Read the following explanations of the SPICES themes and then complete the activity by identifying whether the example is **S**ocial, **P**olitical, **I**nteraction, **C**ultural, **E**conomic or **S**cience(**iT**).

**SOCIAL: GENDER, RACE, CLASS, WEALTH** This theme is about relations among human beings. All human societies develop ways of grouping their members, as well as norms that govern interactions between individuals and social groups. Social stratification comprises distinctions based on kinship systems, ethnic associations, and hierarchies of gender, race, wealth, and class.

**POLITICAL: GOVERNMENT, IDEOLOGY, RULE** This theme refers to the processes by which hierarchical systems of rule have been constructed and maintained and to the conflicts generated through those processes. In particular, this theme encourages the comparative study of different state forms (ex. kingdoms, empires, nation-states) across time and space, and the interactions among them.

**INTERACTION: MIGRATION, DEMOGRAPHY** The interaction between humans and the environment is a fundamental theme for world history. The environment shaped human societies, but increasingly, human societies also affected the environment. Human exploitation of the environment intensified as populations grew and as people migrated into new regions.

**CULTURAL: RELIGION, SCIENCE, ART** This theme explores the origins, uses, dissemination, and adaptation of ideas, beliefs, and knowledge within and between societies. Studying the dominant belief system(s) or religions, philosophical interests, and technical and artistic approaches can reveal how major groups in society view themselves and others, and how they respond to multiple challenges.

**ECONOMIC: INDUSTRY, LABOR, MONEY** This theme surveys the diverse patterns and systems that human societies have developed as they exploit their environments to produce, distribute, and consume desired goods and services across time and space. It stresses major transitions in human economic activity, such as the growth and spread of agricultural, pastoral, and industrial production; the development of various labor systems; and the ideologies, values, and institutions that sustained them.

**SCIENCE (iT): TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION** This theme looks at human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1.** Early societies in the Americas left a rich artistic legacy that included pottery, sculpture, metalwork, and painting.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2**. In South Asia, regional states with kingship (rajas) were the most common form of government.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3**. In East Asia, there were sharp distinctions and clearly defined roles within the society based on class, gender, and age.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4**. Centralized political authority in Africa was embodied in the absolute ruler, the pharaoh in Egypt, and the person of the King in the region of Kush (Nubia).

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5**. The caste system is a complex social class system that served as a vehicle for imparting a powerful sense of group identity, as a stabilizing influence in Indian society and as a foundation for the religious belief system.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6**. Early African societies were highly stratified and patriarchal societies based on an agricultural economy.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7**. Early societies of Oceania saw the gradual dissemination of agricultural technology spread by Austronesian seafarers who traded and settled throughout the Pacific.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8**. The cultures of the Americas and Oceania developed in relative isolation to the other early complex societies.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9**. In early Africa, organized religious traditions included worship of Amon and Re, sun gods, the cult of Osiris, pyramid building, and in Egypt, mummification of the dead.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10**. In Persia, the development of qanats, underground canals, supported the economic foundation of the empires: agriculture.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11**. Early societies in the Americas developed sophisticated knowledge of astronomy and mathematics.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12**. The cultures of East Asia had relatively little direct contact with the complex societies to the west.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13**. Early societies in the Americas built elaborate ceremonial centers that reflected both a complex religion and a powerful political authority.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14**. In ancient India there was a rich literary religious tradition based on centuries of oral transmission that included such classics as the Vedas and the Upanishads.