**Periodization**

**Periodization:** An organizational tool used by historians to categorize time into eras.

**Eras:**  A period of time where civilizations/societies across the world share certain commonalities.

**Turning Points:** Are significant points in history that lead to change/revolution.  They may bring in a new economic/political system, improvements in technology, rise of a new power or way of thinking, and they will usually characterize the name of the era that is to follow.

**World History Eras**

**Foundations Era**

**8000 BC-500 BC**

**Classical Era**

**500 BC – AD 600**

**Post-Classical Era**

**600 – 1450**

**Connecting East & West**

**1450 - 1750**

**Age of Revolution Era**

**1750 - 1914**

**Modern Era**

 **1914 to present**

**PERSIAN charts:**An organizational tool for organizing large amounts of information about a society in a given era.

**P-Political**, Type of government, Leadership, War, Diplomacy, Law/courts

**E-Economic**, Type of system, technology, industry, commerce/ trade, Capital/Money, Types of businesses

**R-Religion**, Beliefs, deities, prayers, holy books, prophets, leaders, sin/salvation, buildings

**S-Social,** Class structure, gender roles, family, children, lifestyles, inequalities

**IA-Intellectual & Arts,** Education, music, philosophy, math, science, literature, arts

**N-Near Geography**, Location, physical, movement, human/environment, region

**The Experts**

**Archaeologists:** study [human](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human) [society](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society), primarily through the recovery and analysis of the [artifacts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artifact_%28archaeology%29), [architecture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture), [bio-facts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biofact_%28archaeology%29) and [cultural landscapes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_landscapes)

**Anthropologists:** study human’s origins in the [humanities](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanities), the [natural sciences](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_science), and the [social sciences](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science).

**Historians:** study and write about [history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History), and are concerned with the continuous, methodical narrative and [research](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research) of past events as relating to the human race; as well as the study of all events in time.

**Geographers:**  study [geography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography), the study of [Earth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth)'s physical [environment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_environment) and human habitat.