

The  
**NYSTROM**  
**ATLAS**  
*of*  
**World History**

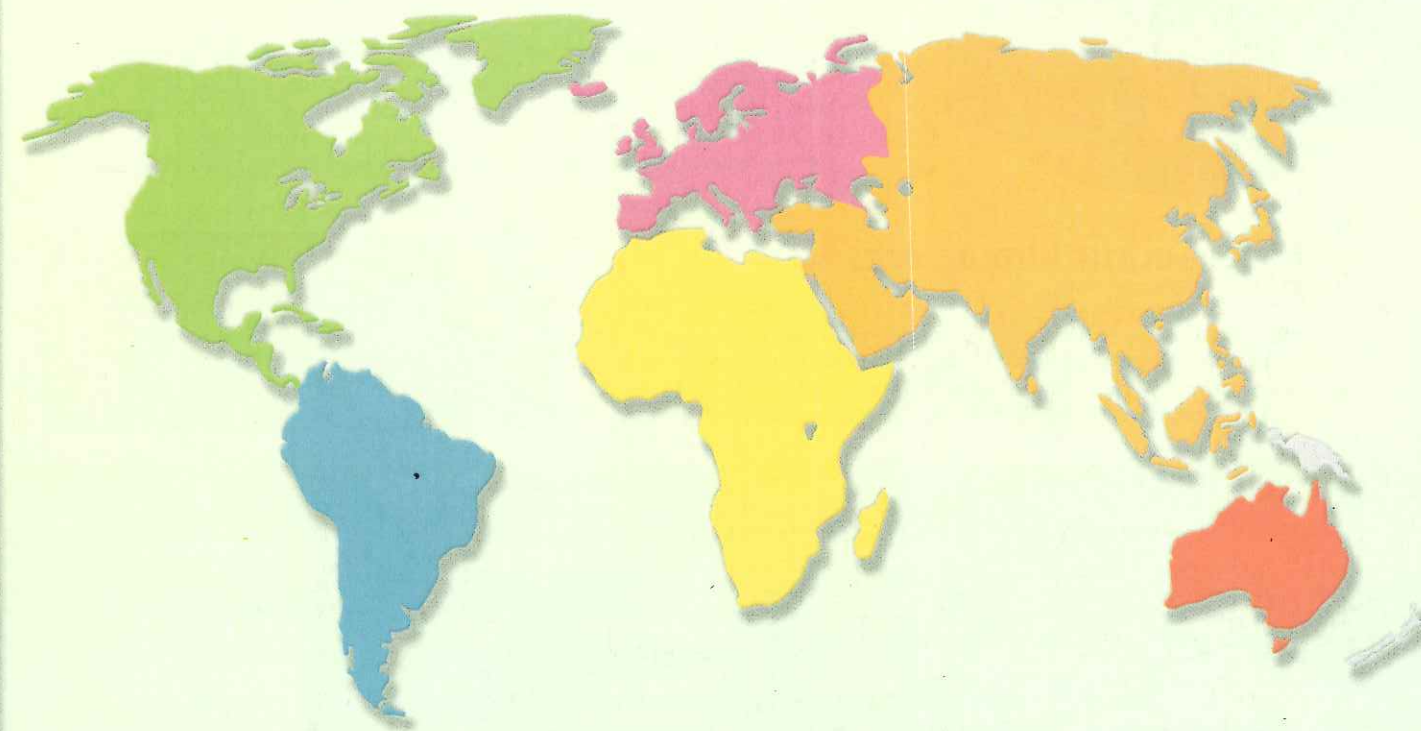


## MILESTONES OF WORLD HISTORY

- 9000** Agriculture begins in the Fertile Crescent.  
**8000** First cities develop at Jericho and Catal Huyuk.  
**6000** Agriculture begins in the Nile, Yangtze, and Indus river valleys.  
**3500** Bronze tools are made in Sumer.  
**3000** Earliest known writing is used in Mesopotamia.  
**2650** First pyramid is built in Egypt.  
**1500** Hinduism, one of the world's oldest living religions, emerges in India.  
**1200** Hebrews establish a kingdom in Canaan.  
**528** Buddhism is founded by Siddhartha Gautama in northern India.  
**509** Roman Republic is established as a representative form of government.  
**508** Greeks form a democracy with direct rule by the people.  
**500** Bantu begin their migration to central and southern Africa.  
**400** Maya build their first pyramids.  
**326** Alexander the Great's empire stretches from Greece to India.  
**220** Construction begins on the Great Wall of China.  
**150** Silk Road links China and Europe through trade.  
**4** Jesus Christ, the central figure in Christianity, is born in Bethlehem.  
**117** Roman Empire reaches its greatest extent.  
**220** Han dynasty ends and Chinese empire goes into decline.  
**476** Western Roman Empire falls to barbarian invaders.  
**622** Islam begins to spread when Mohammad, its founder, goes to Medina.  
**700** Ghana becomes first empire in West Africa.  
**1096** Christians start a series of Crusades against Muslims.  
**1279** Mongols conquer China and create one of the largest empires in history.  
**1325** Aztec settle at Tenochtitlan in central Mexico.  
**1346** Bubonic plague spreads to Europe.  
**1450** Johannes Gutenberg perfects the printing press.  
**1453** Ottomans take Constantinople and end the Byzantine Empire.  
**1492** Columbus reaches the Americas.  
**1503** Leonardo Da Vinci paints the *Mona Lisa*, a great work of the Italian Renaissance.  
**1517** Reformation begins when Martin Luther protests church corruption.  
**1776** Declaration of Independence is written by colonists rebelling against Britain.  
**1789** French Revolution begins when the people of Paris capture the Bastille.  
**1879** Thomas Edison invents the electric light bulb.  
**1884** Almost all of Africa is claimed by seven European countries.  
**1914** World War I begins and soon involves most nations of Europe.  
**1917** Revolution in Russia establishes communist government.  
**1945** Atomic bomb is dropped, World War II ends, and United Nations is formed.  
**1960** Eighteen African countries gain independence in a single year.  
**1991** Soviet Union collapses and Cold War ends.  
**2001** Terrorists attack New York City and Washington D.C.

B.C.  
A.D.

# The NYSTROM ATLAS of World History



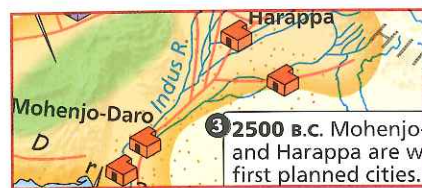
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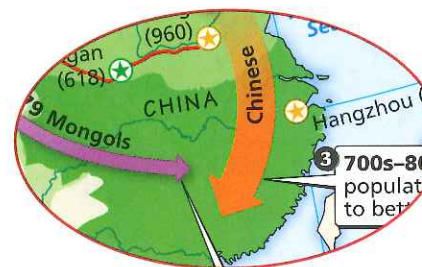
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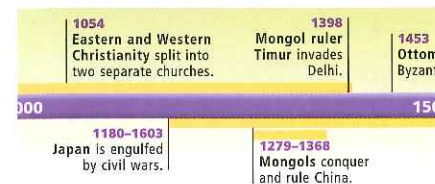
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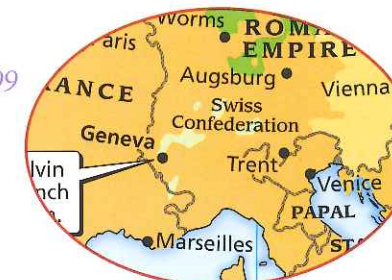


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10 9 8 7 6 5 10 09 08 07 06

ISBN 0-7825-0940-1 Product Code Number 9AWH  
For information about ordering this atlas, call toll-free 800-621-8086.

Printed in U.S.A.

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# How does this atlas work?

**1** First read the **unit title**, which tells what the unit is about and what time period it covers.

**2** Then read the **topic title** which tells what these two pages are about.

**3** Next read the **introduction**, for more about the topic.

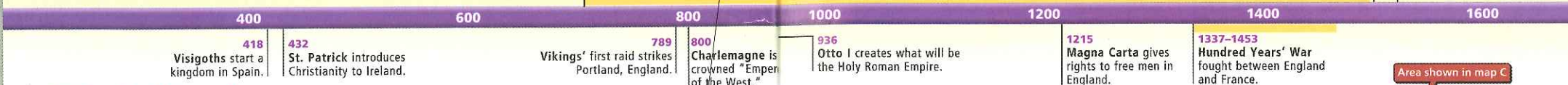
**4** Now follow the **A B C D** markers for the clearest path through the pages.

The **A B C D captions** help you understand each map, graph, and picture.

**Maps** show places, movement, people, and events.

The **legend** gives the title of the map and explains what its colors and other symbols mean. Read the legend before studying the map.

## UNIT 5 Europe in the Middle Ages 418 to 1580



**Charts and graphs** organize information visually.

The **unit timeline** shows key events from this time period. Use it to preview the unit.

At the end of the unit, use the timeline to review the sequence of key events.

### Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe

During the **Middle Ages** or **medieval era**, many Europeans were poor, uneducated, and violent.

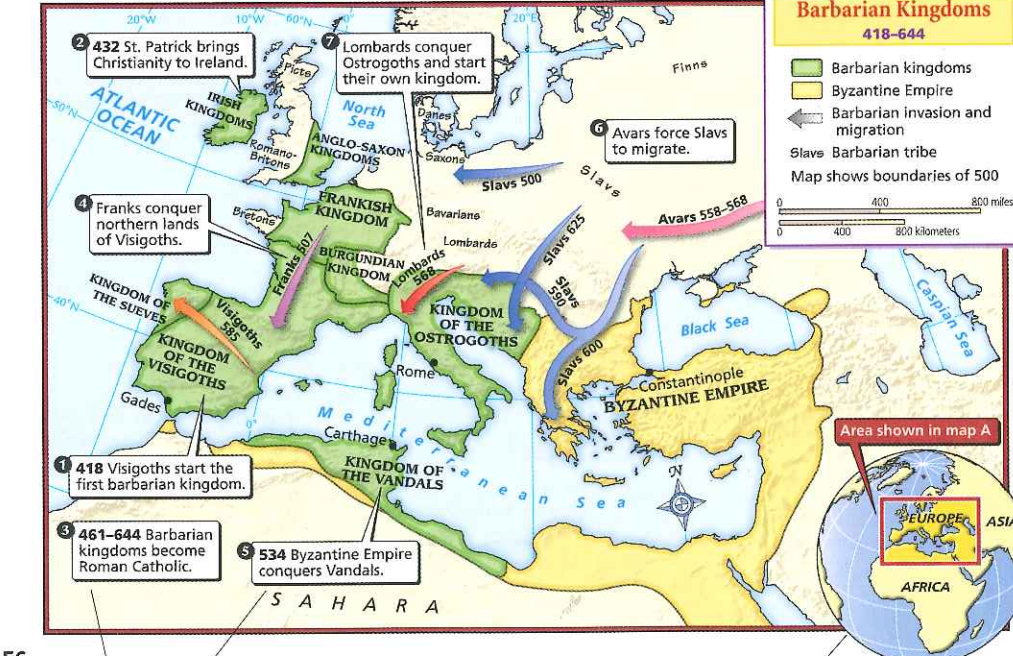
- Early in the Middle Ages, barbarian tribes settled in Western Europe and established their own kingdoms.
- Barbarian kings, wanting to be as civilized as the Romans, became Roman Catholic.
- One Frankish king, Charlemagne, conquered much of Western Europe.

### Barbarians in Our Language

<b>barbarian</b> —a brutal or uncultured person	From <i>bar bar</i> , an imitation of how barbarians talked.
<b>frank</b> —straightforward	From the Franks, who thought violence was more direct than laws or diplomacy.
<b>slave</b> —person held as property of another	From the Slavs, a tribe that lost many people to slavery in the Roman Empire.
<b>vandalism</b> —deliberate destruction of property	From the Vandals, the tribe that looted Rome in 455.

**B** The table above shows some modern-day words, definitions, and histories.

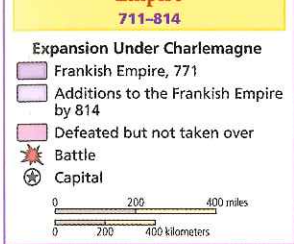
**A** Compare the barbarian invasions on page 41 with the kingdoms on this map.



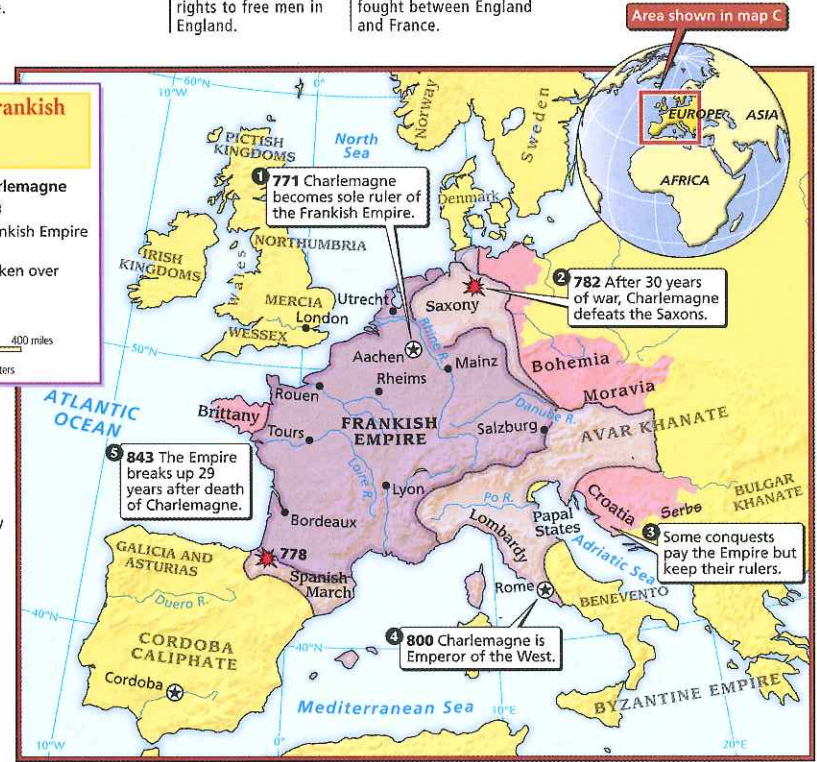
**Call-outs** are mini-captions right on the map.

**Locator maps** explain what part of the world is shown.

### Charlemagne's Frankish Empire 711-814



**C** Charlemagne's empire extended beyond what is now France into lands that are now Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands. His empire spread Christianity into new areas.



**D** The pope (center) crowned Charlemagne "Emperor of the West." Western Europeans hoped Charlemagne's rule would end centuries of chaos.

**Who is the pope?**  
The pope is the Roman Catholic bishop of Rome and is the leader of the entire church. In the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church was very powerful in Western Europe. Today the pope leads over a billion Catholics worldwide.

**Pictures** show how people and places looked in the past.

**History Questions** help you understand key words or ideas.

## What else can you find in this atlas?

**Milestones of World History** on the inside front cover are a short list of key events.

**Reference Maps** on pages 122-131 can be compared to see how countries have changed over time.

**Timetables of World History** on 132-135 show what was happening in different places at the same time.

**Glossary** on 136-137 defines special words and names used in the atlas.

**Index** on 138-144 lists all the pages where people, places, or events are mentioned.

**Thematic Index** on the inside back cover lists all the pages related to certain big topics.

**Abbreviations** are explained on the inside back cover too.

# 1 Early Settlements and Civilizations

100,000 B.C. to 500 B.C.

8000 B.C. Jericho is one of the first cities.

7000 B.C. Symbols, earliest ancestors of writing, are first used.

4000 B.C. Sahara gets drier, soon becomes desert.

3500 B.C. First civilization rises in Sumer. Bronze tools are made.

2350 B.C. First empire rises in Akkad.

By 1200 B.C. Hebrews live in Canaan.

539 B.C. Cyrus of Persia conquers Babylon.

100,000 B.C.

10,000 B.C.

8000 B.C.

6000 B.C.

4000 B.C.

2000 B.C.

B.C. < > A.D.

100,000 B.C. People migrate beyond East Africa.

9000 B.C. Farming and herding begin in Fertile Crescent.

By 6000 B.C. Farming begins in Egypt, India, and China.

5000 B.C. Irrigation is used in farming.

1800–1600 B.C. Assyria and Babylonia create empires in Mesopotamia.

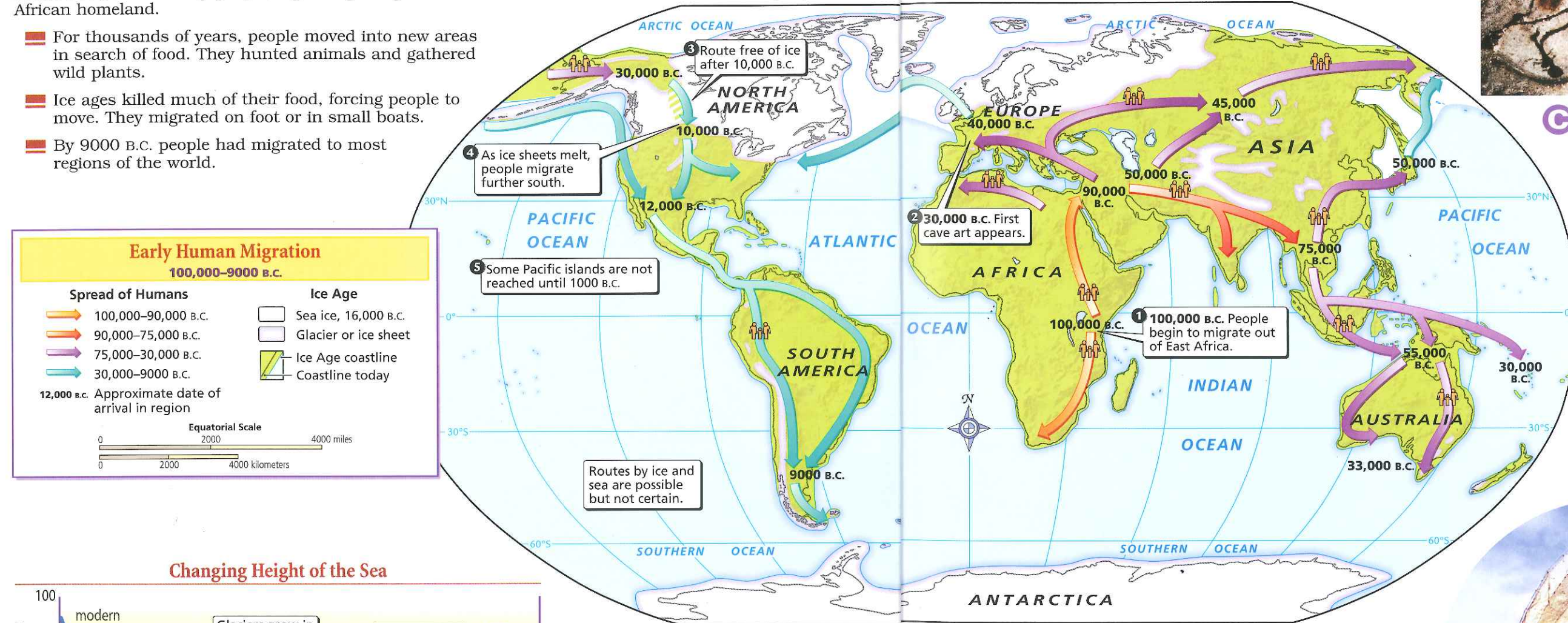
900 B.C. Phoenicians sail to the Atlantic Ocean.

## People Migrate Across the Earth

About 100,000 B.C. early people began migrating from their African homeland.

- For thousands of years, people moved into new areas in search of food. They hunted animals and gathered wild plants.
- Ice ages killed much of their food, forcing people to move. They migrated on foot or in small boats.
- By 9000 B.C. people had migrated to most regions of the world.

**A** People first migrated to regions that had plenty of food and comfortable climates. Which continents had been reached by 30,000 B.C.?

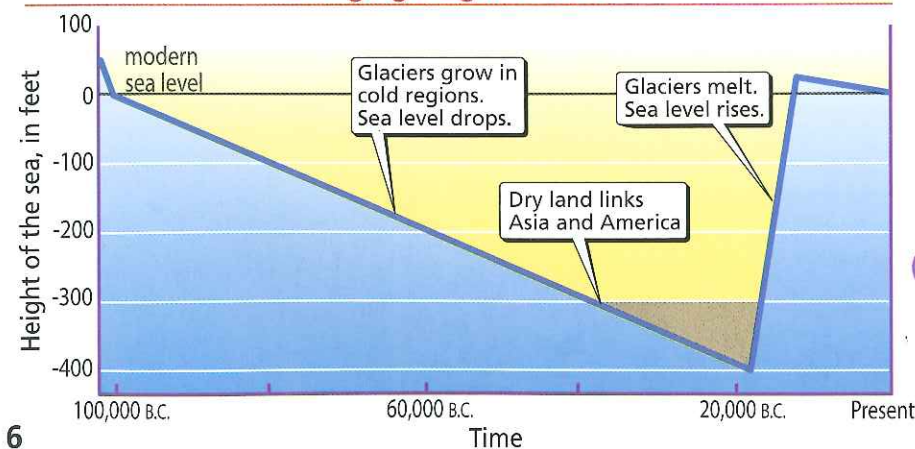


**C** One early form of expression was cave painting. Many cave paintings show animals that people hunted.

**D** About 2000 B.C. people with advanced skills and improved boats began sailing to distant islands in the Pacific Ocean.



### Changing Height of the Sea



**B** The earth's temperature began to fall around 100,000 B.C. Rivers froze, so water could not flow back to the sea and sea level dropped. Areas that had been underwater were exposed as dry land.

### What are ice sheets?

Ice sheets are thick layers of ice that once covered large parts of the earth. They formed during cold periods known as ice ages, which lasted thousands of years.

# Agriculture and Early Settlements

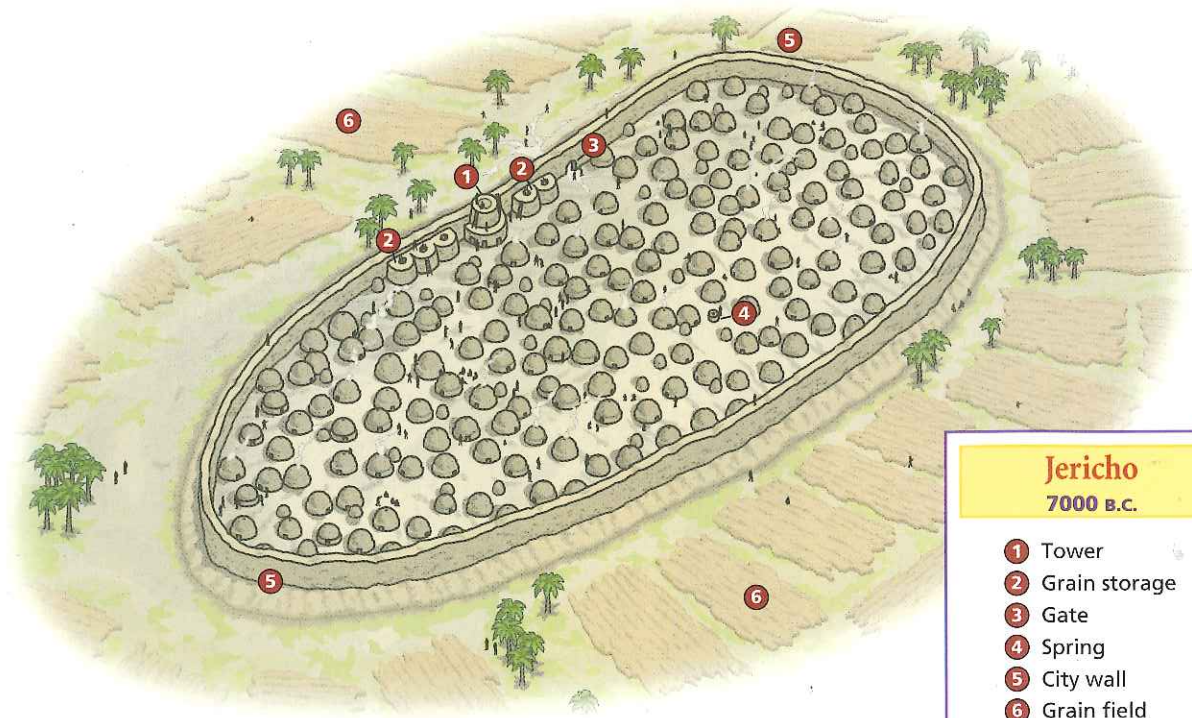
Agriculture, or growing plants and raising animals for food, changed human society forever. Agriculture was more reliable than hunting and gathering.

- People began to herd or keep wild animals in pens. They also planted seeds from wild grasses, using hoes and digging sticks. They had become farmers.
- Farmers could get their food in one place, so their settlements became permanent. Farming communities became villages.
- As farmers grew more food than they needed, some people became free to **specialize**. They worked at other jobs, such as making pots or tools.

### Isn't that wild?

Wild dogs probably followed people to get food scraps. Early people trained these dogs to guard their camps and to help them hunt or herd other animals. The dog is the earliest known **domestic** animal, living with people or under their care.

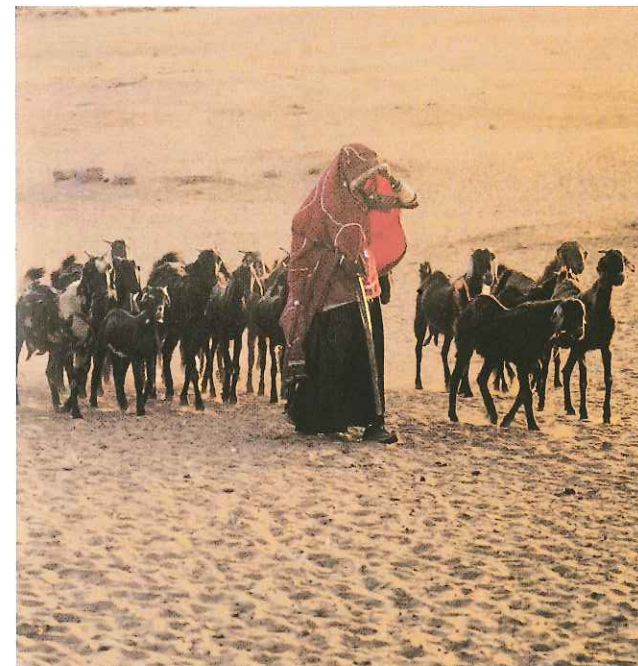
**A** Agriculture developed in several different regions of the world at about the same time. In areas unsuitable for farming, people continued to hunt and gather.



**Jericho**  
7000 B.C.

- 1 Tower
- 2 Grain storage
- 3 Gate
- 4 Spring
- 5 City wall
- 6 Grain field

Other buildings are houses.



**C** Hunters often returned empty-handed from a day of hunting. Herding animals, however, guaranteed a supply of meat, skins, and milk.

### Earliest Domestic Plants and Animals

	PLANTS	ANIMALS
Middle East	barley, lentils, peas, wheat	cattle, goats, pigs, sheep
China	millet, rice	chickens, pigs, water buffalo
South and Southeast Asia	cotton, millet, rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes, taro	cattle, chickens, pigs, water buffalo
Africa	barley, millet, sorghum, wheat, yams	cattle, sheep
Europe	barley, rye, wheat	cattle, dogs, pigs
Americas	beans, peppers, potatoes, squash	dogs, turkeys

**D** Agriculture started with resources found in the environment. What were the most common domestic plants and animals?

**B** About 1,000 people lived in Jericho, one of the world's oldest cities. What clues does this illustration give you about their society?

# Civilization in Ancient Mesopotamia

The earliest known civilization, Sumer, and the world's first empire, the Akkadian Empire, both developed in Mesopotamia.

- The Sumerians developed the first written language and the first laws. They also traded with places as far away as Egypt and India.
- Each Sumerian city-state was independent. Each had its own ruler, own special god, and own army.
- People from the neighboring region of Akkad later conquered Sumer and the rest of the area around the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Once conquered, city-states were simply cities.



**A** Sargon was the first ruler of the Akkadian Empire. He conquered all of Mesopotamia and beyond.

## Sumerians Develop Writing 7000–3000 B.C.

Word	Token 7000 B.C.	Pictograph 3500 B.C.	Cuneiform 3000 B.C.
Sheep			
Metal			

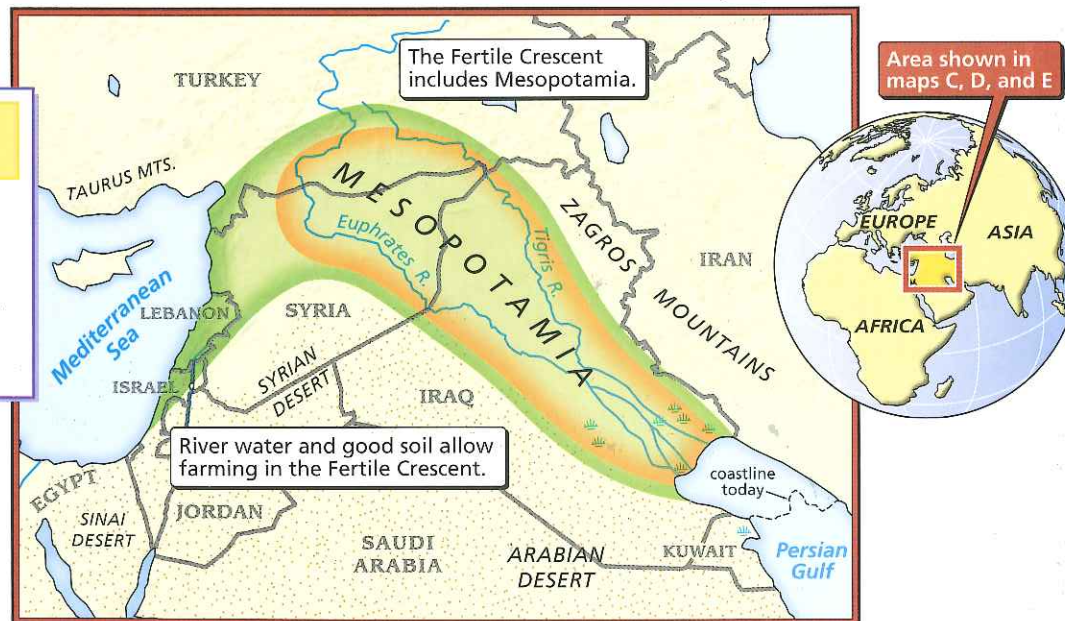
**B** People in Mesopotamia first used objects, or tokens, to record trades. Sumerians then drew the same shapes on clay tablets. Later they used triangular reeds to draw these shapes. These wedge shapes, or cuneiform, became the basis of written languages in Mesopotamia.

### Is it a city or is it a state?

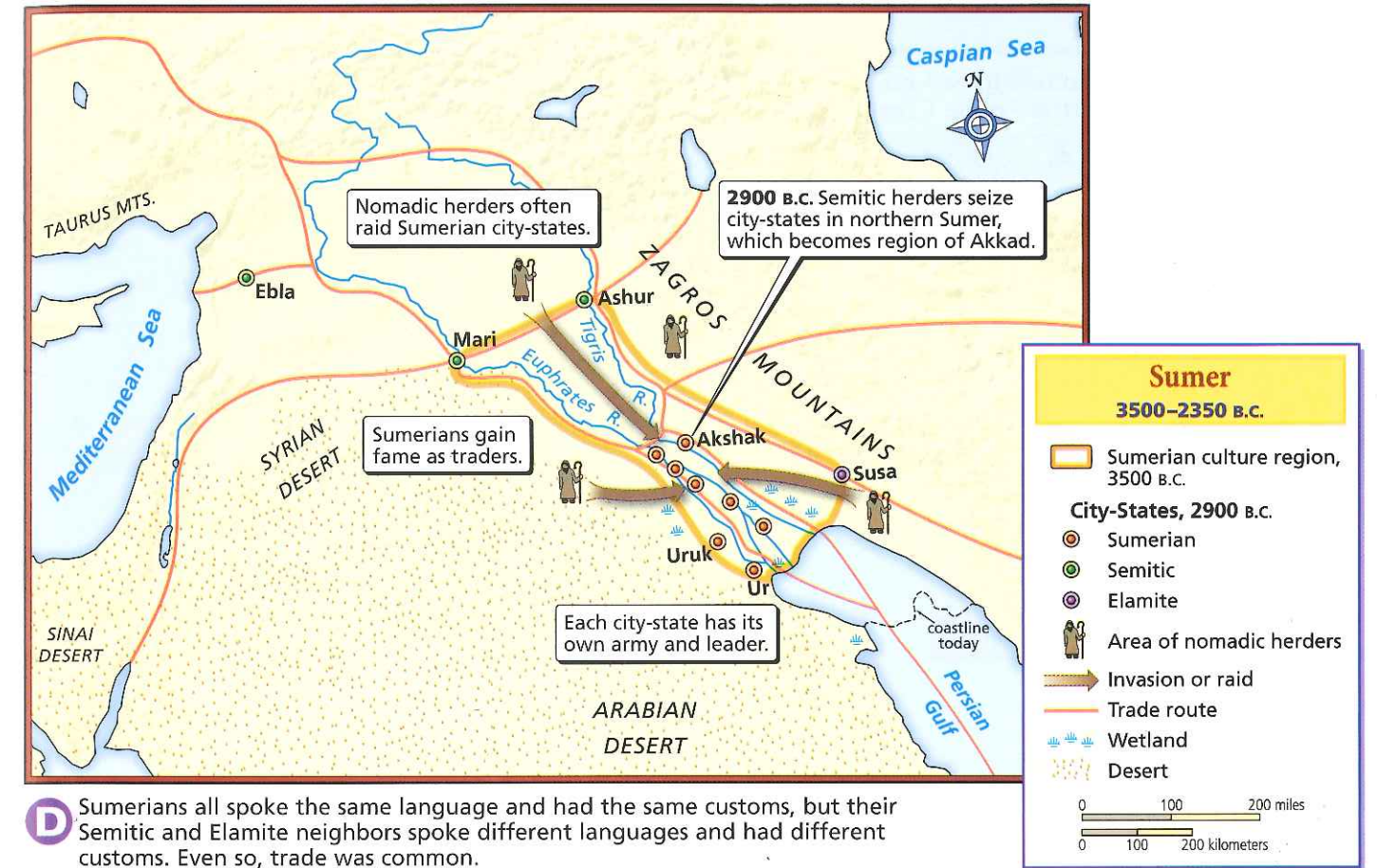
Early civilizations weren't part of a large country. Instead, people were governed by their own city-state. A city-state included a city and the surrounding countryside. There are a few city-states today, such as Monaco in Europe and Singapore in Asia.

## Fertile Crescent and Mesopotamia

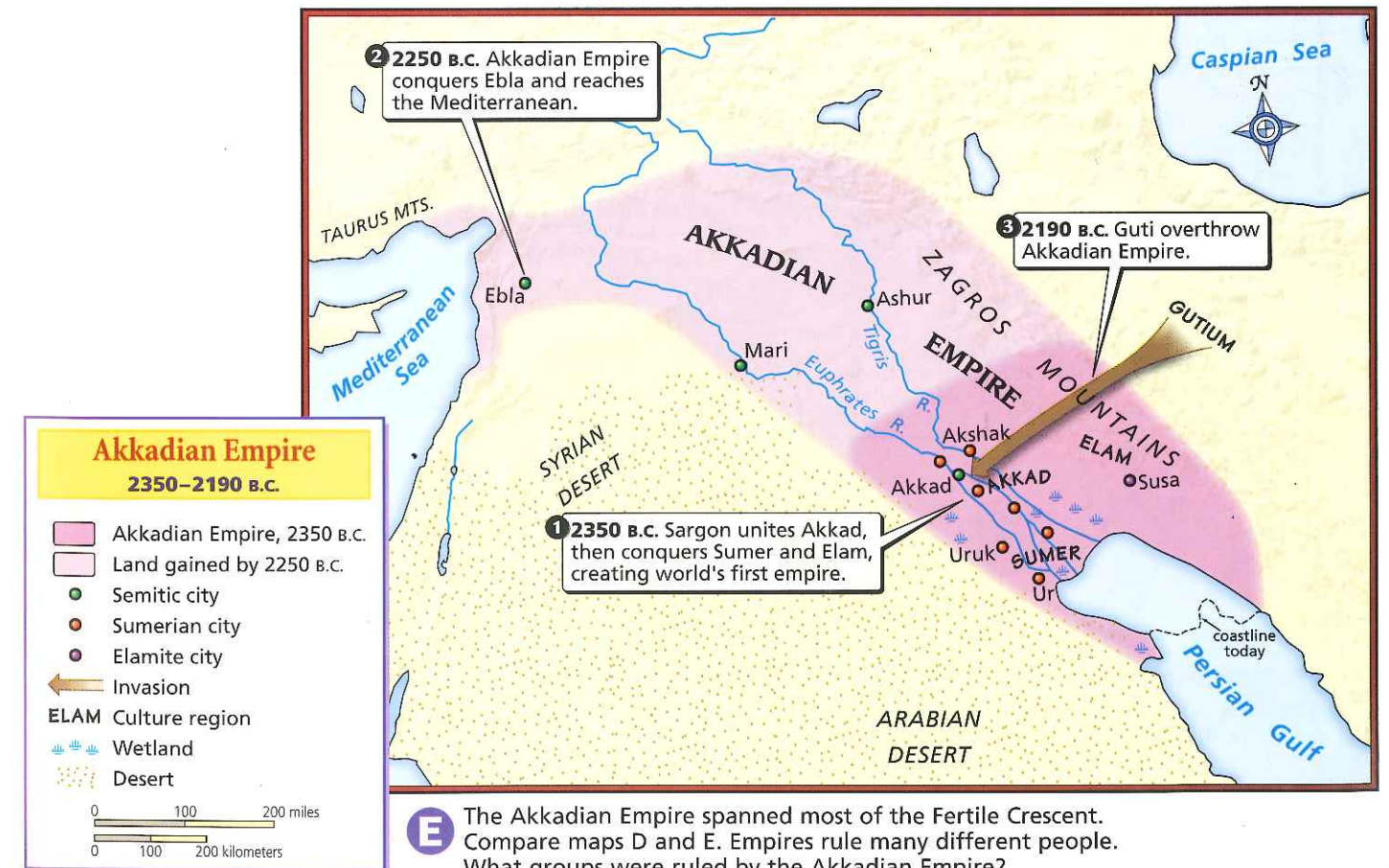
- Fertile Crescent
  - Mesopotamia
- Map shows present-day boundaries and names in gray.



**C** Mesopotamia, the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, means "between the rivers." Mesopotamia was part of an area of good farmland, called the Fertile Crescent.



**D** Sumerians all spoke the same language and had the same customs, but their Semitic and Elamite neighbors spoke different languages and had different customs. Even so, trade was common.



**E** The Akkadian Empire spanned most of the Fertile Crescent. Compare maps D and E. Empires rule many different people. What groups were ruled by the Akkadian Empire?

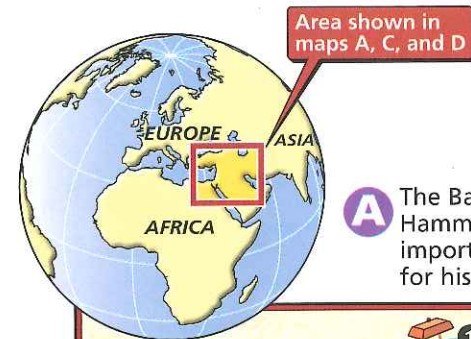
# Babylonia and Assyria

After the Akkadian Empire fell, two groups struggled for control of the Fertile Crescent. Babylonians from Babylon and Assyrians from Ashur became the major powers in the region.

- Babylon was long known as a center of learning. Babylonian science and literature were admired and imitated throughout the Fertile Crescent.
- In contrast, Assyria was known for its fierce army.
- Babylonia and Assyria fought each other often over the course of a thousand years. Each conquered the other more than once.

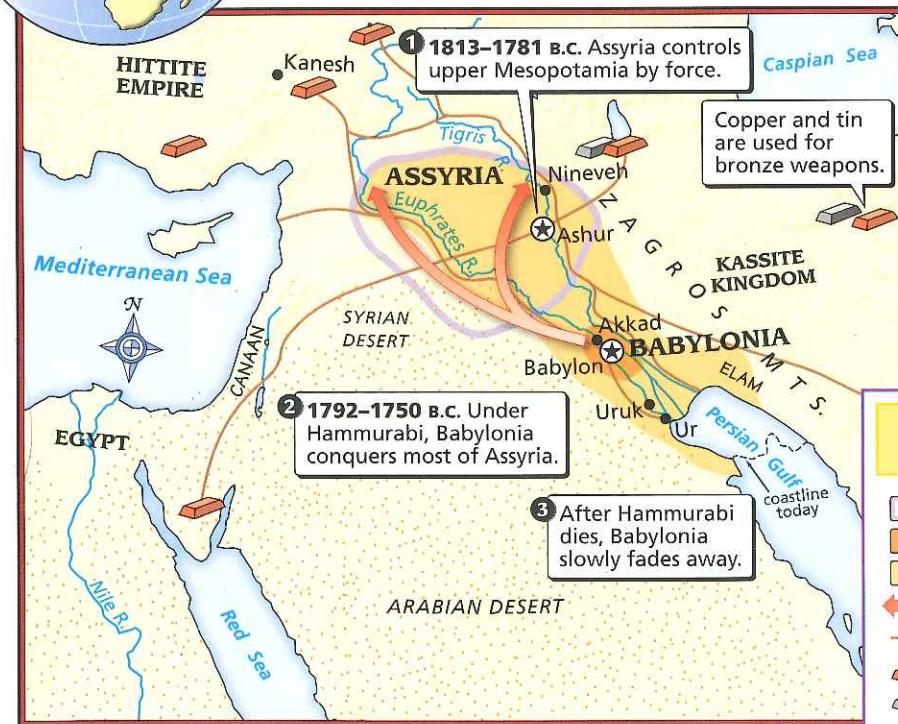


**B** The Babylonians and Assyrians built monuments to show their wealth and power. Above is a replica of Babylon's Ishtar Gate. The wealth came from conquests and taxes.



Area shown in maps A, C, and D

**A** The Babylonian Empire expanded under Hammurabi, one of Babylonia's most important kings. He is also remembered for his extensive law code.



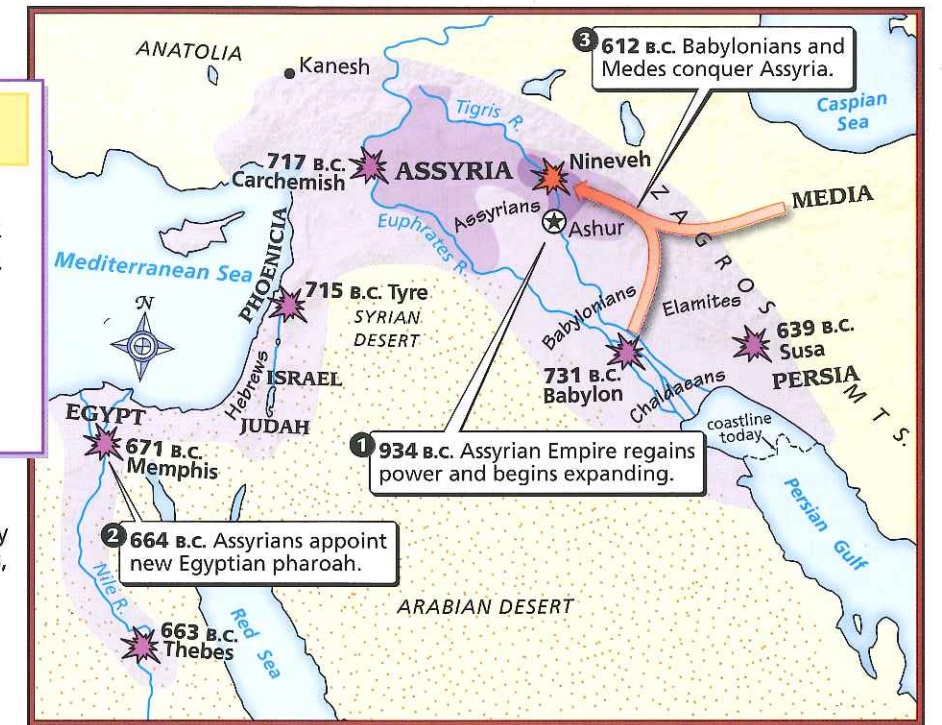
### Why do empires fail?

Akkad, Babylon, and Ashur all produced empires, ruling distant lands with languages and customs unlike their own. Such differences, along with the common preference for familiar rulers, make empires hard to govern.

### New Assyrian Empire 934–612 B.C.

- Assyria, 911 B.C.
  - Assyrian gains by 824 B.C.
  - Assyrian gains by 664 B.C.
  - ← Babylonian conquest
  - ★ Assyrian conquest
  - ★ Babylonian conquest
  - ★ Capital
- Assyrians Culture group

**C** Centuries later, Assyrian armies again terrified the entire Fertile Crescent. They conquered the Babylonians, Phoenicians, Hebrews, Egyptians, and others.



**D** Chaldeans from Babylonia conquered Assyria. The New Babylonian Empire was the last of the Mesopotamian empires. Compare its size with that of Babylonia's original empire, shown on map A.

### Babylonian Contributions to Science

**TIME**  
Year has 12 months.  
Day has 24 hours.  
Hour has 60 minutes.

**MATHEMATICS**  
Circle has 360 degrees.

**ASTRONOMY**  
Dates of eclipses can be calculated.

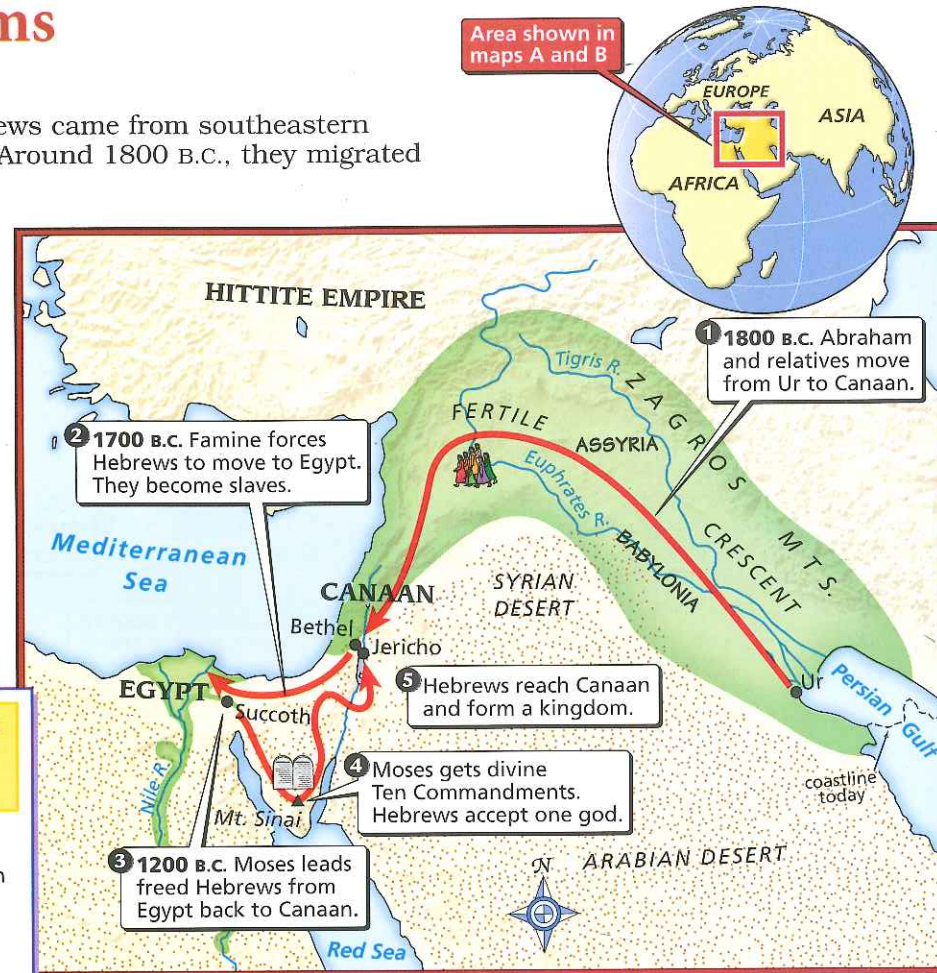
**E** Babylonians liked numbers that could be evenly divided by many other numbers. Notice how such numbers are used in Babylonian contributions to time and mathematics.



# Hebrew Kingdoms

According to the Hebrew Bible, Hebrews came from southeastern Mesopotamia near the Persian Gulf. Around 1800 B.C., they migrated west to the Mediterranean coast.

- They are said to have settled in the area called "Canaan," which they felt their god had given them.
- History confirms that a Hebrew kingdom existed by 1200 B.C. Later the kingdom split into Israel and Judah.
- Wars and famine often forced Hebrews to leave their "Promised Land."
- The Hebrews came to be called **Jews** and their religion **Judaism**.

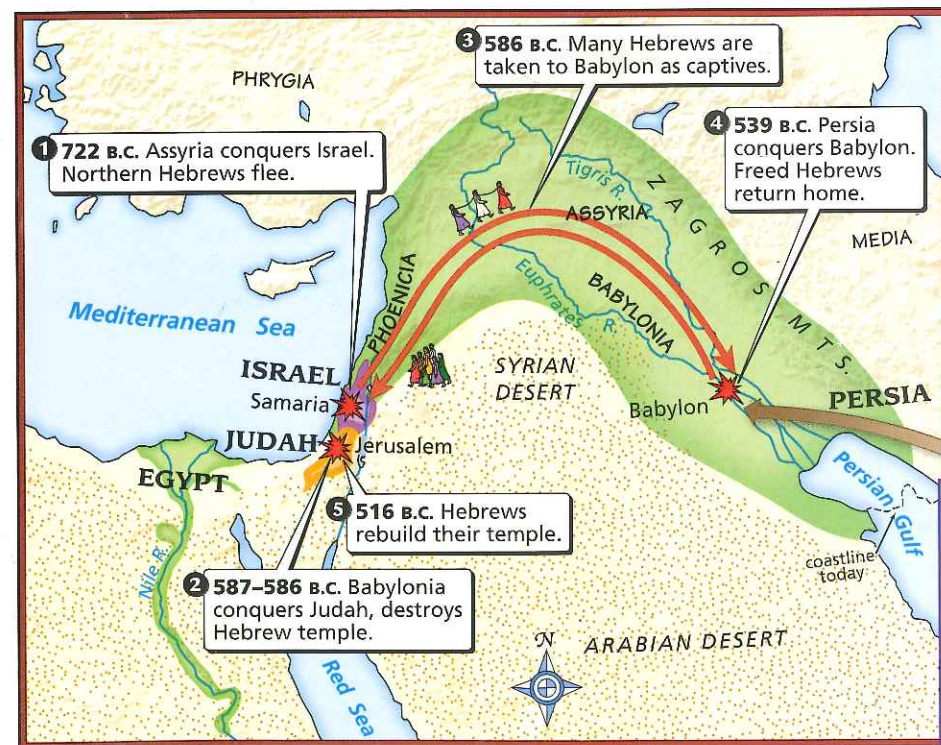


**Biblical Migrations to Canaan 1800-1200 B.C.**

- Fertile land
- ➔ Hebrew migration
- ASSYRIA Culture region
- Desert

0 100 200 miles  
0 100 200 kilometers

**A** In the biblical accounts, leaders such as Abraham and Moses led the Hebrews to Canaan. Archeologists have not been able to confirm these accounts.



**Attacks on Hebrew Kingdoms 900-516 B.C.**

- Hebrew Kingdoms, 900 B.C.
- Israel
- Judah
- ➔ Hebrew exile and return
- ➔ Persian conquest, 539 B.C.
- ★ Battle

**God or gods?**  
Unlike their neighbors in the Fertile Crescent, many Hebrews worshipped only one god. Eventually worship of any other god was forbidden. Christianity and Islam, which developed from Judaism, also worship just one god.

**B** After the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C., leaders and skilled craftsmen of Judah were sent to Babylon. There they wrote down their traditions, laws, and beliefs in part of what is now known as the Hebrew Bible or Old Testament.

# Phoenician Trade

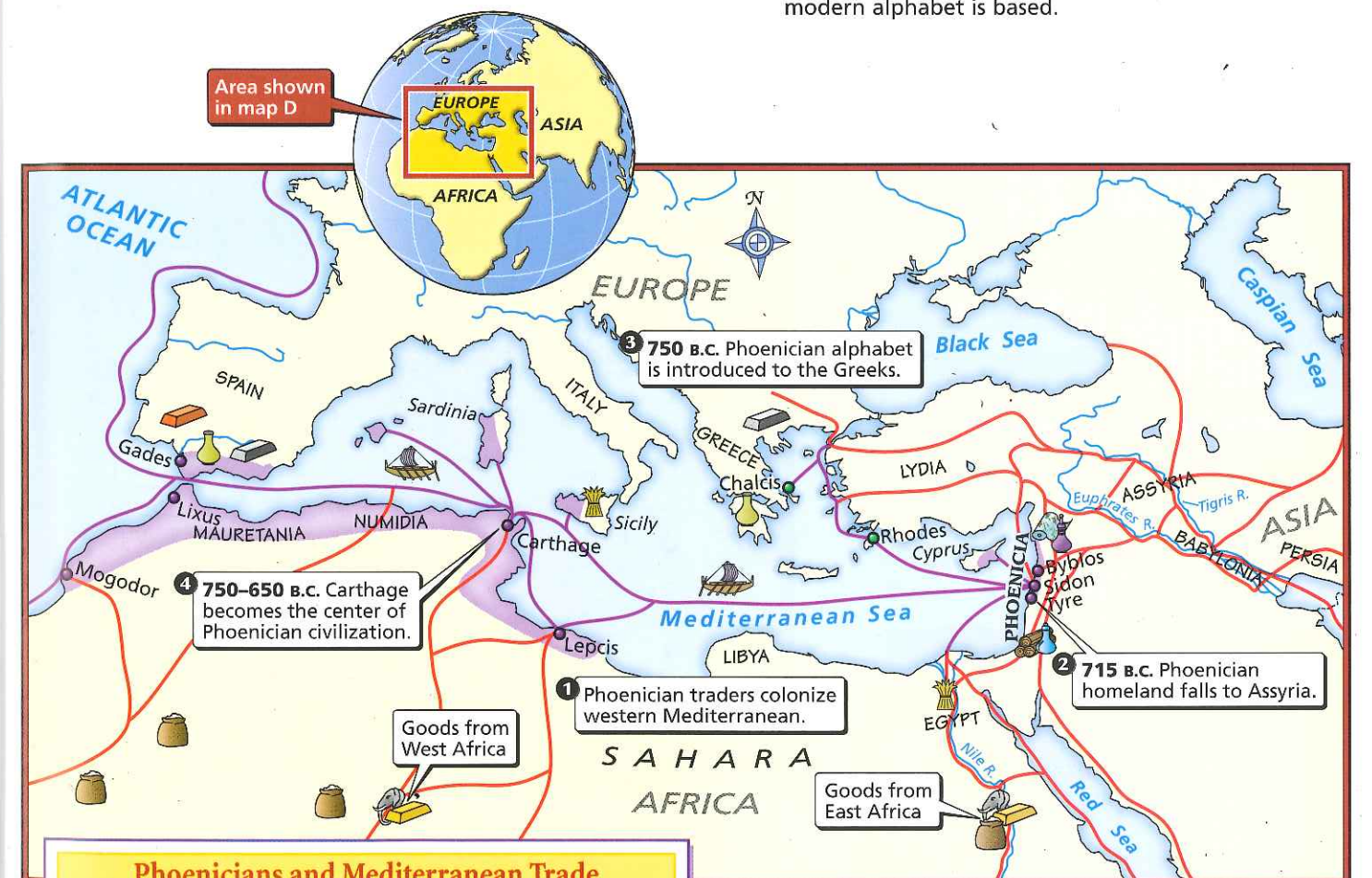
The Phoenician civilization, like that of the Hebrews, developed along the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea.

- By 2900 B.C. the Phoenicians had become the first major sea-going civilization. Their ships could travel long distances using either sails or oars.
- The Phoenicians established a large trade network. They also established colonies in North Africa, southern Spain, and on islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
- To make trade easier, the Phoenicians developed a simple writing system that used symbols for sounds instead of symbols for words or ideas.

**Development of Our Alphabet**

Phoenician 1000 B.C.	Greek 600 B.C.	Roman 300 A.D.
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤂	Γ	D
𐤃	Δ	E

**C** Sumerians used over 500 symbols in their writing; Phoenicians used only 22. Other cultures adopted the Phoenician symbols, on which our modern alphabet is based.



**Phoenicians and Mediterranean Trade 900-600 B.C.**

- Phoenician settlement area
- ➔ Phoenician trade route
- ➔ Other trade route
- Phoenician city
- Greek city
- LIBYA Culture region

**Main Sources of Trade**

- Silver
- Copper
- Gold
- Salt
- Ivory
- Oil
- Glass
- Dye
- Grain
- Cedar
- Cloth

0 200 400 miles  
0 200 400 kilometers

Map shows boundaries of 800 B.C.

**D** Phoenicians controlled trade throughout the Mediterranean Sea and into the Atlantic Ocean—connecting cultures throughout the region.

# UNIT 2 Ancient Egypt, China, and India

6000 B.C. to 552 A.D.

6000 B.C. 5000 B.C. 4000 B.C. 3000 B.C. 2000 B.C. 1000 B.C. B.C. A.D. 1000 A.D.

6000 B.C. Farming begins in western India.

5000 B.C. Yangshao culture begins in China.

3100 B.C. Upper and Lower Egypt unite.

2500 B.C. Planned cities are built in India.

1766 B.C. Shang dynasty, China's first, begins.

1570 B.C. New Kingdom of Egypt begins.

563 B.C. Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) is born.

212 B.C. Great Wall of China construction begins.

500 A.D. Gupta Empire collapses after Hun invasions.

1000 B.C. Hindus write down world's oldest scriptures.

551 B.C. Confucius is born.

321 B.C. Mauryan Empire begins in India.

350 A.D. Kingdom of Kush falls.

## Civilization in Ancient Egypt

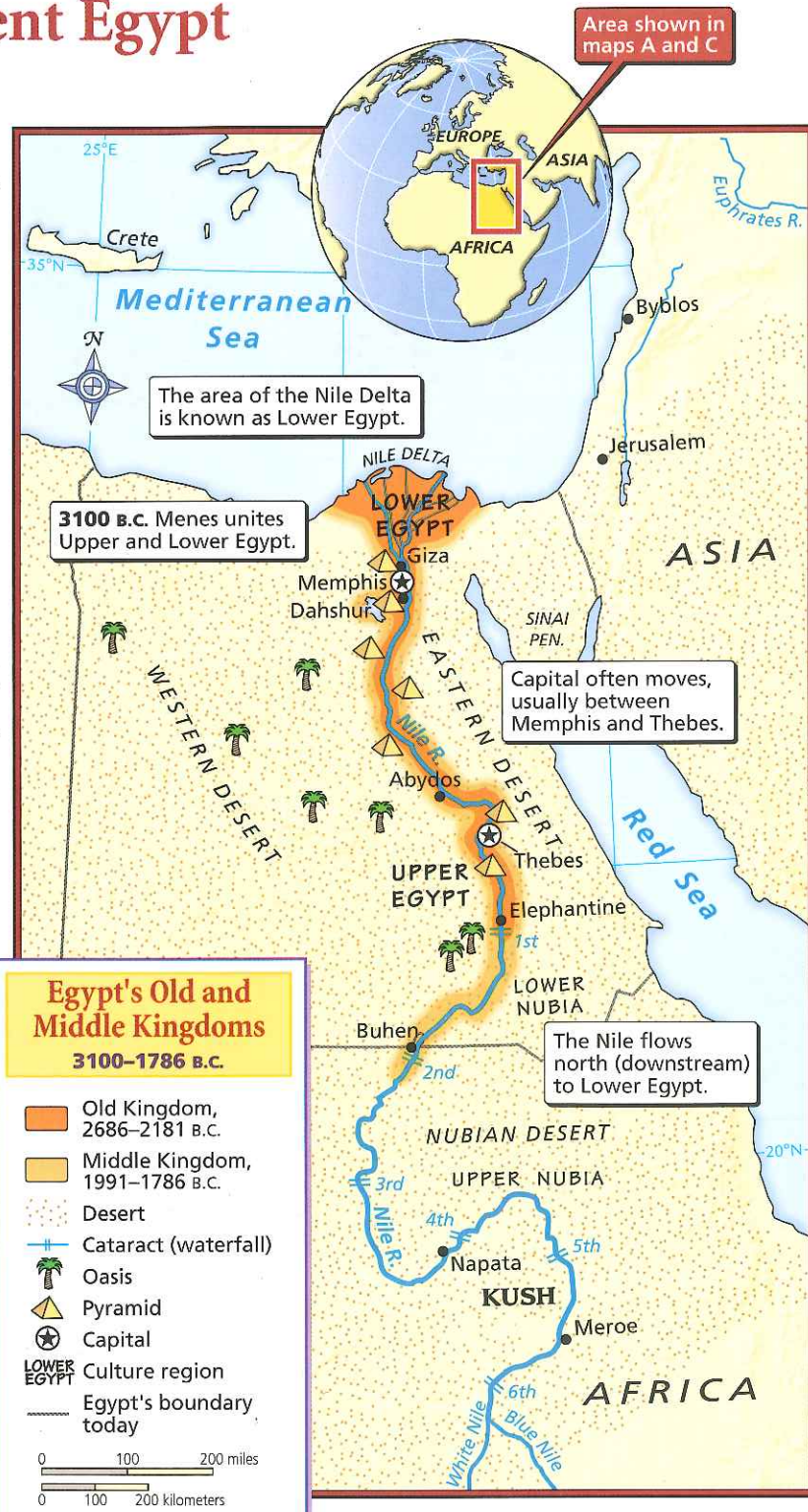
Ancient Egypt is one of the oldest and longest lasting civilizations in the world. This civilization began in a river valley more than 5,000 years ago.

- Ancient Egypt arose along the Nile River in northeastern Africa.
- The first 2,000 years of Egyptian history are divided into three periods: the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.
- The ancient Egyptians developed an advanced civilization. They built cities, invented hieroglyphics (a form of writing), and created large monuments.

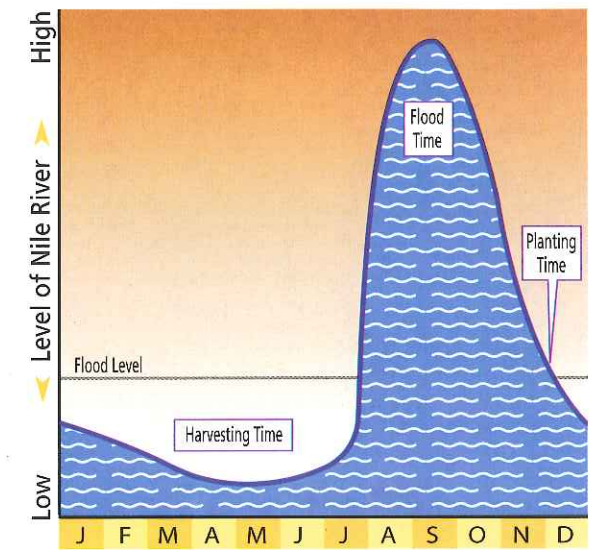
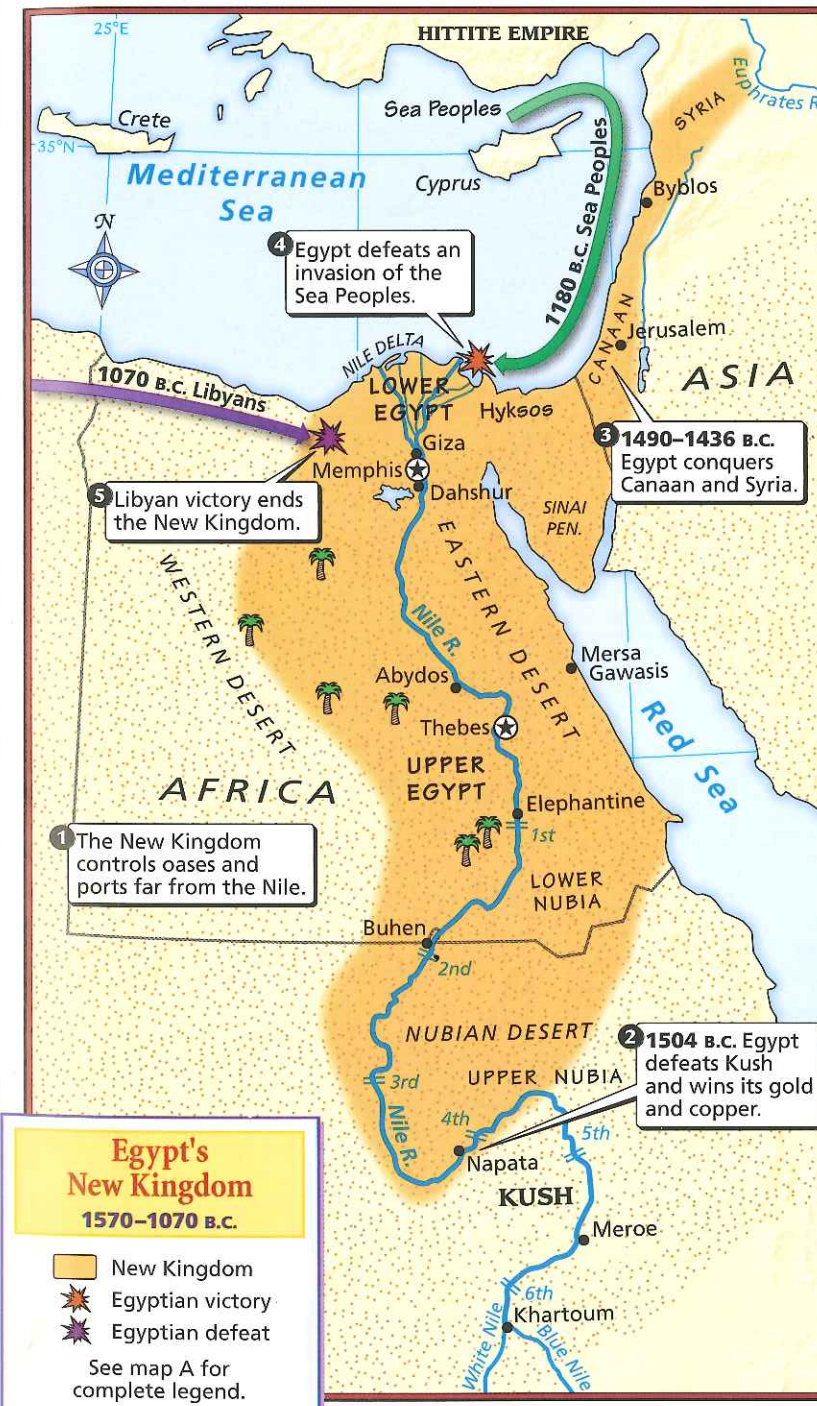
**A** During the Old Kingdom, a strong central government was established and the building of pyramids began. During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt expanded south along the Nile and conquered Lower Nubia.



**B** Thousands of workers built huge pyramids as tombs for Egyptian rulers. Farmers helped while the Nile was flooded.

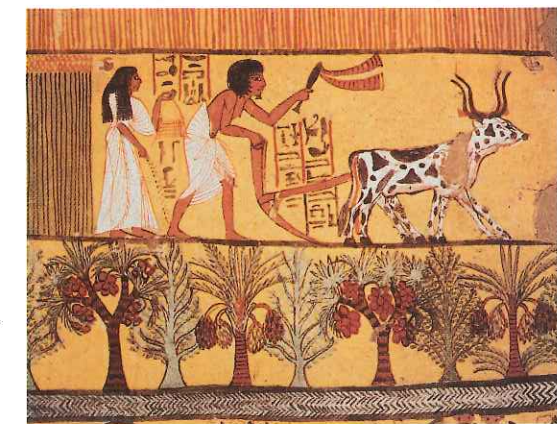


**C** After the Middle Kingdom broke apart, Egypt was ruled by the Hyksos people of Asia. Then the Egyptians overthrew the Hyksos and began the New Kingdom. This new Egyptian empire became the strongest and wealthiest in the world.



**Flooding of the Nile**

**D** Ancient Egypt has been called the "gift of the Nile." The Nile flooded around the same time every year, depositing rich soil for farming.



**E** Most Egyptians lived in the Nile River Valley. This husband and wife are plowing fields, preparing the soil for planting. Look at graph D. In which months would they be plowing?