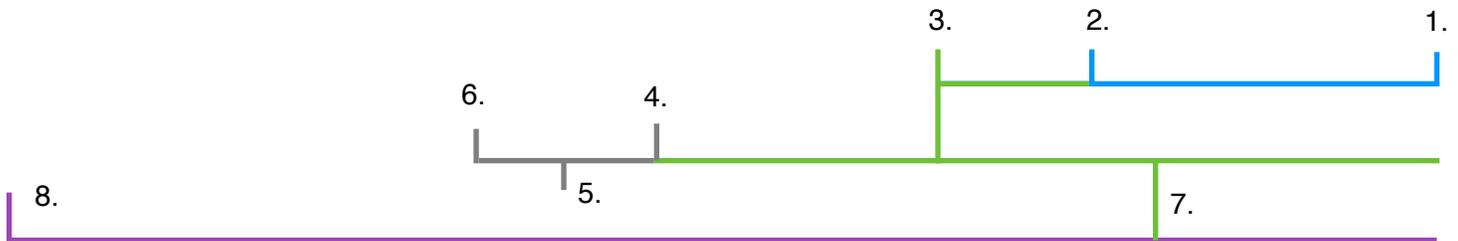


Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History

Write a brief description (in a complete sentence) of the key event occurring at the date indicated on the anchor fact timeline.



1. 2015/16 - We are here! This world we live in, today, is the way that it is because of human history — all the way back to ancient times. **(1 pt)**
2. 1776 AD - The Founding Father signs the Declaration of Independence, giving birth to the United States of America, a modern republic based on classical examples. **(1 pt)**
3. 1492 AD - Christopher Columbus discovers America, bringing Europe and its knowledge of ancient history to the Americas. **(1 pt)**
4. 476 AD - The Roman Empire falls, bringing an end to the ancient world and leading to the rise of Europe. **(1 pt)**
5. c.4 BC - Jesus Christ is born, leading to the rise of Christianity as the most important religion in the world. **(1 pt)**
6. c.509 / c508 BC - Roman became the first republic and Athens became the first democracy, establishing the classical examples upon which modern government is based. **(1 pt)**
7. 1799 AD - The Rosetta Stone is discovered in Egypt, leading to the decipherment of hieroglyphs and a huge expansion of our knowledge of the ancient past. **(1 pt)**
8. c.3000 BC - Menes/Narmer unifies ancient Egypt, becoming its monarch (ruler) in the first event of archaic Egyptian history. **(1 pt)**

Total Points for this page: 8 points

Part 2: Our Connection to the Ancient Past

9. What is the “Renaissance”? How does it connect us to ancient history? (Hint: *If it hadn't happened, we would still be stuck in...*)

The Renaissance was a period of the rebirth of Greek & Roman ideas in European times after the Dark Ages. It connects us to ancient times, because it is the revival of ancient ideas after they had died off. If it hadn't happened we would still be stuck in the Dark Ages. **(3 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for connection; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. When the Founding Fathers created the United States, what kind of government did they choose to give it? What ancient example did they rely on most?

The Founding Fathers created the United States as a republic. They were relying most on the example of ancient Rome. **(3 pts: 1 pt for republic; 1 pt for Rome; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

11. What two terms help capture that not all of ancient history is equally important? Give examples of ancient cultures that can be described with each term?

The terms that helps us grasp that all of ancient history is not equally important are “classical” and “archaic.” Ancient Greece & Rome are classical cultures, whose ideas we still admire and follow today. Ancient Egypt is an archaic culture, whose ways are extinct. **(3 pts: 1 pt for the two terms; 1 pt for examples; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

12. Explain why the discovery of the Rosetta Stone is so important for ancient history.

The Rosetta Stone is one of the most important discoveries for ancient history. Without it, modern people would not be able to read the written language of the Egyptians (hieroglyphics). Because modern people can now read hieroglyphics, we can know Egyptian history, which stretches back all the way to c.3000 BC. **(3 pts: 1 pt for reading hieroglyphs; 1 pt for knowing Egyptian history; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 12 points

Part 3: BONUS

13. Who translated the Rosetta Stone?

Jean-François Champollion

(0.5 bonus pts)

14. What two “halves” of Egypt were united by Menes/Narmer?

Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt

(0.5 bonus pts)

15. What is the science that studies *archaic* human life?

archeology

(0.5 bonus pts)

Total bonus points on Test: 1.5 points

Total Points on Test: 20 points