

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode I: "Inventors"

Nomadic Hunter/Gatherers

00:00 – 14:21

1. Where did the genetic ancestor of all modern humans live?
2. How do people make up for their lack of natural weapons?
3. One particular invention lets us have smaller stomachs – and therefore bigger brains – and functions to protect us from predators. What is that invention?
4. Wolves have several advantages in hunting that humans don't, but there is one hunting technique that we share with them. What is it?
5. Why were the clothes in this period better than those humans used before?
6. What advantages do humans gain by hunting with domesticated wolves?

Agricultural Revolution

15:39 – 23:30

7. The first farmer was probably a woman. What did she observe that may have led her to the idea of farming?
8. Settling in villages opens up the opportunity to raise new animals. It also introduces an enormous new problem. What is that problem?
9. Land ownership and agriculture also contribute to what ongoing human problem?
10. All that death leads to another invention – what is it?

Egyptian Pyramid Construction

24:06 – 29:15

11. The pyramids weren't built by slaves. How did they pay the craftsmen?
12. What invention allowed Hemiunu to organize the pyramid workers?
13. What did they do to inspire the men to work faster?
14. What archaeological evidence do they have of accidents among the workers?

Bronze Age Trade

29:15 – 34:46

15. Imdilum was one of the world's very first entrepreneurs. How do we know so much about him?
16. What problem does Amur face on the tin-trading trip?

Bronze-Age Warfare

34:46 – 44:10

17. Tutmoses III felt he had to free the city of Megiddo from the invaders. Why was Megiddo important?
18. What was historically significant about Tutmoses III's battle at Megiddo?
19. Tutmoses was a new pharaoh. How did he prove he was able to lead his people?
20. How did Tutmoses ensure that the people near Megiddo never rose against him again?
21. What new material will bring the era of the godlike king to an end?

KEY

Mankind: The Story of All of Us Episode I: Inventors

Nomadic Hunter/Gatherers

00:00 – 14:21

1. Where did the genetic ancestor of all modern humans live?
 - east Africa; the Great Rift Valley
2. How do people make up for their lack of natural weapons?
 - making inventions
3. One particular invention lets us have smaller stomachs – and therefore bigger brains – and functions to protect us from predators. What is that invention?
 - fire
4. Wolves have several advantages in hunting that humans don't, but there is one hunting technique that we share with them. What is it?
 - We are both pack hunters.
5. Why were the clothes in this period better than those humans used before?
 - they were tailored – the sewing needle allowed them to make clothes that fit snugly against their skin, creating a microclimate
6. What advantages did humans gain by hunting with domesticated wolves?
 - Can hunt at night – can hunt by smell – can hunt by hearing
 - better smell and hearing – can become aware of things people can't hear

Agricultural Revolution

15:39 – 23:30

7. The first farmer was probably a woman. What did she observe that may have led her to the idea of farming?
 - See saw seeds sprouting in the garbage.
8. Settling in villages opens up the opportunity to raise new animals. It also introduces an enormous new problem. What is that problem?
 - Disease comes from our proximity of living with animals.
9. Land ownership and agriculture also contribute to what ongoing human problem?
 - Warfare – 1/10 of early farming skeletons show signs of violence.
10. All that death leads to another invention – what is it?
 - organized religion

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Egyptian Pyramid Construction

24:06 – 29:15

11. The pyramids weren't built by slaves. How did they pay the craftsmen?
 - in grain and beer
12. What invention allowed Hemiunu to organize the pyramid workers?
 - writing
13. What did they do to inspire the men to work faster?
 - They split them up into teams and had them compete.
14. What archaeological evidence do they have of accidents among the workers?
 - 1 in 5 skeletons shows evidence of accidental trauma.

Bronze Age Trade

29:15 – 34:46

15. Imdi Iulum was one of the world's very first entrepreneurs. How do we know so much about him?
 - We have many of his letters.
16. What problem does Amur face on the tin-trading trip?
 - bandits attack

Bronze-Age Warfare

34:46 – 44:10

17. Tutmoses III felt he had to free the city of Megiddo from the invaders. Why was Megiddo important?
 - it was the key to the world's trade networks – it was the life's blood of their civilization
18. What was historically significant about Tutmoses III's battle at Megiddo?
 - It was the first battle in recorded history.
19. Tutmoses was a new pharaoh. How did he prove he was able to lead his people?
 - He led from the front – he was first.
20. How did Tutmoses ensure that the people near Megiddo never rose against him again?
 - He kept their children as hostages.
21. What new material will bring the era of the godlike king to an end?
 - iron

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 2: "Iron Men"

Beginnings of the Iron Age

0:00 – 7:40

1. We don't know the identity of the people who invaded the Egyptian coast. What did the Egyptians call them?
2. How did conflict, including attacks by the people mentioned in the above question, affect the bronze trade?
3. What are the advantages of iron over bronze?

Persian Wars

7:40 – 21:57

4. What major power was invading the lands of Sparta?
5. What other Greek city-state had to choose whether to stand together with Sparta or accept Persian domination?
6. How did the Athenians decide which side to take in the Persian Wars?
7. The Greeks use a new tactic – the phalanx. What does that involve and what advantages does it give?
8. The Greek historian Herodotus said, "Great deeds are wrought from great risk." What does this mean?

Shi Huangdi, China's First Emperor

21:57 – 32:16

9. How did the Chinese prepare their iron differently than their western counterparts?
10. According to the documentary, war drives technological innovation. Is this true or false? Justify your answer with an example.

11. How did standardized, interchangeable parts give an advantage to the Chinese?
12. Shi Huangdi, the First Emperor, unified China under one leader. What does this symbolize?
13. What caused Shi Huangdi's death?

Phoenician Exploration & Trade

32:16 – 37:52

14. What Phoenician invention, carved using iron tools, allowed their ships to remain stable even in unstable seas?
15. The Phoenicians created an alphabet. What advantages does alphabetic writing have over other writing systems?

Religion

37:52 – 44:11

16. What new religions came up during the iron age?
17. Captured Babylonian Jews codified (wrote) down many of their writings. What book does this become?
18. The writers of the video chose Reza Aslan, an expert on Islam, to be their "talking head" for the segment on the origins of Judaism. Why might they have chosen an Islam expert instead of a Judaism expert for this segment?
19. Persian invaders threatened the new book. What did Zerubbabel do to try to save his people and their holy book?
20. What major empire will represent mankind "leaping forward, with a new pace of life?"

KEY

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 2: “Iron Men”

Beginnings of the Iron Age

0:00 – 7:40

1. We don't know the identity of the people who invaded the Egyptian coast. What did the Egyptians call them?
 - the sea people
2. How did conflict, including attacks by the people mentioned in the above question, affect the bronze trade?
 - Disrupted it, causing the trade in bronze to dry up.
3. What are the advantages of iron over bronze?
 - Harder, can hold an edge better, and much more plentiful

Persian Wars

7:40 – 21:57

4. What major power was invading the lands of Sparta?
 - Persia
5. What other Greek city-state had to choose whether to stand together with Sparta or accept Persian domination?
 - Athens
6. How did the Athenians decide which side to take in the Persian Wars?
 - They voted
7. The Greeks use a new tactic – the phalanx. What does that involve and what advantages does it give?
 - They fought very closely together, fighting together as a coordinated team.
 - The advantages: it allows them to work together, move forward slowly, and dominate the battlefield.
8. The Greek historian Herodotus said, “Great deeds are wrought from great risk.” What does this mean?
 - It is only when things are dangerous that people can accomplish important things – when life is easy, one can do easy things.

Shi Huangdi, China's First Emperor

21:57 – 32:16

9. How did the Chinese prepare their iron differently than their western counterparts?
 - They cast the iron into molds to produce identical objects
10. According to the documentary, war drives technological innovation. Is this true or false? Justify your answer with an example.
 - Most will say yes – using the crossbow as an example. There are numerous other examples for either yes or no.
11. How did standardized, interchangeable parts give an advantage to the Chinese?

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

- You could have extra parts, you can replace pieces and fix it quickly.
12. Shi Huangdi, the First Emperor, unified China under one leader. What does this symbolize?
- The birth of China
13. What caused Shi Huangdi's death?
- He was taking mercury tablets, which had been prescribed by his doctor to make him immortal.

Phoenician Exploration & Trade

32:16 – 37:52

14. What Phoenician invention, carved using iron tools, allowed their ships to remain stable even in unstable seas?
- The keel
15. The Phoenicians created an alphabet. What advantages does alphabetic writing have over other writing systems?
- A combination of letters can be used to represent almost any sound in any language. It is easy to learn, thereby putting reading and writing in everyone's reach. It simplified the script, making it easier for people to learn how to read and write.

Religion

37:52 – 44:11

16. What new religions came up during the iron age?
- Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, Judaism
17. Captured Babylonian Jews codified (wrote) down many of their writings. What book does this become?
- The Bible
18. The writers of the video chose Reza Aslan, an expert on Islam, to be their "talking head" for the segment on the origins of Judaism. Why might they have chosen an Islam expert instead of a Judaism expert for this segment?
- Opinion question, but answers should address the constructed nature of history. They may point out the biases inherent in both members of a religion and non-members.
19. Persian invaders threatened the new book. What did Zerubbabel do to try to save his people and their holy book?
- He led 100 families back to his ancestral homeland.
20. What major empire will represent mankind "leaping forward, with a new pace of life?"
- Rome

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 3: "Empires"

Jesus of Nazareth

00:00-6:03

1. Rome reserved crucifixion for pirates, slaves, and enemies of the state. Rome considered Jesus to be which of these?
2. Simon of Cyrene was just a normal guy who happened to be in Jerusalem. What role did he end up playing in the crucifixion?
3. Gates, the historian, says that Jesus' death transformed the course of human history "more profoundly than any other single event over the past 2,000 years." In contrast to this importance, how did the Roman Empire view it?

City of Rome

6:03-13:58

4. What major problem was Emperor Claudius facing?
5. One answer to riots and unrest was to build. Claudius decided to build an _____ out of _____ (what building material?).
6. How did this water affect the city of Rome?

Roman Conquests (including gladiatorial games)

14:24 – 23:05

7. Name at least two things the Romans would have found barbaric about the people of Britain.
8. Why did Rome need to complete the conquest of Britain?
9. How was Suetonius Paulinus able to defeat the Britains?

10. Why do you think gladiatorial games were so popular?

Silk Road Trade

24:41 – 29:10

11. What did the Romans go all the way to China to learn?

12. Besides trade goods, what else traveled along the Silk Road?

Paul & Early Christianity

29:10 – 44:12

13. Why are Paul's letters important?

14. Many early Christians were the very poor, slaves, and women. Why?

15. Why did the Romans outlaw Christianity?

16. How do we know about Perpetua?

17. How did Perpetua's execution affect Pudens, the prison guard?

18. What did Kara Cooney mean when she said, "Anybody who wants a stake in [Christianity], politically or economically, needs to be a Christian as well?"

19. Near the end of the segment, the video says that _____ is "the lasting legacy of the Roman Empire."

KEY

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 3: “Empires”

Jesus of Nazareth

00:00-6:03

1. Rome reserved crucifixion for pirates, slaves, and enemies of the state. Rome considered Jesus to be which of these?
 - an enemy of the state
2. Simon of Cyrene was just a normal guy who happened to be in Jerusalem. What role did he end up playing in the crucifixion?
 - he helped carry the cross
3. Gates, the historian, says that Jesus’ death transformed the course of human history “more profoundly than any other single event over the past 2,000 years.” In contrast to this importance, how did the Roman empire view it?
 - crucifixion was so commonplace – the Romans barely registered it

City of Rome

6:03-13:58

4. What major problem was Emperor Claudius facing?
 - lack of food
5. One answer to riots and unrest was to build. Claudius decided to build an _____ out of _____ (what building material?).
 - aqueduct; concrete
6. How did this water affect the city of Rome?
 - demonstrated Rome’s power
 - delivered 250 million gallons/day; allowed 1300 fountains, 900 baths, 144 public toilets
 - Rome became the most advanced city on earth – with big apartments, libraries, a sewer system, and temples
 - Rome became the world’s first mega-city

Roman Conquests (including gladiatorial games)

14:24 – 23:05

Note: Naked guy from 16:00-16:28 (his butt is semi-fuzzed out, but I thought I’d warn you just in case). You could skip to 16:28 and skip question 7.

7. Name at least two things the Romans would have found barbaric about the people of Britain.
 - fighting against Roman occupation
 - use of guerilla tactics
 - collect the heads of their enemies

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

- Druid worship of nature
 - standing around naked
 - practicing human sacrifice
8. Why did Rome need to complete the conquest of Britain?
 - Britain had precious metals
 - Britain's economy is based on conquest
 9. How was Suetonius Paulinus able to defeat the Britains?
 - better technology; better-drilled military; annihilated druids
 10. Why do you think gladiatorial games were so popular?
 - possible answers include: desiring to witness death firsthand, the potential danger brings an emotional rush, watching violence has always been popular, gets out aggression, viewing another's mortality makes them feel alive

Silk Road Trade

24:41 – 29:10

11. What did the Romans go all the way to China to learn?
 - How to make silks.
12. Besides trade goods, what else traveled along the Silk Road?
 - ideas, religions, armies, cultures, languages, migrants

Paul & Early Christianity

29:10 – 44:12

13. Why are Paul's letters important?
 - They become the bulk of the New Testament
 - They help spread Christianity throughout the Roman empire
14. Many early Christians were the very poor, slaves, and women. Why?
 - Those with no voice in Rome could find a voice in the Christian movement.
15. Why did the Romans outlaw Christianity?
 - The Christians refused to honor the Roman gods.
 - They placed their loyalty to Christ instead of to Rome.
16. How do we know about Perpetua?
 - she kept a diary (the earliest writings of a Christian woman we have)
17. How did Perpetua's execution affect Pudens, the prison guard?
 - He joined Christianity
18. What did Kara Cooney mean when she said, "Anybody who wants a stake in [Christianity], politically or economically, needs to be a Christian as well?"
 - Those who want financial or political gain have to adopt Christianity due to its growing popularity.

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

19. Near the end of the segment, the video says that _____ is “the lasting legacy of the Roman Empire.”

- Christianity

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 4: "Warriors"

Sack of Rome

00:00 – 9:01

1. The Vandals weren't savages: they were educated and skilled in warfare. Where had they acquired this education?
2. Why did Gaiseric (the Vandal chief) want Eudoxia (the empress)?
3. Peter Aicher said, "The drama of Rome suggests that civilization does not progress in a straight line towards more prosperity, more order, more law, more technology." What does this statement mean?

Islam

9:01 – 18:20

4. Al-Hajjaj Al-Bahizi was mining for what mineral?
5. For what purpose was the gold used?
6. How was Cordoba different from the rest of Western Europe?
7. What happened to Abbas Ibn Firnas?

Vikings

18:20 – 28:10

8. How did Ahmad Ibn Fadlan describe the Vikings?
9. What product did Ibn Fadlan want from the Vikings?
10. What elements of the Viking funeral would have disturbed Ibn Fadlan most?

11. Name at least two ways that Vikings affected Europe.

Polynesians/Easter Islanders

28:55 – 35:01

12. Hotu Matu'a migrated 2,500 miles. Why did he leave his homeland?

13. The Moai (the Easter Island monumental heads), were built with what purpose in mind?

14. The East Islanders used their resources – the forests. How did this lead to problems?

The Crusades

35:35 – 44:07

15. Before the Crusades, how well did Christians and Muslims get along in Jerusalem?

16. The Pope declared that all those who die in battle would have their sins forgiven. What did this mean for the knights?

17. How did Tancred de Hauteville stop the massacre and demonstrate that the residents were under his protection?

18. Henry Louis Gates, the historian, said, "It shows the extraordinary power of ideas to take hold of people's minds and drive them to commit acts of great sacrifice and love on the one hand, but also acts of tremendous barbarity and hatred on the other. It's the double edge sword of religious belief." In your opinion, why does the same belief system drive one person to brutality and another to love?

KEY

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 4: "Warriors"

Sack of Rome

00:00 – 9:01

1. The Vandals weren't savages: they were educated and skilled in warfare. Where had they acquired this education?
 - from the Romans – they had been living in the Roman empire for a very long time
2. Why did Gaiseric (the Vandal chief) want Eudoxia (the empress)?
 - having her as his hostage would bring him prestige
3. Peter Aicher said, "The drama of Rome suggests that civilization does not progress in a straight line towards more prosperity, more order, more law, more technology." What does this statement mean?
 - Civilization can go backwards – away from order, law, technology, etc.

Islam

9:01 – 18:20

4. Al-Hajjaj Al-Bahizi was mining for what mineral?
 - gold
5. For what purpose was the gold used?
 - To fund the armies that spread the Islamic empire
6. How was Cordoba different from the rest of Western Europe?
 - It was more tolerant of other religions, had more knowledge and libraries
7. What happened to Abbas Ibn Firnas?
 - he flew somewhat successfully – he could not control his descent and crashed, resulting in back pain

Vikings

18:20 – 28:10

8. How did Ahmad Ibn Fadlan describe the Vikings?
 - perfect physical specimens and the filthiest of God's creatures. They drank, all carried axes, and were "like wild asses."
9. What product did Ibn Fadlan want from the Vikings?
 - furs
10. What elements of the Viking funeral would have disturbed Ibn Fadlan most?
 - the execution of the slave girl, giving her an "intoxicating beverage"
11. Name at least two ways that Vikings affected Europe.
 - open trade routes

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

- settled among many communities they once attacked, turning them into cities
- build great churches
- reinvent themselves as European knights
- form a Russian dynasty
- rule Normandy, then conquer England
- participate in the Crusades

Polynesians/Easter Islanders

28:55 – 35:01

12. Hotu Matu'a migrated 2,500 miles. Why did he leave his homeland?
 - escape warfare
13. The Moai (the Easter Island monumental heads), were built with what purpose in mind?
 - spiritual commemoration or protection
14. The East Islanders used their resources – the forests. How did this lead to problems?
 - They clear-cut the forests, so no more canoes, wood for houses, etc.

The Crusades

35:35 – 44:07

15. Before the Crusades, how well did Christians and Muslims get along in Jerusalem?
 - “they lived in relative harmony” – but each claims the city
16. The Pope declared that all those who die in battle would have their sins forgiven. What did this mean for the knights?
 - They could do whatever they wanted – nothing held them back.
17. How did Tancred de Hauteville stop the massacre and demonstrate that the residents were under his protection?
 - by giving them his standard
18. Henry Louis Gates, the historian, said, “It shows the extraordinary power of ideas to take hold of people’s minds and drive them to commit acts of great sacrifice and love on the one hand, but also acts of tremendous barbarity and hatred on the other. It’s the double edge sword of religious belief.” In your opinion, why does the same belief system drive one person to brutality and another to love?
 - possible answers: Personal choice, change in religious beliefs over time, varying circumstances, they may point out how they emphasize different parts of a religion, they may say that the two sides really don’t have the same core beliefs, or perhaps merely pointing out that people are often unable to see how their own behavior violates the basic tenets of their religious beliefs

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 5: "Plague"

Mongols

00:00 – 11:52

1. What advantages did horses give to the Mongols? (Name at least two)
2. How did climate change force the Mongols south?
3. How were the horse-riding Mongols able to break through the walls of the city?
4. The Mongols created the largest empire in earth's history. To do so, they had to be good communicators. Describe their communication system.

The Plague

12:28 – 34:39

5. Bubonic plague is named after buboes. What is a bubo?
6. How did the rats, and therefore the plague, spread between areas?
7. How did Jani Beg help spread the plague into the city of Caffa?
8. Biological weapons have been outlawed in 165 countries. Why do you think this is the case?
9. What treatments did doctors attempt?

10. The Pope couldn't stop the plague. Who did the people begin to blame and what did they do to the ones they blamed?

11. The plague killed over 50 million people in 15 years – but all in the Old World. Why were the Americas safe from the plague?

Pachacuti of the Incas

34:39 – 44:09

12. How did the Incans grow crops on the high mountain slopes?

13. Uscovilca led the Chancas into battle, even though he was dead. What does this reveal about their attitudes towards death?

14. Pachacuti felt he was stronger than Uscovilca. Why?

15. How did the Inca link their territories together?

Mongols

00:00 – 11:52

1. What advantages did horses give to the Mongols? (Name at least two)
 - cover up to 300 miles in a day
 - could scare and bully humans on foot
 - shoot at full gallop
 - they would travel so fast that they would get there before news of their approach
2. How did climate change force the Mongols south?
 - warming planet damaged pastureland, making the Mongols move towards China

7:43 – 8:16 – Description of how many women preferred suicide to being raped by the Mongols

Fairly gory moment at 9:40 – 9:45 (guy slices into another guy's neck – rather graphic, with blood spewing out)

3. How were the horse-riding Mongols able to break through the walls of the city?
 - they forced Chinese prisoners of war to build battering rams
4. The Mongols created the largest empire in earth's history. To do so, they had to be good communicators. Describe their communication system.
 - horseback
 - every 30 miles is a relay post with 400 horses
 - government messengers with an official medallion can claim a new horse and food

The Plague

12:28 – 34:39

5. Bubonic plague is named after buboes. What is a bubo?
 - a giant, black, puss-filled sore
6. How did the rats, and therefore the plague, spread between areas?
 - it spread along the trade routes; rats hid in the cargo people transported
7. How did Jani Beg help spread the plague into the city of Caffa?
 - He launched the bodies of his dead soldiers into the city
8. Biological weapons have been outlawed in 165 countries. Why do you think this is the case?
 - The video says that it is because they are so deadly, but they are also especially terrifying and difficult to control once unleashed. There is no way to know whether an innocent person, a friendly soldier, or an enemy soldier will die from it.
9. What treatments did doctors attempt?

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

- mostly bloodletting (leaches, cutting, etc.)
10. The Pope couldn't stop the plague. Who did the people begin to blame and what did they do to the ones they blamed?
- the Jews
 - attacked them; burned over 1,000 in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre
11. The plague killed over 50 million people in 15 years – but all in the Old World. Why were the Americas safe from the plague?
- The Atlantic Ocean shielded them from it.

Pachacuti of the Incas

34:39 – 44:09

12. How did the Incans grow crops on the high mountain slopes?
- terracing
13. Uscovilca led the Chancas into battle, even though he was dead. What does this reveal about their attitudes towards death?
- Possible answers: They believed in an afterlife. They believed kings were stronger than death or had mystical powers. They believed the dead could have an impact on living people.
14. Pachacuti felt he was stronger than Uscovilca. Why?
- Because he believed he was the son of Inti, the Sun God or because Inti had promised Pachacuti success in a vision.
15. How did the Inca link their territories together?
- a series of trails/roads (25,000 miles worth)

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 6: "Survivors"

Trans-Saharan Trade with Ibn Battuta

00:00-11:09

1. Why could the plague not spread across the Sahara?
2. Ibn Battuta and the Tuareg were trading _____ which was important because...
3. Ibn Battuta traded his salt with what kingdom?
4. Timbuktu was known for its university. Why was this university so impressive?

Venetian Trade and the Renaissance

11:42 -16:50

5. What European city became a key financial center?
6. Why must Pietro Venier catch the Enrico, the thief?
7. Describe the meaning of this statement: "They were buying collections for themselves, but they were meant for eternity."

Red Turban Uprising and the Founding of the Ming Dynasty

16:50 – 25:58

8. Why was the Mongol grip on power loosening?
9. Zhu Yanzhang, his wife Ma, and Jiao Yu planned an uprising. What new technology did Jiao Yu invent to help him with this uprising?

10. In your opinion, how would the Mongols (the earliest targets of firearms) have felt when confronted with this new technology?

11. Ming means “bright.” Why did Zhu Yanzhang name his dynasty the Ming dynasty?

Johannes Gutenberg and the Printing Press

25:58 – 30:36

12. Before the printing press, how did they produce books?

13. The first book they printed was the Bible. Why do you think they chose that book?

Columbus

30:52 – 44:13

14. After Columbus survived a shipwreck and pirate attack, what did he believe about himself?

15. What book inspired Columbus to want to go exploring?

16. Why did Columbus believe he could sail around the world?

17. Who were the Spanish fighting at Illora?

18. Columbus asked Ferdinand and Isabella to finance his voyage in 1492. Why might Columbus have chosen that year specifically?

KEY

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 6: “Survivors”

Trans-Saharan Trade with Ibn Battuta

00:00-11:09

1. Why could the plague not spread across the Sahara?
 - the bacteria couldn't survive
2. Ibn Battuta and the Tuareg were trading _____ which was important because...
 - Salt
 - It was the difference between life and death because it absorbed water and stopped bacteria from growing.
 - It could preserve food so it could last a year without spoiling.
 - It determined whether you were powerful or not – you can't send an army without provisions.
3. Ibn Battuta traded his salt with what kingdom?
 - Mali
4. Timbuktu was known for its university. Why was this university so impressive?
 - It had a large number of students – 25,000, or ¼ of the population.
 - It had a large number of scrolls – scholars journeys from many different places to read those scrolls and learn (Dr. Gates compared it to the world wide web).

Venetian Trade and the Renaissance

11:42 -16:50

5. What European city became a key financial center?
 - Venice
6. Why must Pietro Venier catch the Enrico, the thief?
 - If he doesn't, he can't meet his promises. If he can't meet his promises, he goes out of business.
7. Describe the meaning of this statement: “They were buying collections for themselves, but they were meant for eternity.”
 - The artists intended these things to last forever, to be enjoyed forever, and/or to make the artist immortal.

Red Turban Uprising and the Founding of the Ming Dynasty

16:50 – 25:58

8. Why was the Mongol grip on power loosening?
 - The plague
9. Zhu Yanzhang, his wife Ma, and Jiao Yu planned an uprising. What new technology did Jiao Yu invent to help him with this uprising?
 - firearms

10. In your opinion, how would the Mongols (the earliest targets of firearms) have felt when confronted with this new technology?
- Possible answers should reflect the newness of the technology or the fact that death came suddenly, unexpectedly, without any visible assault.
11. Ming means “bright.” Why did Zhu Yanzhang name his dynasty the Ming dynasty?
- They were the brightness after the darkness of the Mongols

Johannes Gutenberg and the Printing Press

25:58 – 30:36

12. Before the printing press, how did they produce books?
- Hand copied, taking up to three years
13. The first book they printed was the Bible. Why do you think they chose that book?
- Possible answers: It was culturally important. It was in demand and would sell well.

Columbus

30:52 – 44:13

14. After Columbus survived a shipwreck and pirate attack, what did he believe about himself?
- That he had been saved by God for a special purpose.
15. What book inspired Columbus to want to go exploring?
- *The Wonders of the World*, by Marco Polo.
16. Why did Columbus believe he could sail around the world?
- Because he believed the world was smaller than it is.
17. Who were the Spanish fighting at Illora?
- The Moors
18. Columbus asked Ferdinand and Isabella to finance his voyage in 1492. Why might Columbus have chosen that year specifically?
- It was the year they defeated the Moors – they would have felt especially generous.
 - they had the money now that the war was over

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 7: "Treasure"

Sir Francis Drake & the Effects of Silver

00:00 – 13:02

1. What strategy did Sir Francis Drake use to raid Spanish shipping?
2. Potosi was a mountain with a large amount of silver in it. Once the high-grade silver was mined, how did Bartolomeu Medina refine the rest of it?
3. What did the Spanish create out of the silver at Potosi?

Amsterdam & the Tulip Boom

13:02 – 21:17

4. Name at least one example of how Amsterdam dominated economically.
5. The rarity of tulips led to the birth of speculation – the birth of the futures markets. From the description in the video, what is a futures market?
6. Dr. Santhi Hejeebu said, "Everything about financial markets is about timing. The time you enter a contract and the timing you get out." What does this mean?
7. How did Jan van Goyen pay off the debt he acquired from tulip speculation?

The Pilgrims

21:17 – 31:02

8. Why did the Pilgrims bury their dead at first light (first thing in the morning)?
9. Why were the Pilgrims shocked when they had their first meeting with a member of the Wabenaki tribe (Samoset)?
10. How did Squanto help the Pilgrims survive?

Nzinga Mbande & the Slave Trade

31:31 – 37:23

11. What did the Portuguese want from Nzinga?

12. Besides the Portuguese, who captured African slaves?

Shah Jahan & the Taj Mahal 37:50 – 44:12

13. How did trade with the New World change India?

14. Why was the Taj Mahal built?

15. Charles Mann: “That kind of globalization that we’re in now, where bank collapses in Iceland can ripple across the American Midwest. That all begins in the 16th century and it begins with the creation of this universal currency.” Give one example of how the creation of this universal currency affected a nation or people.

Sir Francis Drake & the Effects of Silver

00:00 – 13:02

1. What strategy did Sir Francis Drake use to raid Spanish shipping?
 - Deception – he pretended to be a Spanish vessel.
 - He attacked from close quarters to destroy the *Cacafuego’s* mainmast and seize the ship whole.
2. Potosi was a mountain with a large amount of silver in it. Once the high-grade silver was mined, how did Bartolomeu Medina refine the rest of it?
 - They used a chemical formula that involved mercury.
 - He mixed in copper sulfate to the formula that had worked in Europe.
3. What did the Spanish create out of the silver at Potosi?
 - Pesos de Ocho (pieces of eight) – silver coins

Amsterdam & the Tulip Boom

13:02 – 21:17

4. Name at least one example of how Amsterdam dominated economically.
 - Riches of the Americas and the explosion of global trade.
 - The Dutch control over ½ the world’s shipping
 - More new millionaires than anyone else on earth.
 - Highest per capita income of anywhere in Europe.
5. The rarity of tulips led to the birth of speculation – the birth of the futures markets. From the description in the video, what is a futures market?
 - You buy things before they are available – for example, you purchase a crop before its harvest season comes.
6. Dr. Santhi Hejeebu said, “Everything about financial markets is about timing. The time you enter a contract and the timing you get out.” What does this mean?
 - If you buy and sell at the right time you can make a fortune. If you don’t, you can lose everything.
7. How did Jan van Goyen pay off the debt he acquired from tulip speculation?
 - He painted, becoming one of the Netherland’s greatest artists.

The Pilgrims

21:17 – 31:02

8. Why did the Pilgrims bury their dead at first light (first thing in the morning)?
 - to hide their dwindling numbers of the Wabenaki

9. Why were the Pilgrims shocked when they had their first meeting with a member of the Wabenaki tribe (Samoset)?
 - He greeted them in their own language.
10. How did Squanto help the Pilgrims survive?
 - He brokered friendships/alliances. He taught them how to grow crops in the poor soil by using fish as fertilizer. He also taught them about corn (maize).

Nzinga Mbande & the Slave Trade

31:31 – 37:23

11. What did the Portuguese want from Nzinga?
 - They wanted her territory and to enslave her people (to work the sugar plantations of the New World).
12. Besides the Portuguese, who captured African slaves?
 - Queen Nzinga herself, and other African monarchs.
 - The African Elite

Shah Jahan & the Taj Mahal 37:50 – 44:12

13. How did trade with the New World change India?
 - Gave them a trading currency so they could buy more expensive Asian goods.

40:20–40:30 – blood spatter from beheading

14. Why was the Taj Mahal built?
 - Mumtaz Mahal, Shah Jahan’s favorite wife, died in childbirth. The Taj Mahal was built as a monument to her.
15. Charles Mann: “That kind of globalization that we’re in now, where bank collapses in Iceland can ripple across the American Midwest. That all begins in the 16th century and it begins with the creation of this universal currency.” Give one example of how the creation of this universal currency affected a nation or people.
 - Led to piracy – Sir Francis Drake
 - Made Amsterdam extremely wealthy.
 - Led to futures trading in commodities like tulips.
 - Increased the demand for luxuries like sugar.
 - Increased the slave trade.
 - Led to migration (voluntary and involuntary).
 - Led to the creation of massive buildings dedicated to or reflective of commerce.
 -

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 8: "New World"

Vikings in America

00:00 – 7:26

1. When the Vikings arrived in America, what tribe did they find?
2. Describe what happened between the Vikings and the tribe in question 1.

Tenochtitlan of the Aztecs

7:26 – 16:43

3. Why did the Aztecs prefer to take their captives alive?
4. The Aztec's weapon was made of obsidian. Tlahuicole was made of feathers. Why do you think the Aztec's did it this way?
5. The Aztecs didn't only enjoy fighting. What else did their civilization admire?
6. What did the Aztecs believe they would get for sacrificing Tlahuicole's heart to the sun god Huitzilopochtli?

Siege of Constantinople

16:43 – 25:35

7. Why was Constantinople so prosperous and powerful?
8. Sultan Mehmet II's big challenge was to take down the walls of Constantinople. To do this, he used non-stop artillery bombardment. Describe this attack.
9. Once their key trade route fell to the Ottomans, how did the Europeans respond?

Bartholomew Diaz and the Cape of Good Hope

25:35 – 31:53

10. What advantage does a triangular lateen sail have?

11. What is an ocean gyre?

Christopher Columbus Meets the Taino

31:54 – 37:11

12. What things interested Columbus the most in his first meeting with the Taino?

13. What major problem did the Europeans introduce into the Americas?

Hernan Cortes and His Conquest of the Aztecs

37:11 – 44:11

14. Cortes was invited into Montezuma's throne room. What was his plan?

15. The Aztecs held a revolt against their captive emperor. Cortes tried to get Montezuma to stop the revolt. How did that work out?

16. More than any other weapon, _____ helped Cortes defeat the Aztecs.

KEY

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 8: "New World"

Vikings in America

00:00 – 7:26

1. When the Vikings arrived in America, what tribe did they find?
 - the Innu
2. Describe what happened between the Vikings and the tribe in question 1.
 - Vikings attacked and slaughtered eight of the Innu
 - The Innu counterattacked and killed Thorvald Erickson

Tenochtitlan of the Aztecs

7:26 – 16:43

3. Why did the Aztecs prefer to take their captives alive?
 - so they could pay a debt of blood to their gods
 - so he could fight in public later
4. The Aztec's weapon was made of obsidian. Tlahuicole was made of feathers. Why do you think the Aztec's did it this way?
5. The Aztecs didn't only enjoy fighting. What else did their civilization admire?
 - the arts, mathematics, philosophy – culture

At this point, they sacrifice Tlahuicole's heart. It's pretty gory. I would not show it in class.

6. What did the Aztecs believe they would get for sacrificing Tlahuicole's heart to the sun god Huitzilopochtli?
 - a more bountiful harvest – of corn

Siege of Constantinople

16:43 – 25:35

7. Why was Constantinople so prosperous and powerful?
 - It controlled most of the spice trade into Europe (they point out that pepper made up 2/3 of the spice trade into Europe)
8. Sultan Mehmet II's big challenge was to take down the walls of Constantinople. To do this, he used non-stop artillery bombardment. Describe this attack.
 - They shot cannonballs all the time, in shifts. The stone cannonballs broke against the walls, knocked them down, while the defenders struggled to rebuild.
9. Once their key trade route fell to the Ottomans, how did the Europeans respond?
 - They started exploring to try and find new trade routes.

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Bartholomew Diaz and the Cape of Good Hope

25:35 – 31:53

10. What advantage does a triangular lateen sail have?
 - You can sail against the wind – (in the video, this helps Diaz avoid hitting things if wind conditions don't go your way)
11. What is an ocean gyre?
 - currents that run through the ocean

Christopher Columbus Meets the Taino

31:54 – 37:11

Note: The first part of Columbus's journey is featured in Episode 6: "Survivors"

12. What things interested Columbus the most in his first meeting with the Taino?
 - That the people kept calling on God and believed they'd come from heaven.
 - That they became attached to the Spanish explorers.
 - The gold rings that hung from their noses.
13. What major problem did the Europeans introduce into the Americas?
 - disease

Hernan Cortes and His Conquest of the Aztecs

37:11 – 44:11

14. Cortes was invited into Montezuma's throne room. What was his plan?
 - to kidnap the emperor
15. The Aztecs held a revolt against their captive emperor. Cortes tried to get Montezuma to stop the revolt. How did that work out?
 - They stoned the emperor
16. More than any other weapon, _____ helped Cortes defeat the Aztecs.
 - smallpox/disease

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 9: "Pioneers"

Salem Witch Trials

00:00 – 8:40

1. The witch trials occurred because people were afraid. Why were they afraid?
2. The witchcraft trials had been going on in Europe for more than a century. Over 45,000 people had been killed; 80% of those killed were _____.

Siberian Fur Trappers & Conflict w/Indigenous Peoples

8:40 – 14:45

3. Why were furs in such high demand?
4. Why did Semyen Dezhnev and the Evenki fight each other?

The Scientific Revolution

14:45 – 20:17

5. Why did so many ships wreck in this period?
6. List *at least three* things that were discovered/finally understood in this period.
7. Jim Meigs said, "So often we think about the progress of science, we think about that 'aha' moment, that flash of insight. We don't recognize so much of science is dogged hard work." What does he mean by "dogged hard work?"

Captain James Cook

20:17 – 29:15

8. James Cook and the men of the *Endeavor* landed in a place that was new to the Europeans. What was it?
9. According to anthropologist Sabine Hyland, what did Cook fail to understand about the native people?

10. What was Joseph Bank's job on the expedition?

11. When the Endeavor hit a reef, they had to lighten the load by throwing things overboard. What is the one thing they saved? Why do you think that was so important to them?

Benjamin Franklin & the Electrical Experiment

29:16 – 35:20

12. What was Benjamin Franklin trying to prove when he flew his kite in the storm?

Ebenezer Mudgett & the Pine Tree Riot

35:21 – 44:10

13. Why did the king of England need the trees grown near Boston?

14. Ebenezer Mudgett was accused of stealing the king's timber – to be punished by one blow for every tree stolen. What did Mudgett do to Sheriff Whiting & Deputy Quigley?

15. According to Jim Meigs, the key change the Enlightenment brought was to do away with the idea that a powerful authority could tell you how the world worked. How was the scientific method different?

KEY

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 9: "Pioneers"

Salem Witch Trials

00:00 – 8:40

1. The witch trials occurred because people were afraid. Why were they afraid?
 - The Wabanaki lived in the wilderness nearby – they often fought with the native population. They were afraid of the "wild men."
 - They were also afraid of the devil.
2. The witchcraft trials had been going on in Europe for more than a century. Over 45,000 people had been killed; 80% of those killed were _____.
 - women.

8:18-8:40 – they hang Mercy Lewis – they show her dangling and kicking her feet

Siberian Fur Trappers & Conflict w/Indigenous Peoples

8:40 – 14:45

3. Why were furs in such high demand?
 - They were going through a mini ice age – they needed the warmth.
 - They were a symbol of status/wealth.
4. Why did Semyen Dezhnev and the Evenki fight each other?
 - Dezhnev viewed it as empty wilderness. The Evenki were afraid of losing their land and becoming slaves.

The Scientific Revolution

14:45 – 20:17

5. Why did so many ships wreck in this period?
 - The basic challenge is to know where you are so you don't crash into things and wreck.
 - The charts they used for navigation were basic and inaccurate.
6. List *at least three* things that were discovered/finally understood in this period.
 - single celled organisms
 - secrets of the beating heart
 - gravity
 - earth orbits the sun
 - John Flamsteed's Mural Arc (to measure the angle of stars in the night sky)
7. Jim Meigs said, "So often we think about the progress of science, we think about that 'aha' moment, that flash of insight. We don't recognize so much of science is dogged hard work." What does he mean by "dogged hard work?"
 - Keeping at it, pushing at an idea without giving up (like Edison and the light bulb).

Captain James Cook

20:17 – 29:15

8. James Cook and the men of the *Endeavor* landed in a place that was new to the Europeans. What was it?
 - Australia
9. According to anthropologist Sabine Hyland, what did Cook fail to understand about the native people?
 - He missed that they were a very ancient culture with complicated traditions.
10. What was Joseph Bank's job on the expedition?
 - He was the botanist – he cataloged what Cook found and popularized science for knowledge's sake (not commercial interest).
11. When the Endeavor hit a reef, they had to lighten the load by throwing things overboard. What is the one thing they saved? Why do you think that was so important to them?
 - They saved the scientific samples.
 - The second half is an opinion question, but most students will latch onto how the samples were the point of the entire voyage or the importance of science to the people.

Benjamin Franklin & the Electrical Experiment

29:16 – 35:20

12. What was Benjamin Franklin trying to prove when he flew his kite in the storm?
 - That lightning was electricity.
 - That lightning was part of nature, not a supernatural phenomenon.

Ebenezer Mudgett & the Pine Tree Riot

35:21 – 44:10

13. Why did the king of England need the trees grown near Boston?
 - He used them for his ships (one warship used 6,000 trees).
 - They were used for the navy – for exploration, colonization, and conquest.
14. Ebenezer Mudgett was accused of stealing the king's timber – to be punished by one blow for every tree stolen. What did Mudgett do to Sheriff Whiting & Deputy Quigley?
 - beat the officers instead – it's called the Pine Tree Riot
15. According to Jim Meigs, the key change the Enlightenment brought was to do away with the idea that a powerful authority could tell you how the world worked. How was the scientific method different?
 - It is democratic. No one can tell you what reality is. Fear and superstition were replaced by reason.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us Episode 10: "Revolutions"

World Revolutions

00:00 – 4:13

1. What new concept did the American Revolution introduce into the world?

The Industrial Revolution

4:13 – 9:46

2. Richard Arkwright's machine changed society into a consumer society. According to the video, what does that mean?
3. Arkwright not only changed how products were made – it changed where they were made. Where did people make products now?
4. How did coal/steam change the world?

The Expansion of the Railroads

9:47 – 15:30

5. What obstacle stood in the way of the Baltimore-Ohio Railroad?
6. Benjamin Latrobe, Jr. oversaw the production. Who did most of the actual digging?
7. "America's most challenging railroad projects cost one worker's life for..."

Sanitation in Industrial Mega-Cities

15:30 – 27:00

8. What was the primary cause of death in cities?
9. How did Dr. John Snow discover the true source of the cholera outbreak?
10. How did the authorities finally stop the outbreak?
11. Parliament finally intervened to stop "The Great Stink." What did they do that both reduced death and the miserable stench?

Great Britain vs. China

27:01 – 34:30

12. Why had China failed to become as advanced as Britain?
13. Why did war break out between Britain and China?

American Civil War

34:30 – 44:08

14. The video contrasts the industrial North with the traditional South. Why do they believe the North won?
15. What new sanitation technologies helped ensure the survival of more soldiers?
16. How many generations did it take to move through the political and industrial revolutions?

World Revolutions

00:00 – 4:13

1. What new concept did the American Revolution introduce into the world?
 - liberty
 - Professor H.W. Brands said, "When the American Revolution succeeded, it put abroad the idea that people didn't have to accept the governments, the political regimes they were born into."
 - George Wunderlich: "You should be in charge of your destiny, you should be the one to determine who you are and who you will become."

The Industrial Revolution

4:13 – 9:46

2. Richard Arkwright's machine changed society into a consumer society. According to the video, what does that mean?
 - More people could buy products that were once only available to the wealthy.
 - People could enjoy things they never had before.
 - We could produce more stuff – stuff that people actually wanted.
3. Arkwright not only changed how products were made – it changed where they were made. Where did people make products now?
 - In water-powered factories.
4. How did coal/steam change the world?
 - It replaced animal muscle power.
 - It increased productivity.
 - It opened the age of mass transportation.

The Expansion of the Railroads

9:47 – 15:30

5. What obstacle stood in the way of the Baltimore-Ohio Railroad?
 - The Appalachian Mountains
6. Benjamin Latrobe, Jr. oversaw the production. Who did most of the actual digging?
 - Irish immigrants
7. "America's most challenging railroad projects cost one worker's life for..."
 - every mile of track.

Sanitation in Industrial Mega-Cities

15:30 – 27:00

8. What was the primary cause of death in cities?
 - disease – mostly disease caused by poor sanitation
 - cholera in particular
9. How did Dr. John Snow discover the true source of the cholera outbreak?
 - He went into the slums (the center of the outbreak), he interviewed the populace, he used the deductive powers of a detective.
 - He checked the outbreak of the illness and recorded the pattern on a map.
10. How did the authorities finally stop the outbreak?
 - They removed the handle from the Broad Street pump.
11. Parliament finally intervened to stop “The Great Stink.” What did they do that both reduced death and the miserable stench?
 - ordered a brick sewer system built

Great Britain vs. China

27:01 – 34:30

12. Why had China failed to become as advanced as Britain?
 - They had closed their doors to outsiders.
13. Why did war break out between Britain and China?
 - Opium was being smuggled into China by the British.
 - The execution of Ho Lao-Chin was interrupted by British citizen James Innes

American Civil War

34:30 – 44:08

This is a little bloody – I don't believe it's too bloody to show, but students should certainly have an option of leaving if they wish. It's stuff like blood spewing from recent wounds.

Their point is valid, but the video that accompanies it doesn't really make it worth it. You could skip it and just tell the kids about new weapons and hygiene technologies.

14. The video contrasts the industrial North with the traditional South. Why do they believe the North won?
 - industrial might & superior infrastructure
 - better military tech (Sharps Carbine/minie ball) coupled with ability to make weapons faster
 - modern communications
 - more railroads to transport reinforcements and supplies
15. What new sanitation technologies helped ensure the survival of more soldiers?
 - professional doctors in field hospitals on the frontlines
 - anesthetics (mainly chloroform)
 - female nurses improved hygiene and patient care
16. How many generations did it take to move through the political and industrial revolutions?
 - Three

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 11: "Speed"

American Civil War

00:00 – 6:34

1. As the Union troops approached Richmond, what did the Confederates decide to do? How did this decision backfire?

Mass Production & Japanese Modernization

6:34 – 13:59

2. Japan had been isolated for nearly 200 years in an attempt to preserve their unique culture. During this time, what class of people moved to almost mystical status in Japanese culture?
3. Iwasaki Yataro was from an old samurai family. What did he do to bring Japan into the modern world?
4. How quickly did Japan industrialize?

Emigration & the *RMS Titanic*

14:00 – 24:28

5. What technology enabled *RMS Titanic* officer Jack Phillips to communicate with land?
6. In this period, 1 in 20 people on the planet emigrated. The most popular destination was America. Why did so many people come?
7. The third-class cabins flooded first. What problem did the third-class passengers encounter as they attempted to flee the vessel?
8. Did Theodor de Mulder live or die? How?
9. According to James Meigs, how did the sinking of *Titanic* affect how people viewed technology?

The Quest for Rubber

24:28 – 27:49

10. What did Charles Goodyear sacrifice in his quest to make rubber useful? (Name at least three).

Exploitation in the Congo

27:49 – 34:33

11. What did Harris decide to do about the problem?
12. Writer Judith Lindbergh said that, “Just one look at what had happened to these people in the Congo...was able to communicate so broadly and so horrifically that it transformed world opinion and it changed society.” What about these photos enabled them to change society?

Alexander Fleming & the Discovery of Antibiotics

34:33 - 44:12

13. Life expectancy on the front line was approximately six weeks. 1/3 of these deaths did not come from weapons, but from...
14. Before this time, doctors treated wounds with carbolic acid. This killed the bacteria. What else did it kill – making it a problem for battlefield medicine?
15. What solution did Alexander Fleming find to the problem described in the previous questions?

American Civil War

00:00 – 6:34

Fairly gross – 3:30 or so (maggots crawling out of a wound)

1. As the Union troops approached Richmond, what did the Confederates decide to do? How did this decision backfire?
 - burn down the warehouses – the fire spread and burned down most of Richmond

Mass Production & Japanese Modernization

6:34 – 13:59

2. Japan had been isolated for nearly 200 years in an attempt to preserve their unique culture. During this time, what class of people moved to almost mystical status in Japanese culture?
 - Samurai
3. Iwasaki Yataro was from an old samurai family. What did he do to bring Japan into the modern world?
 - He had his topknot cut, then started Mitsubishi as a steel company.
4. How quickly did Japan industrialize?
 - In about a decade – or faster than any other nation on earth.

Emigration & the *RMS Titanic*

14:00 – 24:28

5. What technology enabled *RMS Titanic* officer Jack Phillips to communicate with land?
 - radio (they might also put Morse code)
6. In this period, 1 in 20 people on the planet emigrated. The most popular destination was America. Why did so many people come?
 - dreams of a better life
7. The third-class cabins flooded first. What problem did the third-class passengers encounter as they attempted to flee the vessel?
 - The doors were locked – they were trapped below decks.
8. Did Theodor de Mulder live or die? How?
 - He lived – by clinging to the wreckage and then being saved by one of *Titanic's* lifeboats.
9. According to James Meigs, how did the sinking of *Titanic* affect how people viewed technology?
 - They never had quite the same faith or optimism in technology as they did before.

The Quest for Rubber

24:28 – 27:49

10. What did Charles Goodyear sacrifice in his quest to make rubber useful? (Name at least three).
- He went to jail for his debts.
 - His family had to rely on handouts.
 - He put in five years worth of work.
 - Lost his fortune several times.
 - Went bankrupt a number of times.

Exploitation in the Congo

27:49 – 34:33

Note: This is very violent and may lead to some parent objections – but it's very, very good, and ought to be shown.

11. What did Harris decide to do about the problem?
- She took photographs of the victims and had them published in newspapers around the world.
12. Writer Judith Lindbergh said that, "Just one look at what had happened to these people in the Congo...was able to communicate so broadly and so horrifically that it transformed world opinion and it changed society." What about these photos enabled them to change society?
- Answers may vary, but most will be something along these lines: They were graphic representations of brutality perpetrated on the weakest members of society.

Alexander Fleming & the Discovery of Antibiotics

34:33 - 44:12

13. Life expectancy on the front line was approximately six weeks. 1/3 of these deaths did not come from weapons, but from...
- disease or bacteria
14. Before this time, doctors treated wounds with carbolic acid. This killed the bacteria. What else did it kill – making it a problem for battlefield medicine?
- white blood cells
15. What solution did Alexander Fleming find to the problem described in the previous questions?
- penicillin

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

Name: _____

Mankind: The Story of All of Us

Episode 12: "New Frontiers"

Increase in Agricultural Production

00:00 – 7:25

1. Roswell Garst was an entrepreneur with a new product – hybrid corn. It was too expensive for most farmers, however. How did he overcome this problem?
2. What other new agricultural product did Garst push?
3. What effect did increased agricultural production have on human population?

The Alcan Highway

7:25 – 15:41

4. General William Hoge was tasked with completing the Alcan highway. Why did they feel it was so important that the highway be completed?
5. Permafrost melted into sinking mud. How did the army engineers solve the problem?
6. Corporal Refines Sims from Philly became a national hero. Why is this significant?

The Dawning of the Atomic Age

15:42 – 24:09

7. Bomber pilot Paul Tibbets said, "I had been entrusted with the most frightful weapon ever devised. I thought, yes, we're going to kill a lot of people, but by God we're going to save a lot of lives." What does this quote reveal about Tibbets's feelings and motivations?
8. How many nuclear weapons do we have today?
9. What positive thing came out of the discovery of nuclear energy?

First Heart Transplant

24:10 – 31:43

10. In 1967 in Cape Town, South Africa, Dr. Christiaan Barnard saved Louis Washkansky by performing the world's first heart transplant. What machine made this possible?
11. Besides saving Washkansky's life, why was it important to have a successful transplant operation?

American Civil Rights Movement

32:00 – 40:06

12. Protesting in the South was dangerous. Why were people still willing to do it?
13. Former Navy SEAL Richard 'Mack' Machowicz said, "Imagine the courage and the fear that they have to confront, as club and foot and hand is smashed upon them, until they're driven into the ground." What would have been the most frightening aspect of the march to you personally?
14. Selma Sheriff Jim Clark was determined to stop the marchers – deputizing hundreds of white citizens to join the state police. Laurens Pierce was a cameraman/journalist. How did his presence help the marchers?

Summary

40:06 – 44:14

15. "History is the roadmap, and without it, there is no way to navigate the future. It's not possible." What does this quote mean?
16. What do the people who made the video believe will happen next in the story of humanity?
17. What do you think the future holds for us? Why?

Increase in Agricultural Production

00:00 – 7:25

1. Roswell Garst was an entrepreneur with a new product – hybrid corn. It was too expensive for most farmers, however. How did he overcome this problem?
 - He gave the corn away for free in exchange for a portion of the profits.
2. What other new agricultural product did Garst push?
 - nitrogen fertilizer
3. What effect did increased agricultural production have on human population?
 - Population expands dramatically, from 2 to 3 billion in 30 years. 15 years later – 4 billion and rising.

The Alcan Highway

7:25 – 15:41

4. General William Hoge was tasked with completing the Alcan highway. Why did they feel it was so important that the highway be completed?
 - They were in the midst of WWII and needed to tie Alaska into the U.S. so they could move troops, if necessary.
5. Permafrost melted into sinking mud. How did the army engineers solve the problem?
 - Lay a mat of timbers to create a solid foundation.
6. Corporal Refines Sims from Philly became a national hero. Why is this significant?
 - It demonstrated that the color of a man’s skin bore no effect on his ability to accomplish things. The army became integrated within a decade.

The Dawning of the Atomic Age

15:42 – 24:09

7. Bomber pilot Paul Tibbets said, “I had been entrusted with the most frightful weapon ever devised. I thought, yes, we’re going to kill a lot of people, but by God we’re going to save a lot of lives.” What does this quote reveal about Tibbets’s feelings and motivations?
 - Tibbets felt that dropping the bomb was a necessary evil of sorts – he felt they had to do it in order to prevent more deaths.
8. How many nuclear weapons do we have today?
 - 19,000 warheads – able to destroy our species 20 times over
 - Note for teacher: These videos were made in late 2012.
9. What positive thing came out of the discovery of nuclear energy?
 - Nuclear power is the third largest source of electricity with the potential to power our planet for billions of years.

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.

First Heart Transplant

24:10 – 31:43

They show the heart in the chest many times – it's a bit ooky. More concerning is that right at the end they show someone who's had a hand transplant. He is clearly naked – they show nothing, but there it is.

10. In 1967 in Cape Town, South Africa, Dr. Christiaan Barnard saved Louis Washkansky by performing the world's first heart transplant. What machine made this possible?
 - A life support machine.
11. Besides saving Washkansky's life, why was it important to have a successful transplant operation?
 - To prove that transplanting organs was possible – not just a gimmick or a dream.
 - It led to other transplants and medical successes.
 - Many more transplants have occurred since.

American Civil Rights Movement

32:00 – 40:06

12. Protesting in the South was dangerous. Why were people still willing to do it?
 - They were driven in the struggle for equality.
 - They wanted freedom.
13. Former Navy SEAL Richard 'Mack' Machowicz said, "Imagine the courage and the fear that they have to confront, as club and foot and hand is smashed upon them, until they're driven into the ground." What would have been the most frightening aspect of the march to you personally?
 - Answers will vary widely.
14. Selma Sheriff Jim Clark was determined to stop the marchers – deputizing hundreds of white citizens to join the state police. Laurens Pierce was a cameraman/journalist. How did his presence help the marchers?
 - He filmed the attacks on the marchers and put it on television. The footage interrupted the programming, allowing 70% of Americans to view the violence. These viewers insisted the government act. "Media for the masses means repression won't go unseen."

Summary

40:06 – 44:14

15. "History is the roadmap, and without it, there is no way to navigate the future. It's not possible." What does this quote mean?
 - That the past teaches us how to solve the problems that will face us moving forward.
16. What do the people who made the video believe will happen next in the story of humanity?
 - We will explore the universe and begin to populate other planets.
17. What do you think the future holds for us? Why?

© 2012

This document may be copied for student use. It may not be posted on a publicly-visible webpage. If you received this from another teacher, please support the author by downloading a free copy from www.teachthepast.com.

This copyright notice must remain visible on all copies.