

1 The first Olympic Games (776 BC) began here: held every four years at Olympia.

2 Feudalism was the form of government for these people.

3 The Circus Maximus, with gladiators and other competitions, began in this society.

4 They had a female ruler named Hatshepsut.

5 This civilization's scribes recorded teachings in a painted book called a Codex, which is folded into an accordion shape. Only four still exist today.

6 Their gods, whose leader was Zeus, were said to live on Mount Olympus.

7 This civilization adopted much of the Greek culture, religion, and myths.

8 This group used the Nile river as a source of life.

9 Pericles, a leader of the city-state of Athens, established citizenship laws.

10 This group used the Twelve Tables as their governing guide.

11 They had large cities with temples of many stories at the centre of each city.

12 Fealty, Heresy and Chivalry are all associated with this group.

13 They believed in an afterlife and the god Osiris determining their fate.

14 This society began to decline because of corruption, war, and divisions between rich and poor.

15 This group used ritual blood-letting to please their gods.

16 This was one of the first societies known to use "zero" as a placeholder in mathematics.

Medieval  
Europe

Ancient  
Greece

Ancient  
Rome

Mayans

Ancient  
Egyptians

- 17 The Hundred Years' War and Bubonic Plague were major problems for these people.  
18 A long period of peace and prosperity called the *Pax Romana* took place  
for this group.  
19 This group began due to a need for protection from attacking barbarians.  
20 Most of the people from this group were monotheistic.  
21 Their civilization grew to its height from 250AD-900AD.  
22 *Pharaohs*, bureaucracy and viziers were a part of this civilization.  
23 Guilds and artisans as well as the growth of cities occurred for these people.  
24 Their language was Latin; it became the basis for French, Italian, Spanish,  
and other languages.  
25 Its "Golden Age" was from 487-404 BC; many of its philosophers (thinkers),  
mathematicians, and writers continue to be influential.  
26 Historians divide their history into old, middle and new kingdoms.  
27 This civilization was made up of many self-governed city-states (the city or "polis").  
28 Two city-states—Sparta and Athens—went to war from 431-404 BC, leading to  
the decline of this civilization.  
29 Charlemagne was an early ruler stressing Christianity and education during this civilization.  
30 This group treated women nearly equal to men.  
31 A major city was *Teotihuacán*, with large structures built in a pyramid-like formation but  
with a flat, rectangular top.  
32 This empire was at its largest in about 300BC, controlling the lands around the  
Mediterranean and much of Europe, including Britain.  
33 Alexander the Great was a part of this civilization.  
34 The Sun was one of their main gods; they also had other gods  
associated with elements of nature.  
35 This group wrote on papyrus.  
36 These people often went to large outdoor theatres to watch plays.  
37 This people's most important crop was maize (corn).

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- 38 For this group there was a big disagreement about lay investiture.
- 39 This civilization build huge tombs for the afterlife called mostabas.
- 40 This empire had large cities and an elaborate system of roads, public buildings, baths, and aqueducts to carry water.
- 41 This civilization grew out of an ancient agricultural society called the Olmecs.
- 42 This civilization developed the idea of democracy and citizenship.
- 43 Their rulers included Seti I and Amenhotep IV
- 44 The famous philosophers Socrates and Plato lived and taught in this society.
- 45 A holy war to regain Jerusalem from Muslims occurred when Pope Urban II urged people to participate in the Crusades.
- 46 Their written language used glyphs or pictograms.
- 47 At first the Emperors of this culture persecuted Christians, but Christianity continued to spread.
- 48 In 393AD the Emperor became a Christian.
- 49 This civilizations language was deciphered by using the Rosetta Stone.
- 50 This civilization developed the use of coins as money.
- 51 The Inquisition burned those accused of heresy during this group's rule.
- 52 Many words from their language are the root of English words today.
- 53 The Magna Carta and Estates General were formed during the time of this civilization.
- 54 They lived in Central America in the area now called Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize.
- 55 This empire grew rapidly to control many areas and had a very strong military and an elaborate system of roads.
- 56 They developed a beautiful, formal style of architecture, with graceful columns and symmetrical design that influenced all later Western architecture.
- 57 They were excellent astronomers and developed a 260-day calendar based on the Sun.
- 58 Its first Emperor called himself Caesar Augustus; later emperors also took the title Caesar
- 59 In 476AD, this empire was defeated by invading Germanic tribes from the north.

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