KEY CONCEPT 1.1: BIG GEOGRAPHY & THE PEOPLING OF THE EARTH

**BIG GEOGRAPHY = GLOBAL SCALE OF WORLD HISTORY**
- By 10,000 BCE, everywhere humans are now; we were then
- Homo sapiens originated in *Africa* 200,000 years ago
- Homo sapiens left Africa about 60,000 years ago
  - Known as the “OUT-OF-AFRICA” theory
- Early humans adapted to their surroundings
  - From desert to forest to tundra
- Hunter/forager societies were *egalitarian*
  - Evident from the egalitarian nature of today’s H/F
- Humans were “behaviorally modern” before migration

**HUMAN USE OF FIRE**
- Humans used *fire* in new ways helped them survive
  - Controlled human use of fire dates vary (from 500,000 years ago to 1.7 million years ago)
  - Widespread use of human control of fire is accepted to have occurred around 125,000 years ago
  - Most accepted earliest site was nearly 800,000 years ago in Israel
  - Firesites have evidence of different meats (from birds to rhinos) & plants (from oats to grapes)
  - Human use of fire allowed them to adapt to a wide range of climates/biomes/temperatures

**HUMAN USE OF TOOLS**
- Homo erectus (& later sapien) used *tools* to adapt
  - The first tool using hominids were *Australopithecus afarensis* (aka Lucy’s people) in Ethiopia
  - Hominids carved meat off of bones, extracted marrow, & general butchery
    - Meat consumption drove early tool use
  - Hunter/foragers survived in small *kinship bands*
    - Small bands were based on family/kinship ties
    - Full time leaders, bureaucrats, artisans, etc. could not be supported
    - Myth: men hunt/women forage
    - “Original affluent society” theory states that H/G lived much easier lives than we do
      - Women & men shared in both hunting/foraging
      - Hunter/foragers worked much less & had more freetime than we do today
Neolithic Revolution=10-12,000 years ago the advent of farming created new socio-economic systems worldwide.

Neolithic Revolution drastically changed the world in the following ways:

### Pastoralism
- Often overlooked in Hunter Forager dynamic
- People tend herd animals
  - Herbivores
- Follow their migratory animals

### Domestication
- Both floras and fauna
- SE Asia: Rice
- Mexico: Maize
- Andes: Potatoes
- Fertile Cresc.: Wheat, Goats
- Africa: Yams, Cattle

### Irrigation
- Man had to manipulate the environment to aide food production
- Water wells, Qanats
- Size of civilization depended on water supply

### Environmental Impact
- Humans began to impact the environments around them
- Pastoralists overgrazing led to erosion

### Population Increase
- Simple Math
  - Pastoralism + Agriculture = Population Increase
  - More food=More People

### Specialization
- Surplus=more food than needed
- People begin to work on other things
- Artisans, Traders, Warriors
- Society begins to stratify…

### Agric, Trade & Transportation Improvements
- Pottery (storage)
- Plows (agriculture)
- Woven Textiles
- Metallurgy (metalworking)
- Wheeled Vehicles (transportation)

### Stratification
- Egalitarian ways of the Hunter/Forager dissipated
- Wealthy elites emerged
- Classes/Castes formed
- Hierarchies formed
- Patriarchy dominated

Historical Constant: New technological innovations led to improvement

The first permanent Agricultural Villages emerged at different times in:

- Mesopotamia
- Nile River & Sub-Saharan
- Indus River
- Yellow River
- Papa New Guinea
- Mesoamerica
- Ande

[Image of maps and artifacts]
Key Concept 1.3: The Development & Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral & Urban Societies

About 5,000 years ago, “civilization” began in the following foundational areas:

- Know these six geographic locations
- Don’t waste your life delving deep into these societies. Instead focus on the following similarities:
  - These were large, powerful states
  - Agricultural surpluses allowed specialization
  - Cities with complex bureaucracy, religion, armies, etc.
  - Long distance trading relationships
  - Growth had to be balanced against environmental constraints
  - War (& war technologies) coincided with the increase of wealth (both with other civilizations & nomads/pastoralists)

The CollegeBoard divides these foundational/core civilizations into two categories:

**Culture**
- Architecture
  - Monumental; Ziggurats, Walls, Roads, Sewers
- Elites & Art
  - Promoted the arts from sculpture to weaving
- Record Keeping
  - Cuneiform, Hieroglyphs, Alphabets, Quipu
- Legal Codes
  - Reflected the hierarchies (see Hammurabi)
- Religion
  - Developed here; huge impact later on
- Trade
  - Expanded to include ideas, technology, etc.
- Social/Gender Hierarchy
  - Growth coincided with Empire/state growth
- Literature
  - Reflected the culture of the authors

**Politics & Leaders**
- Mobilized surplus resources over large areas
- Usually divine with support from the Army

**Competition for Resources**
- The better your location, the bigger your society (see Jared Diamond)
- Ex. Hittites had a huge iron deposits
- Easier for them to build empires
  - Ex. Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Nile

**Pastoral Innovation**
- Developed/disseminated new weapons and transportation methods to use against the more settled agrarian civilizations

Freeman-Pedia
Literature of Antiquity

SYSTEMS OF RECORD KEEPING

Cuneiform  
(Sumer 3000 BCE)

Hieroglyphics  
(Egypt 3300 BCE)

Quipu  
(Incan Empire 3000 BCE)

Hammurabi’s Code  
(Cuneiform 1700 BCE)

- If anyone brings an accusation of any crime before the elders, and does not prove what he has charged, he shall, if a capital offense is charged, be put to death.
- If a son strikes his father, his hands shall be hewn off.
- If a man puts out the eye of a patrician, his eye shall be put out.
- If a man knocks the teeth out of another man, his own teeth will be knocked out.
- If anyone strikes the body of a man higher in rank than he, he shall receive sixty blows with an ox-whip in public.
- If the slave of a freed man strikes the body of a freed man, his ear shall be cut off.
- If anyone commits a robbery and is caught, he shall be put to death.
- If anyone finds runaway male or female slaves in the open country and brings them to their masters, the master of the slaves shall pay him two shekels of silver.

Epic of Gilgamesh  
(Cuneiform 1700 BCE)

I will proclaim to the world the deeds of Gilgamesh. This was the man to whom all things were known; this was the king who knew the countries of the world. He was wise, he saw mysteries and knew secret things, he brought us a tale of the days before the flood. He went on a long journey, was weary, worn-out with labour, returning he rested; he engraved on a stone the whole story.

- When the gods created Gilgamesh they gave him a perfect body. Shamash the glorious sun endowed him with beauty, Adad the god of the storm endowed him with courage, the great gods made his beauty perfect, surpassing all others, terrifying like a great wild bull. Two thirds they made him god and one third man.

- Gilgamesh went abroad in the world, but he met with none who could withstand his arms till he came to Uruk. But the men of Uruk muttered in their houses, ‘Gilgamesh sounds the tocsin for his amusement, his arrogance has no bounds by day or night. No son is left with his father, for Gilgamesh takes them all, even the children; yet the king would be a shepherd to his people. His last leaves no virgin to her lover, neither the warrior's daughter nor the wife of the noble; yet this is the shepherd of the city, wise, comely, and resolute.’

Rig Veda  
(Sanskrit 1700 BCE)

A time is envisioned when the world was not, only a watery chaos (the dark, “indistinguishable sea”) and a warm cosmic breath, which could give an impetus of life. Notice how thought gives rise to desire (when something is thought of it can then be desired) and desire links non-being to being (we desire what is not but then try to bring it about that it is). Yet the whole process is shrouded in mystery.

- Where do the gods fit in this creation scheme? The non-existent was not; the existent was not at that time. The atmosphere was not nor the heavens which are beyond.

What does the code say about the egalitarian nature of the Paleolithic age?  
____________________________________

Summarize the code in one sentence:  
____________________________________

Why is this significant?  
____________________________________

What does this story say about the gods and their effects on men?  
____________________________________

Does Gilgamesh remind you of any other literary figure?  
____________________________________

Why is this story so significant?  
____________________________________

How is this story similar to other creation stories?  
____________________________________

According to the Egyptians, what happens after your death?  
____________________________________

Book of the Dead  
(Hieroglyphics 1550 BCE)

That which was shut fast hath been opened, that is to say, he that lay down in death—hath been opened—

I have made for myself a way, my members are mighty and are strong. I am Horus the avenger of his divine father. I am he who bringeth along his divine father, and who bringeth along his mother by means of his sceptre.

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________
MEET THE HITTITES

As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated — including the Hittites, who had access to iron — had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations. These states were able to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.

HITTITE HIGHLIGHTS:

- **FOUNDED**: 1750 BCE?
- **FOUNDER**: PITHANA?
- **CAPITAL**: KUSSARA, LATER HATTUSHA
- **LANGUAGE**: HITTITE
- **RELIGION**: POLYTHEISTIC
- **NEIGHBORS**: EGYPT, ASSYRIA, TROY, BABYLON
- **MAJOR CAMEO**: THE BIBLE (GENESIS 10)
- **CLAIM TO FAME**: IRON & CHARIOTS

It wasn't until around the time of 2000 B.C. that the Indo-European speaking Hittites started to appear in the northern part of Asia Minor, a very fertile region in which a crucial element appeared. This key element was iron. About 350 years later around 1650 B.C. the Hittites started building an empire. As time went on they ended up expanding into more of Asia Minor, seized northern Syria from the Egyptians, and expanded into northern Mesopotamia, where they conquered the Babylonians.

While conquering the Babylonians the Hittites gained a lot of important knowledge that would later help them to improve their empire. The Hittites were not as advanced as the great people of Mesopotamia, but with the knowledge that was gained the Hittite culture began to flourish. The Hittites began to extract iron from ore. By doing this they figured out how to make tools and weapons out of iron. They would heat the iron until it was red-hot and then pound out the impurities and then plunge it into cold water to harden it; thus allowing the edges to become stronger and sharper than the usual bronze or copper weapons. This is one of the key discoveries that made the Hittites such a famous civilization. Now with the technology of making iron tools and weapons, this allowed the Hittite Military to arm more people at a very lesser expense. The Hittites were very warlike people, noted for their intense ferocity.

The use of iron tools and weapons was a very important discovery in which the Hittites tried to keep as few people as possible from knowing about it. But this was a very hard task to carry out. As their empire collapsed around 1200 B.C. the ironsmiths migrated to other parts of the country. This new knowledge began to spread into Asia, Africa, and Europe, thus ushering the Iron Age.

The Hittites adopted Old Babylonian laws, but these laws were greatly modified. These laws were far more merciful than the laws of the Old Babylonians, perhaps because the Hittites were less concerned about maintaining a rigid central authority. Unlike the Babylonian laws there only a handful of crimes in which were under the category of capital crimes.

Along with adopting the laws, the Hittites also adopted many of their gods as well. The Hittites believed that all gods were legitimate gods. Whenever the Hittites conquered a certain group, they adopt the gods in which that group believed in.

The Assyrians were responsible for the folding of the Hittite Empire. The Assyrians began to move into larger parts of the Fertile Crescent. Eventually taking over the Hittites. However this empire flourished for about 450 years.
Illustrative Examples

Throughout the AP framework, possible examples of historical content are provided as an illustration of the key concept, but these illustrative examples are not required features of the course or required knowledge for the exam. Instead, the illustrative examples are provided to offer teachers a variety of optional instructional contexts that will help their students achieve deeper understanding. In this way the framework provides teachers freedom to tailor instruction to the needs of their students and offers flexibility in building upon their own strengths as teachers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM/TERM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION/DEFINITION</th>
<th>IMAGE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPOUND BOW</strong></td>
<td>A weapon that developed in the Paleolithic time period and evolved over time usually made from wood, animal ligaments, and leather.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Compound Bow" /></td>
<td>The bow and arrow allowed for more efficient hunting, as well as warfare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IRON WEAPONS</strong></td>
<td>Following the Bronze Age, the Iron Age (1200 BCE-600 CE) was a period dominated by the use of iron weapons and tools. Blacksmiths hammered iron into shape. Chronologically, it has no real value as there is no agreed upon time span.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Iron Weapons" /></td>
<td>Iron, and subsequently steel, are far stronger, harder, and of the same weight as bronze. Weapons and tools made from steel are far superior to stone or bronze ones allowing those wielding them to gain more crop yields and/or more victories on the battlefield.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

| THE PLOW | Tool used in farming for the cultivation of soil in preparation for planting crops. The goal is to overturn the top layer of soil bringing fresh nutrients to the top. Initially pulled by oxen, they were later pulled by horses and mules. | ![The Plow](image) | With Mesopotamia’s and Harappa’s domestication of the ox around 6000 BCE, the plow or plough became a crucial tool in agriculture. The plow is a key step forward during the Neolithic revolution in several river valley civilizations. |
| IRRIGATION & WATER SYSTEMS | The science of artificial application of water to the land or soil. | ![Irrigation](image) | Initially began in Mesopotamia, irrigation allows for water to be channeled to places where crop growth would otherwise be impossible. |

**TRADE**

| EGYPT TO NUBIA                                      | Egypt traded with its neighbors in all directions (Crete, Mesopotamia, and Nubia). Nubia, was rich in gold and mineral deposits, building stone, ebony, ivory, ostrich feathers and eggs, as well as livestock and cattle. | ![Egypt to Nubia](image) | Trade fostered the spread of ideas and technology. Egypt went to Nubia to get materials it otherwise would not have had on its own (building stones, ivory, cattle, etc.) |
Mesopotamian did not have an abundance of natural resources, so it had to trade with foreign powers such as Egypt and the Indus river valley.

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<tr>
<td>Meso. to Indus</td>
<td>Trade fostered the spread of ideas and technology. Mesopotamia traded with the Indus valley to obtain materials it otherwise would not have had on its own in proper numbers (cotton, lumber, grain, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
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<td>Chariots</td>
<td>Wheeled vehicle used in ancient times in both peace and war. With the invention of the spoked wheel around 2000 BCE, the Chariot became a major weapon/vehicle in the ancient world. The chariot ceased to be used militarily around 400 BCE. (Races still lasted until around 600 CE)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chariots began in what is today southern Russia. The chariot spread over a course of centuries until by 500 BCE (in England) the entire known world had this technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse-Back Riding</td>
<td>Domesticated around 4500 BCE, horse use actually dates back to around 6000 BCE. There is some evidence showing horses using bits (in the mouth) from wear on ancient horse teeth.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The horse played an important role throughout human history all over the world, both in warfare and in peaceful pursuits such as transportation, trade and agriculture. Horses lived in North America, but died out at the end of the Ice Age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monumental Architecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ziggurat</td>
<td>Step pyramid structures built in the center of Sumerian city-states, such as Ur, and used as a place for religious ceremonies.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The central location of ziggurats shows early urban planning, as well as the importance placed on religion. A social hierarchy can be traced, with those with more power residing closer to the ziggurat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pyramid</td>
<td>First built by the Mesopotamians as Ziggurats, Pyramids, as we know them, were built around 2500 BCE by the Egyptians. The Egyptian pyramids are some of the world’s greatest archaeological feats and stood for centuries (until 1311 CE) as the world’s tallest structures. It remains the only surviving wonder of the ancient world.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Egyptian pyramids (138 known to exist) were used as burial chambers for the pharaohs. Many theories remain as to the purpose of the pyramid shape and how it specifically worked in the afterlife.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streets &amp; Roads</td>
<td>A road is a route between two places. Some believe roads began as animal trails (but few animals actually travel the same way constantly). Human roads were in use around 10,000 BCE. Stone paved streets date back to around 4000 BCE in Ur (Mesopotamia).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Streets and roads allowed for greater levels of transportation and trade between and amongst ancient civilizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage &amp; Water Treatment</td>
<td>Harappa had the world’s earliest known system of flush toilets. These existed in many homes, and were connected to a common sewerage pipe. Most houses also had private water well.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Indus Valley Civilization was prominent in hydraulic engineering, and had many water supply and sanitation devices that were the first of their kind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Religion**

**Hebrew Monothelism**
- Judaism believes that there is only one god, Jehovah or Yahweh as told in the Torah.

**Vedic Religion**
- The Vedic religions (based on the Vedas) are the historical predecessor to the world’s oldest religion, Hinduism. Written in Sanskrit, the Vedas encompass the early history, religion, and society of ancient India.

**Zoroastrianism**
- Religion and philosophy based on the teachings of prophet Zoroaster and was formerly among the world's largest religions. It was probably founded some time before the 6th century BCE in Persia (Iran).

**Arts/Artisanship**

**Pottery**
- The earliest piece of pottery dates back nearly 30,000 years (a fertility statue). But, pottery vessels (like pots) date back to around 15,000 BCE. In Mesopotamia, the invention of the potter’s wheel in 6000 BCE revolutionized pottery production.

**Woven Textiles**
- Woven cloth predates civilization (back to 34,000 BCE!). Cloth provides for warmth, clothing, and protection from the elements.

**Metallurgy**
- Dating back to around 5000 BCE, metallurgy is the manipulation of metal. Around 3500 the melting of copper and tin to make bronze ushered in the bronze age.

**Significance**

**Pottery**
- Pottery allowed for greater storage and transportation of goods.

**Woven Textiles**
- Archalogically, seeing what types of clothing people wore allows scientists to know what types of technology was available at the time as well as what types of materials were native or traded for in that region.

**Metallurgy**
- Metallurgy allowed for the creation of better farming tools (for higher crop yields) and better weapons.
Key Concept 1.3: The Development & Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral & Urban Societies

About 5,000 years ago, “civilization” began in the following foundational areas:

Know these six geographic locations.
Don’t waste your life delving deep into these societies. Instead focus on the following similarities:

- These were large, powerful states
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- Cities with complex bureaucracy, religion, armies, etc.
- Long-distance trading relationships
- Growth had to be balanced against environmental constraints
- War (& war technologies) coincided with the increase of wealth (both with other civilizations & nomads/pastoralists)

The CollegeBoard divides these foundational/core civilizations into two categories:

Culture:
- Architecture
  - Monumental; Ziggurats, walls, roads, sewers
- Elites & art
  - Promoted the arts from sculpture to weaving
- Record keeping
  - Cuneiform, hieroglyphs, alphabets, quipu
- Legal codes
  - Reflected the hierarchies (see Hammurabi)
- Religion
  - Developed here; huge impact later on
- Trade
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- Literature
  - Reflected the culture of the authors

Politics:
- Leaders
  - Mobilized surplus resources over large areas
  - Usually divine with support from the army

Competition for resources:
- The better your location, the bigger your society (see Jared Diamond)
  - Ex. Hittites had huge iron deposits
  - Easier for them to build empires
  - Ex. Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Nile

Pastoral innovation:
- Developed/disseminated new weapons and transportation methods to use against the more settled agrarian civilizations

Freeman-Pedia
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<td>AFTERLIFE</td>
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** MESOPOTAMIA (TIGRIS-EURPHRATES) **

** EGYPT (NILE) **

** HARAPPA (INDUS) **

** SHANG CHINA (HUANG HE/YELLOW) **
The first period of AP WORLD HISTORY (to 600BCE) mentions the following about RELIGION:

1. Early states were often led by a ruler whose source of power was believed to be divine or had divine support

One example of this divinity held in one ruler comes from the Chinese dynasty of the Zhou (1046-256 BCE). Below, Yin instructs a new King how to be a good ruler and maintain the MANDATE OF HEAVEN (The Mandate of Heaven claimed that a higher power, namely the “Heavens” that controlled all of the happenings in the universe, had wanted the Zhou to overthrow the Shang because, despite the Shang originally coming to power in favor of the Heavens, the unjust and oppressive ways they ruled caused them to lose favor with Heaven. Read the excerpt below and answer the questions.)

In the twelfth month of the first year…1 Yin made sacrifices to the former king, and presented the newly crowned young king before the shrine of his grandfather…1 Yin then clearly described all the positive qualities and characteristics that made the young kings grandfather a great king.

He said, “Oh! In the olden times the former kings of the first dynasty (Shang Dynasty) earnestly tried to be the best people they could be, and so Heaven didn’t send any disasters. The gods of the hills and rivers were peaceful, and the birds and beasts, the fishes and tortoises, all enjoyed their lives according to their nature. But the descendants of those kings did not follow their example, and great Heaven sent down disasters.

“Our king of the Zhou brilliantly displayed his wisdom. In place of oppression he ruled with generosity and kindness, and millions of people gave him their love…He tried to find wise men, who would be helpful to you, his descendant and heir to the throne. He created the laws and punishments, and warned those who were in positions of authority about people’s evil ways…”

“The ways of Heaven are certain: On the person who does good, it sends down all blessings, and on the evil doer it sends down all disasters. If you are a good ruler, all of the regions of the empire will be happy and rejoice. If you are a bad rule, this will bring dishonor to your ancestors and will ruin the empire.”

2. New religious beliefs developed in this period continued to have strong influences in later periods.

**EXAMPLES INCLUDE: Vedic Religion, Hebrew Monotheism, Zoroastrianism**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the Upanishads (Hindu Holy text)…</th>
<th>From the Torah (first book of the Torah)…</th>
<th>From the Avesta (Zoroastrian Holy Text)…</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>…A goldsmith takes an old ornament and fashions it into a new and more beautiful one. In the same way the soul as it leaves one body, looks for a new body which is more beautiful. The soul is divine. But through ignorance people often identify the soul with the mind, the senses and the emotions. Some people even identify the soul with the elements of earth, water, air, space and fire. As people act, so they become. If their actions are good, they become good; if their actions are bad, they become bad. Good deeds purify those who perform them; bad deeds pollute those who perform them. Thus we may say that we are what we desire. Our will springs from our desires; our actions spring from our will; and what we are, springs from our actions. We may conclude, therefore, that the state of our desires at the time of death determines our next life; we return to earth in order to satisfy those desires. <em>What tenet of Hinduism does this describe?</em></td>
<td>The LORD had said to Abram, “Go from your country, your people and your father’s household to the land I will show you. ‘I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing [a] will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you. <em>What does this story tell you about the Hebrews?</em></td>
<td>“I announce (and) carry out for the creator Ahura Mazda, the radiant and glorious, the greatest and the best, the most beautiful, the most firm, the wisest, and the one of all whose body is the most perfect, who attains His ends the most infallibly, because of his Asha, to him who disposes our minds aright, who sends His joy-creating grace afar; who made us, and has fashioned us, and who has nourished and protected us, who is the most bounteous Spirit!” <em>How is Ahura Mazda similar to the Hebrew God?</em></td>
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