



What's the Big Idea ?

P.A.P.E.R. TECH !

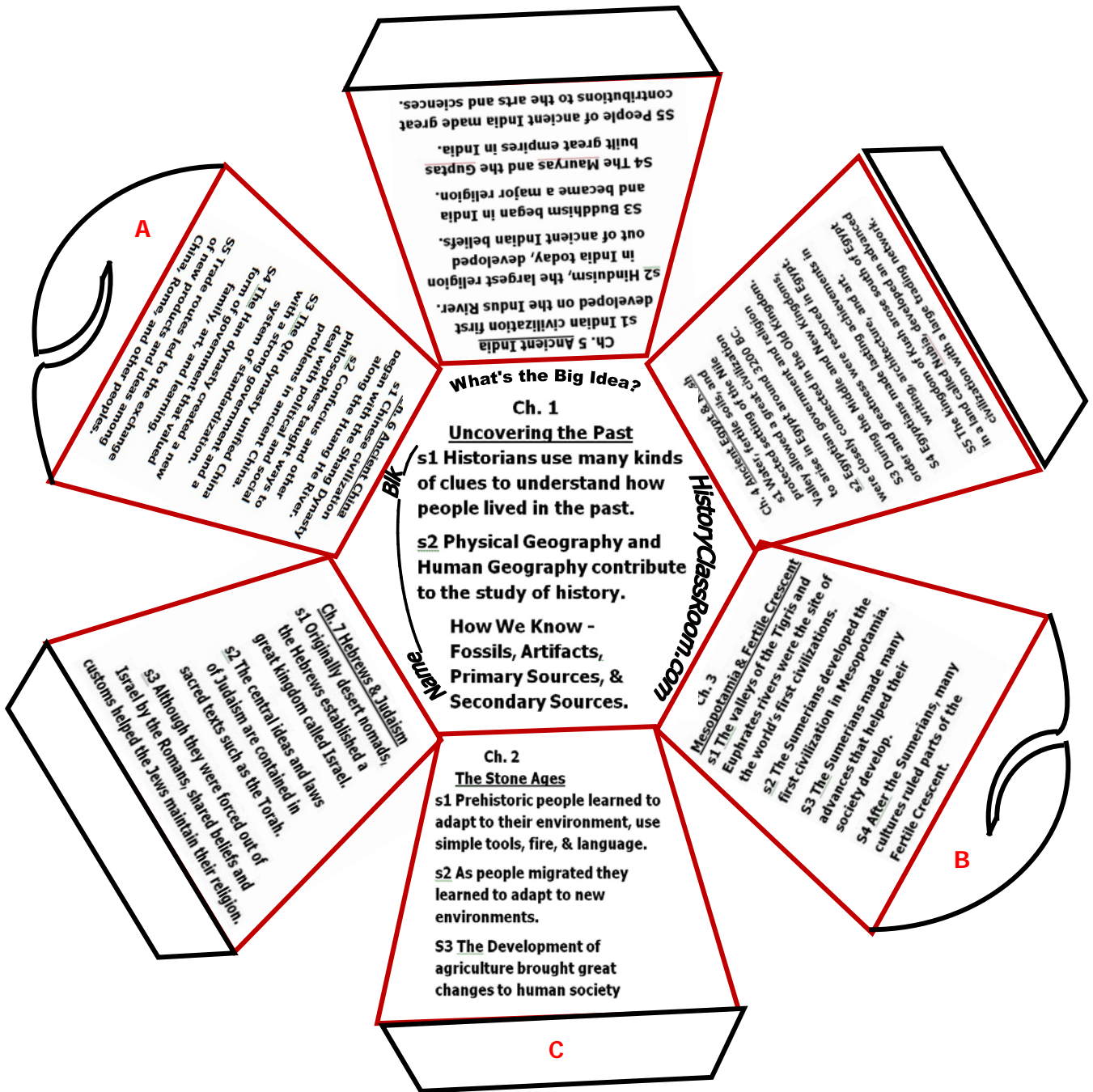
(P.aper A.nd P.aste E.ducational R.eview)
Main Ideas for each Chapter & Section

www.HistoryClassRoom.com



P.aper A.nd P.aste E.ducational R.eview (P.A.P.E.R. TECH!) Mr. Peel's www.HistoryClassRoom.com

(Tetradecagon)





1. Cut outside lines on both pages and FOLD BACK each panel.



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2. Stick Glue Panel "C" on one page to Panel "C" on the other page.



3. "Hook" and Stick Glue Panel "B" to Panel "B" on the other side.



Optional: Heavy Weight Paper - attach rubber band between Hooks "B" & "A".

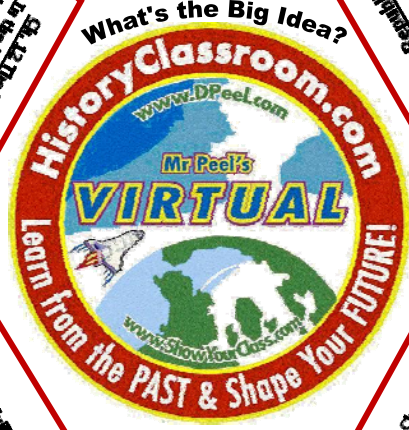


TOP

BOTTOM

4. Stick Glue other tabs together & you'll have the "Big Ideas" for the whole year!

8 1/2 x 14 One Page What's the Big Idea?



What's the Big Idea?

Ch. 11 Rome & Christianity
 s1 After changing from a republic to an empire, Rome grew politically & economically and developed a culture that influenced later civilizations.
 s2 People in the Roman Empire practiced many religions before Christianity, based on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.
 s3 Problems from both inside and outside caused the Roman Empire to split into a western half, which collapsed, and an eastern half, which prospered for hundreds of years.

Ch. 12 The Islamic World
 s1 In the Arab desert, Muslims from Mecca introduced a new world religion called Islam.
 s2 Sacred texts called the Quran and religious duty like, and laws.
 s3 After the early spread of Islam, three large Islamic empires formed - the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal.
 s4 Muslim scholars and artists made important contributions to science, art, & literature.

Ch. 10 The Roman Republic
 s1 Rome's position and government helped it become a major power in the ancient world.
 s2 Rome's tripartite government created a stable society.
 s3 The later period of the Roman Republic was marked by years of expansion & political crises.

Ch. 13 East African Civilizations
 s1 Geography, resources, culture, and trade influenced the growth of societies in West Africa.
 s2 The rulers of Ghana built an empire by controlling the salt & gold trade.
 s3 Between 1000 and 1500, Songhai and Great Zimbabwe - developed in Africa.
 s4 Although the people of West Africa did not have a written language, oral history, traditions passed down through songs, and the arts.

Ch. 8 Ancient Greece
 s1 Greece's geography and its nearness to the sea strongly influenced the development of trade and the growth of city-states.
 s2 The people of Athens tried many different forms of government before creating a democracy.
 s3 The ancient Greeks created great myths and works of literature that influence the way we speak & write today.

Ch. 9 The Great World
 s1 Over time, the Persians came to rule a great empire which eventually brought them into conflict with the Greeks.
 s2 The two most powerful city-states in Greece, Sparta and Athens, had very different cultures and became bitter enemies in the 400s BC.
 s3 Alexander the great built a huge empire and helped spread Greek culture into Egypt and Asia.
 s4 Ancient Greeks made lasting contributions in the arts, philosophy, and science.

Ch. 5 Ancient India
 s1 Indian civilization first developed on the Indus River.
 s2 Hinduism, the largest religion in India today, developed out of ancient Indian beliefs.
 s3 Buddhism began in India.
 s4 The Mauryas and the Guptas built great empires in India.
 s5 People of ancient India made great contributions to the arts and sciences.

Ch. 6 Ancient China
 s1 Chinese civilization began along the Huang He River.
 s2 Confucius and other philosophers and other problems in ancient China.
 s3 The Qin dynasty unified China with a strong government and social system of standardization.
 s4 The Han dynasty created a family, art, and learning.
 s5 Trade routes led to the exchange of new products and ideas among China, Rome, and other peoples.

Ch. 1 Uncovering the Past
 s1 Historians use many kinds of clues to understand how people lived in the past.
 s2 Physical Geography and Human Geography contribute to the study of history.

Ch. 4 Ancient Egypt & Nubia
 s1 Water, fertile soils, and protected extent of the Nile valley allowed a great civilization to arise in Egypt around 3100 BC.
 s2 Egyptian government in Egypt were closely connected in the Old Kingdom.
 s3 During the Middle and New Kingdoms, order and greatness were restored in Egypt.
 s4 Egyptians made lasting achievements in writing, architecture, and art.
 s5 The kingdom of Kush arose south of Egypt in a land called Nubia, developed an advanced civilization with a large trading network.

Ch. 7 Hebrews & Judaism
 s1 Originally desert nomads, the Hebrews established a great kingdom called Israel.
 s2 The central ideas and laws of Judaism are contained in sacred texts such as the Torah.
 s3 Although they were forced out of Israel by the Romans, shared beliefs and customs helped the Jews maintain their religion.

Ch. 2 The Stone Ages
 s1 Prehistoric people learned to adapt to their environment, use simple tools, fire, & language.
 s2 As people migrated they learned to adapt to new environments.
 s3 The Development of agriculture brought great changes to human society

Ch. 3 Mesopotamia & Fertile Crescent
 s1 The valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were the site of the world's first civilizations.
 s2 The Sumerians developed the first civilization in Mesopotamia.
 s3 The Sumerians made many advances that helped their society develop.
 s4 After the Sumerians, many cultures ruled parts of the Fertile Crescent.

A

A

B

B