### Where were classical civilizations located?

**Objective:**
- Identify where classical civilization were located.

**Introduction**

**Directions:** Label the continents, regions, and bodies of water listed on the map below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continents</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Bodies of Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Atlantic Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>Indian Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Southern Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Image notes:**
- Image modified by user Victoria under the Creative Commons license. Original image in the public domain.
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(November 30, 2017)
1. 500 BCE - 500 CE
2. 125 years
3. Regions of the world
4. He conquered different places at different times.
5. Christianity
   Judaism
   Hinduism
   Confucianism
   Taoism
6. Gupta 320-550 CE
   Various regional dynasties in India 125 BCE - 325 CE
   Roman Empire 27 BCE - 476 CE

7. To show the different empires that existed at different times and in different regions of the world.
Classical Era/Period/Age (600 BCE - 900 CE)

Period of time in which complex civilizations expanded to establish large *land empires* and were more *interconnected* through trade than earlier civilizations. These civilizations made great contributions to our collective learning as a result of *golden ages* marked by prosperity. Most of the *major belief systems* that still impact our world were established during this time.

In this lesson, you will examine the geographic location of the classical civilizations, their expansion and contraction over time, and how interconnected they were through trade.

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**Mapping the Classical Civilizations**

*Directions: As you read the maps below, complete the annotation steps for each map, and then answer the questions accompanying each map.*

1. **Find** and read the *legend*, and *labels* on the map.
2. Put a *question* mark next to information on the map that confuses you.
3. Write notes on the map or in the *margins* with information that you think relates to the map or questions you have.

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*Remember, when analyzing a map:*
1. Examine the *DOGS TAIL*:
   - Date, Orientation, Grid, Scale, Title, Author, Index, Legend/Key, Sources
2. Determine what each *symbol* on the map represents.
3. Contextualize: Identify where the region on the map is in the world and what is around it.
1. Which continent was the Zhou Dynasty located on?

2. What body of water did the Roman Republic border in 500 BCE? (Reference your introduction activity)

3. Which civilization controlled the greatest amount of land in 500 BCE? Which region was it located in?

4. Which two civilizations labeled on the map were closest to the Greek City States in 500 BCE?

Key:

- Territory that was not controlled by a large government

Adapted by New Visions from TimeMap of World History, www.historyworld.net. From: https://www.time maps.com/000world/0055bc/55bc.png
5. Which continent was the Han Dynasty on? Which dynasty was in a similar location 300 years before?

Asia
Zhou Dynasty

6. Which group was in control of most of South Asia around 200 BCE?

Maurya Empire

7. Looking at Map #1 and #2, how did the Roman civilization change between 500 BCE and 200 BCE?

Grew.
8. Which two civilizations controlled the greatest amount of land in 200 CE?

Roman Empire
Han Dynasty

8. Identify the three continents that the Roman Empire controlled land on.

Asia
Europe
Africa

10. What changed in South Asia between 200 BCE and 200 CE? Why do you think this change took place?

Maurya Empire fell apart and South Asia had many regional kingdoms.
Map #4: Classical Civilizations in 500 CE

11. Which civilization had control of most of South Asia in 500 CE?

**Gupta Empire**

12. To travel from the Eastern Roman Empire to the Persian Empire in which direction would a merchant have to go?

**East**

13. Looking at Map #3 and Map #4, what changed in Europe and East Asia between 200 CE and 500 CE?

**The Roman Empire + the Han Dynasty split up.**

Key:
- Territory that was not controlled by a large government
SQ 2: Where were classical civilizations located?

Directions: Using evidence from the documents above, respond to the task below in the space provided.

Relative location is a description of where a place is in relation to how a place is related to other places.

Using the maps below, write one sentence to describe the relative location of classical civilizations using the bank of cardinal directions below. For example, Canada is north of the state of New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>West</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>West</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>Northeast</th>
<th>Northwest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

500 BCE

1. Describe the relative location of the Greek city-states to the Mediterranean Sea.

2. Describe the relative location of the Roman Republic to North Africa.
3. Based on the maps in this lesson and the descriptions below. Each empire on the map is labeled with a letter. Which description best fits each letter?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Description of Civilization</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>The Gupta Empire ruled from 320 BCE to 550 CE in South Asia, but never controlled as much of the area as the Maurya Empire did.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>The Han Empire existed from 200 BCE to 460 CE. It was located in an area in East Asia that is now mostly modern-day China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Ancient Greece was a civilization that existed from approximately 600 BCE to 600 CE in the Balkans, an area in Eastern Europe on the Mediterranean Sea.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>The Roman Empire existed from 509 BCE to 476 CE. At its height, it ruled all the land around the Mediterranean Sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>The Maurya Empire ruled from 321 BCE to 180 BCE in South Asia, including parts of northwest and southwest that the Gupta Empire never controlled.</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>The Qin Dynasty only lasted from 221 BCE to 209 in East Asia. After the Qin Dynasty collapsed, the Han Dynasty took over the same area and expanded it farther west.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>