

## Amsco Ap World History Flashcards Chapter 2 PDF

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What is the significance of the Neolithic Revolution?

The Neolithic Revolution marked the transition from nomadic hunter-gatherer societies to settled agricultural communities, leading to the development of civilization.

What were some of the key features of early river valley civilizations?

Early river valley civilizations typically featured agricultural surplus, social stratification, centralized political authority, and the development of writing.

How did trade influence the development of early civilizations?

Trade facilitated cultural exchange, the spread of technology, and the accumulation of wealth, which contributed to the growth and complexity of early civilizations.

What role did religion play in early civilizations?

Religion provided a framework for social order, justified political power, and was often intertwined with governance and daily life.

What were the major technological advancements during this period?

Major technological advancements included the plow, irrigation systems, metallurgy, and the wheel, which enhanced agricultural productivity and transportation.

How did social hierarchies develop in early civilizations?

Social hierarchies developed due to the accumulation of wealth, control of resources, and the division of labor, leading to distinct classes within society.

What impact did writing systems have on early civilizations?

Writing systems allowed for the recording of transactions, laws, and historical events, facilitating administration and cultural continuity.

What were some common characteristics of early empires?

Common characteristics of early empires included territorial expansion, centralized governance, military organization, and cultural assimilation.

How did geography influence the development of civilizations?

Geography influenced the availability of resources, trade routes, and agricultural potential, shaping the growth and interactions of civilizations.

What were the consequences of the rise of agriculture?

The rise of agriculture led to population growth, the establishment of permanent settlements, and the eventual emergence of complex societies.