

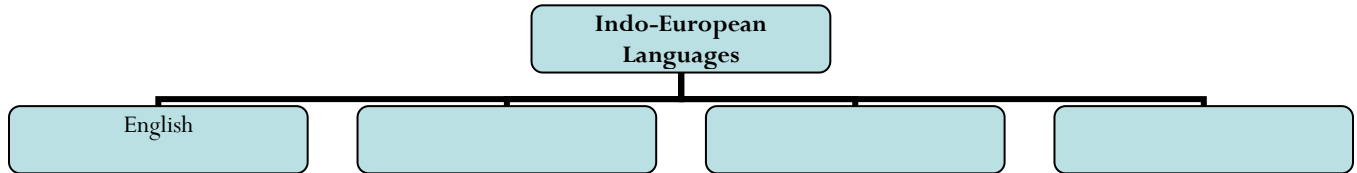
UNIT 1: ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS
Reading Guide 4: Indo-European & Eastern Mediterranean Civilizations

Directions: Answer each question below after reading.

3.1: The Indo-Europeans

• **Objective A: Describe the spread of Indo-Europeans and their language.**

1. Indo-Europeans were nomadic peoples who came from the _____ which are dry grasslands north of the _____ . (see map on p. 62 for details)
2. Complete the chart:



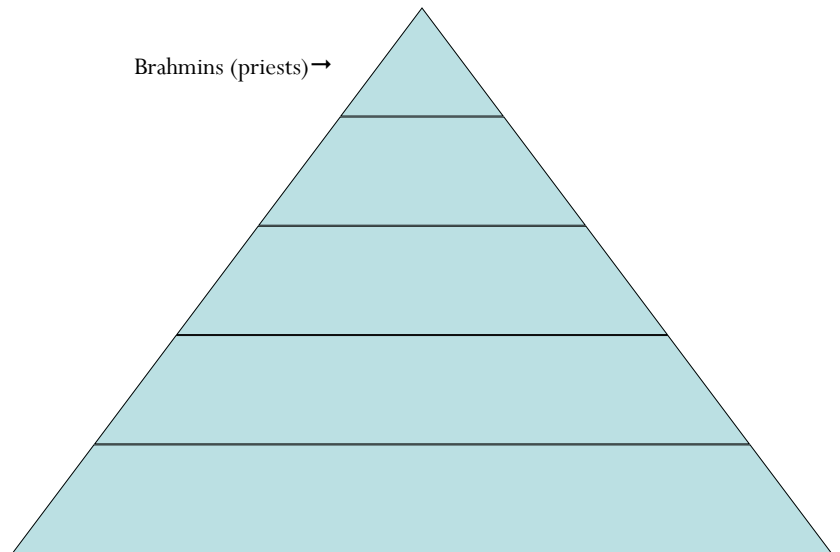
3. Define *migrations*:
4. What does it mean to say that Indo-Europeans migrated in waves?

• **Objective B: Identify the Hittite empire and effects of its technology on other societies.**

5. Anatolia is also called _____ and today is the country of _____ .
6. The Hittites dominated Southwest Asia for _____ years and struggled against _____ for control.
7. Around 1500 BC, the Hittites were the first people in Southwest Asia to work with _____ .
8. Why was the change from bronze to iron technology important?

• **Objective C: Summarize the possible Aryan invasion of India and the culture that resulted.**

9. Around 2000 BC, the Aryans crossed over mountain passes into _____ .
10. Complete the chart of the Aryan caste system:



11. Caste membership determined:
 - a) the _____ people did
 - b) whom people could _____
 - c) the people with whom they could _____
12. One great epic of India is the _____. A part of this epic is the _____ .
13. Krishna teaches that dishonor is worse than _____ .

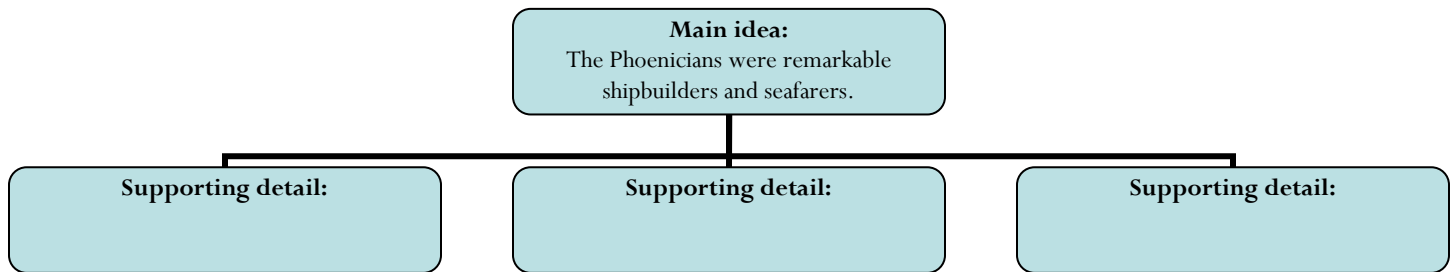
3.3: Seafaring Traders

- **Objective A: Describe Minoan civilization.**

14. The Minoans dominated trade in the eastern Mediterranean from _____ to _____.
15. Minoan culture had a major influence on _____.

- **Objective B: Identify contributions of the Phoenicians.**

16. After Minoan civilization ended, the most powerful traders along the Mediterranean were the _____.
17. Complete the chart:



18. The greatest Phoenician colony was _____.
19. The Phoenicians were known for their production of _____; it took 60,000 _____ to produce one pound.
20. One of the most lasting contributions of the Phoenicians remains the spread of the _____.

- **Objective C: Analyze ancient trade routes.**

21. One could travel from the Mediterranean Sea to South and East Asia either by a land route through _____ or by a sea route which crossed the Arabian Sea which ended in a port city on _____ or _____.
22. Complete the chart:

