocean near Antarctica is called the _____ Ocean.
23. In which century **WAS CHELSEA FC FOUNDED?**
24. Lines that tell us whether we are going east or west on the globe are called lines of _____.
25. A textbook written about the fall of Rome would be a _____ source.

Centuries Practice:

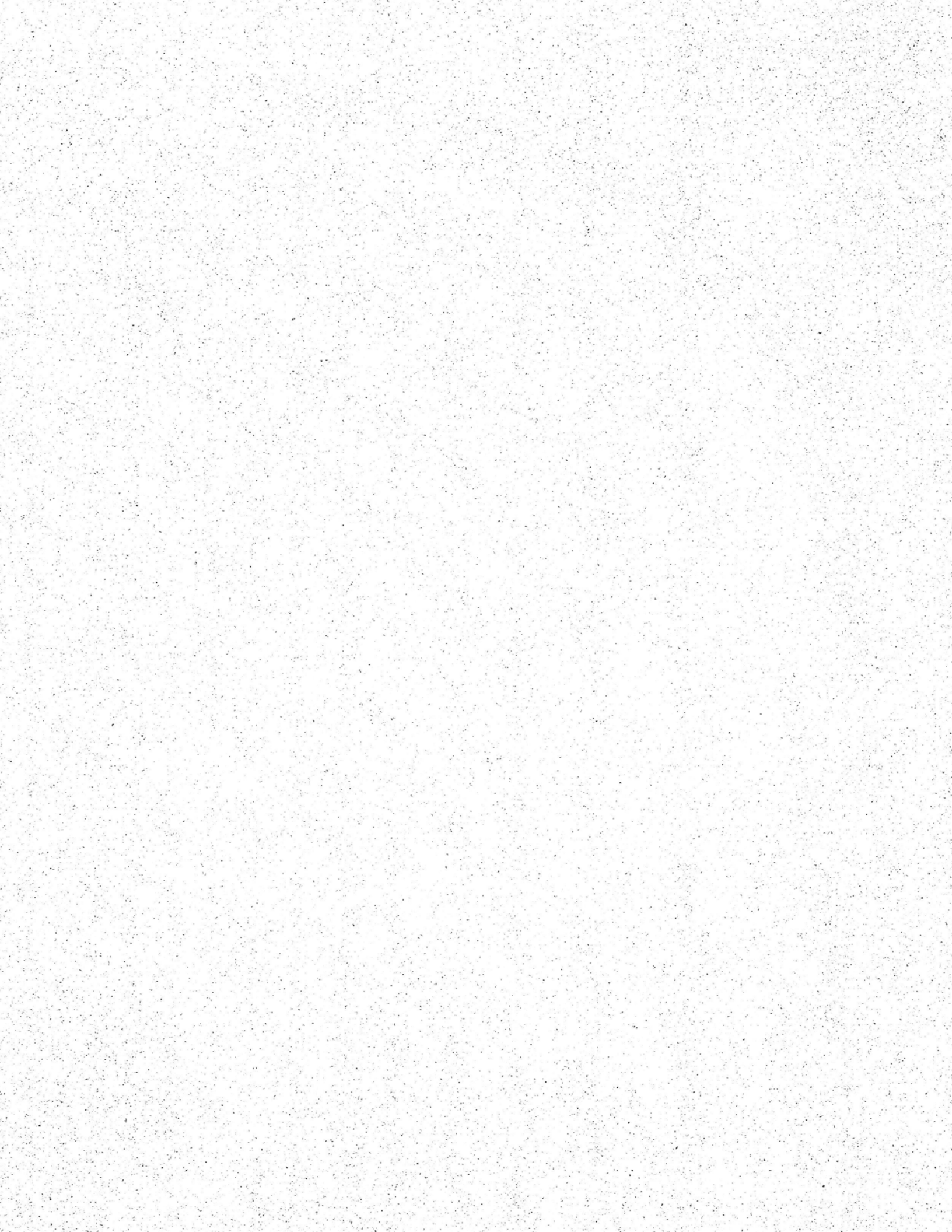
1. The year 559 AD is in the _____ century.
2. The 17th century CE is from the years _____ to _____.
3. The year 1999 is in the _____ century.
4. You were born in which century?
5. The 16th century is ANY date in the _____s.

Create a Timeline with the following dates:

- 1 AD
- 400 BC
- 6th Century CE
- 1001 AD
- 800 CE
- 900 BCE

Culture Terms

1. **Culture** – the entire way a group of people lives. This includes the ideas, customs, values, social institutions like marriage, attitudes, music and art, language, technology and traditions of a society.
2. **Culture Traits** – are the individual parts of a culture, which make that one culture different from another culture.
3. **Culture Universals** – are the individual parts of a culture that are basically the same from culture to culture.
4. **Enculturation** – when you learn your role in the society and become part of the culture.
5. **Values** – are the behaviors and beliefs a society thinks are important.
6. **Ethnocentrism** – when people in a culture view the people in another culture as backward or “not as good as us”. Ethnocentric people think their culture is the best way to live because they do not understand how the culture traits of other societies fit together to make a good-working culture.
7. **Stereotyping** – putting people into a group and labeling them because they are similar to that group.
8. **Prejudice** – when you prejudge (think) a person based on their looks or group they belong to without knowing them. This judgment is usually negative.
9. **Discrimination** - unequal treatment (action) of a particular group due to stereotyping or prejudice.
10. **Cultural Diffusion** – when the ideas or products from one country spread to another country.
11. **Taboos** – are things that are forbidden in a culture.
12. **Salad Bowl** – the current way we describe the mix of cultures in the US. It is a united whole made up of varied pieces that each brings a unique flavor to the mix.



Why Study History?

Directions: Take a moment to consider the following. Please explain your answers.

Why study history?

Does history repeat itself?

Geographic Determinism: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Explain.

1. Where you are determines who you are.

Connections: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Explain.

1. History links people.

Citizenship: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Explain.

1. Studying history prepares you for citizenship, or for how to be a good citizen of the world.

Archaeologists

Archaeology:

Fossil:

Artifact:

Historians

Historians:

Primary Sources

Primary Sources:

Examples of primary sources:

Secondary Sources

Secondary Sources:

Examples of secondary sources:

Directions: Using your smartphone, find one example of a primary source and one example of a secondary source.

1. What are the examples? (news article, picture, diary, journal, etc.)
2. Is it a primary or a secondary source? Explain how you know whether it is either primary or secondary.

Website	What is the example? Is it primary or secondary? How do you know it's primary or secondary?
1.	
2.	

Dynamics of Individualism Presentation (Have Part One done Thursday 9/7, many of you will present)

Part One: Students will create something that is representative of who they are as a person. There is ample room for creativity here, have fun with it. It can be anything *appropriate* to present to the class. For example you could make a small poster, a video, a sculpture, a drawing, a poem, a song, etc. Your only two constraints are that it is classroom appropriate and that it will adequately present who you see yourself as in about two minutes. Try to hit on any characteristics of yourself that you see as essential to your personal identity.

Part Two: Students will give about a two minute presentation using or showing whatever they created to represent themselves. Students in the audience will be required to record one aspect of each presentation that they can relate to or that differentiates them from that person. At the end of the activity students will break into groups according to the presentation similarities and differences they noted and their insights on how to classify people into different groups.

Part Three: After this activity is completed students will defend or question their selection of groups both orally and in writing and discuss the realities of identifying with or neglecting to identify with individuals based on their genetic, superficial or behavioral characteristics. After the de-briefing discussion students will write a short reflection on the nature of developing cliques as opposed to a web of their fellow peers

Historical Timeline

Terms for Time:

C or "circa" – means that historians are not sure of an exact date.

CE – "common era", refers to dates after Jesus's death.

AD – "anno Domini" – means *in the year of our lord* – is used to label numbers in the Gregorian calendar. AD refers to dates after Jesus's death (for example 1945 AD).

BC – "before Christ" is used to label numbers in the Gregorian calendar. BC refers to dates before Jesus's death.

Gregorian calendar – is based on the traditionally reckoned year of the birth of Jesus with AD counting years from the start of the era, and BC counting years before the start of the era. There is no year zero in this scheme, so the year AD 1 immediately follows the year 1 BC.

BCE – "before common era", refers to dates before the death of Jesus.

Periods of Time:

Millennium – a period of 1,000 years.

Century – a period of 100 years.

Decade – a period of 10 years.

Era – a long and distinct period in history with a particular feature or characteristic (for example Roosevelt era).

Understanding Centuries:

Medieval History or the Middle Ages include which centuries?

The centuries follow a _____ wherein they represent the _____ years prior to the century that is indicated.

1st Century = 1 - 100 AD 2nd

Century = 101 - 200 AD 3rd

Century = 201 - 300 AD 4th

Century = 301 - 400 AD 5th

Century = 401 - 500 AD

15th Century = 1400 - 1500 AD

Fill in the dates for each century:

6th Century = _____

7th Century = _____

10th Century = _____

What century is 1492?

What century were you born in?

What century were your parents born?

What century is July 4, 1776?

Timelines:

Timelines are often used to tell when events happened in history.

Years going _____ from 1 AD go from _____ to

_____.

Years going _____ from 1 AD also go from _____ to

_____.

To construct a timeline draw a horizontal line and label it with 1 AD in the center:

Label the following on your timeline:

AD: 100, 200, 300, 400, 1000, 1500

BC: 100, 200, 300, 400, 1000, 1500

Personal Timeline Project

History is the story of events of the past. Think about your life from when you were born to the present day. Your task is to identify what you consider to be the top five events that you have experienced in your life so far and present them on a timeline.

Timeline Guidelines:

- Create and decorate a timeline (vertical or horizontal) that signifies the five most important events of your life listed on lines below.
- The timeline should reflect your family history as well as interests and hobbies (sporting events, vacations, your first music or dance recital, your first pet, your first trophy, learning to play chess, etc.)
- Please **do not** include your birth as the first event in your timeline.
- Your timeline begins with your first significant event.
- Your event should be written in a full sentence: “I took my first vacation to France”
- Your timeline should include the following:
 1. Year (date) of the event
 2. One sentence explaining the event
 3. One illustration of the event

On the lines below brainstorm what you believe to be the five most important events of your life:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

On the back of this paper, create your rough draft. Rough drafts do not need to be colored.

Final Copy Guidelines:

1. Must be on white paper
2. Must include a picture or colored illustration of each event (illustrations can be hand drawn or images on-line)
3. Must be in pen (blue or black ink)
4. Total Points: 25 points