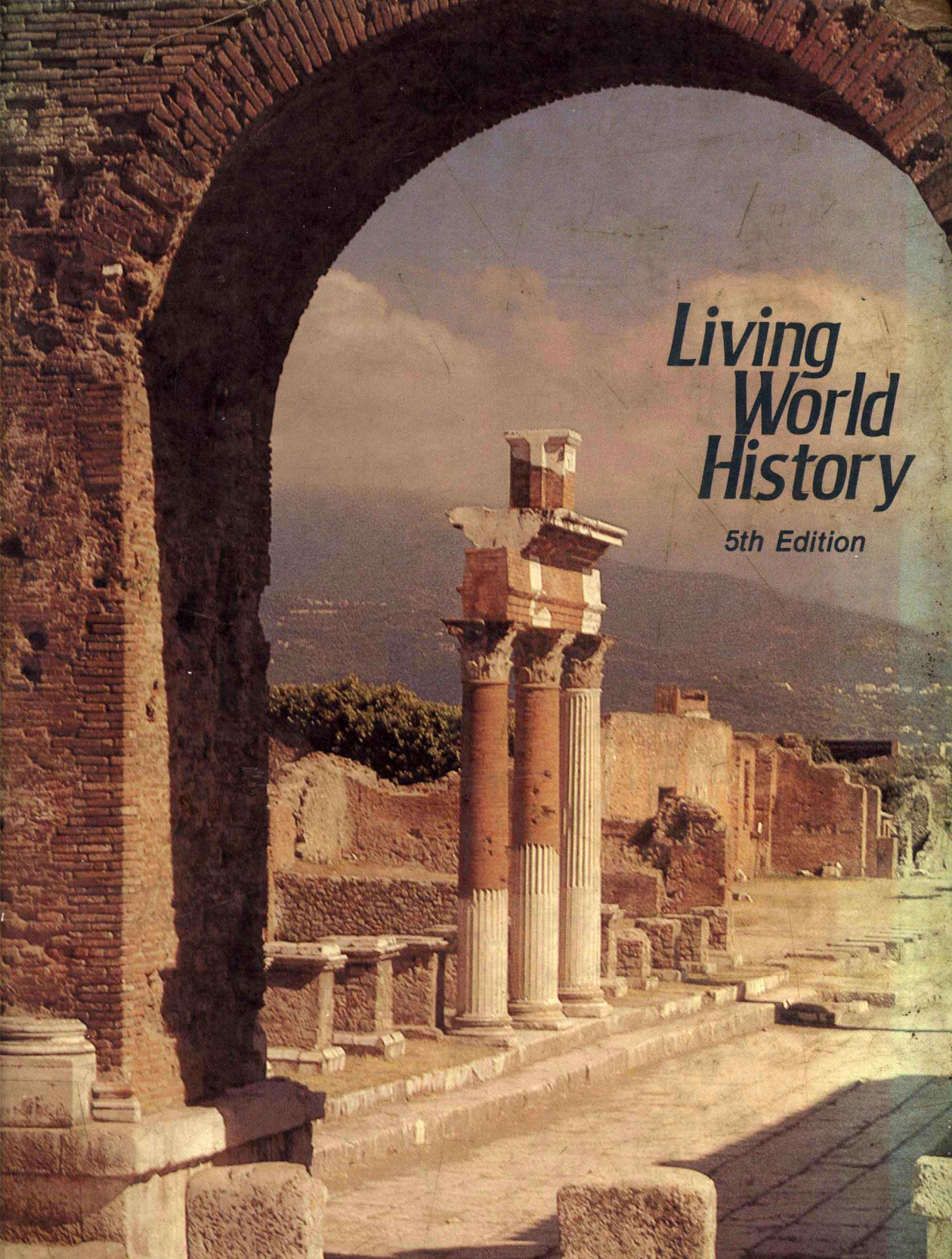
The background of the cover is a photograph of an ancient Roman archaeological site. A large, weathered brick archway frames the left side of the image. Through the arch, a view of a sunlit courtyard is visible. In the center of the courtyard, three tall, fluted columns stand, supporting a fragment of a classical entablature. The columns are made of light-colored stone or marble. In the background, there are more ruins, including low walls and a distant hill under a clear sky. The overall tone is warm and historical.

Living World History

5th Edition

The background of the cover is a photograph of ancient Roman ruins. In the foreground, a large, weathered brick archway frames the scene. Through the arch, a row of three tall, fluted columns stands on a raised platform. The columns are made of reddish-brown stone. Behind them, more ruins and a distant hill are visible under a hazy sky. The title 'Living World History' is printed in a large, bold, black serif font on the right side of the cover, partially overlapping the arch and the sky. Below the title, '5th Edition' is written in a smaller, italicized black serif font.

Living World History

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Living World History

5th Edition

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THE STRUCTURE OF *Living World History*

THE UNITS

The eleven units of *Living World History* correspond to well-defined historical periods. A full-page color photograph at the beginning of each unit symbolizes the basic themes of the unit. The unit introduction explains how the main ideas and events treated in the chapters within the unit relate to the historical period as a whole. The time lines in each unit show in parallel columns the chronological relationships of the significant events and famous personalities discussed in the chapters.

THE CHAPTERS

Shown in reduced size below are the first two pages of a typical chapter, Chapter 11, "Native Cultures in Africa and the Americas." These sample pages reveal how design and layout reinforce the structure of the chapter. The chapter elements are keyed as follows: **A** the chapter title, **B** the chapter numeral and the time span of the events treated in the chapter, **C** the explanatory caption for the thematic picture or pictures, **D** the beginning of the chapter introduction, **E** the conclusion of the introduction with its list of the main sections into which the chapter is divided, **F** the first main section heading, **G** the first subsection heading. Taken together, the chapter sections and subsection headings form a concise sentence outline, enabling the student to perceive the most important concepts, the supporting ideas, and the underlying details in the chapter. Chapter 11 is typical of many chapters, for it begins with a quotation from original source material which helps provide historical background.

Native Cultures in Africa and the Americas **A**

B CHAPTER 11 800 B.C.—1500 A.D.

C Early cradles of advanced and somewhat complex societies were of great importance in Africa. The African who carved the ivory head of the king of Benin, left, and a crown of the Yoruba rulers to the right, used tools of iron, as mentioned in the text. The Yoruba rulers, in turn, used a sacred mask, center. The vast of right depicts the great ancient Egyptian temple of the goddess Isis at Philae, Egypt.

D I spoke to Montezuma one day, and told him that Your Highness was in need of gold . . . and I brought him to see some of his people, and I would also send some Spaniards, to the province . . . ordering them to go to the lords of those provinces and cities, and tell them that I had commanded each one of them to contribute a certain measure of gold . . . This I was done, and all those lords . . . gave . . . gold, and silver, and the feathers, and the precious stones, and the many other things of value which I assigned and allotted to Your Sacred Majesty, amounting to the sum of one hundred thousand ducats, and more. These, besides their value, are such, and so marvelous, that for the sake of their novelty and strangeness they have to price, nor is it probable that all the princes ever heard of in the world, possess such treasures . . .

E were the result of centuries of growth and development. The following chapter describes how civilization came about in ancient Africa and the Americas.

F 1. Several cultures flourished in early Africa.
2. American Indian culture evolved over many centuries.
3. The Mayas achieved the highest Indian civilization in America.
4. The Aztecs conquered much of Mexico.
5. The Incas controlled a vast empire in South America.
6. Indians had distinctive customs.

G One of the cradles of civilization lay in Africa, along the Nile Valley in Egypt. Egyptian culture flourished from about 3100 to 100 a.c. After its decline, the northern coast came under the influence of various Mediterranean peoples, including the Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans. It was conquered by the Arabs during the 7th and 8th centuries. Later, Arabs also founded towns along the east coast of Africa.

The vast interior south of the Sahara Desert, however, remained unexplored and mysterious until the 1800's. Since about 1850, historians and archaeologists have been reconstructing the early history of Africa. This process has been difficult, because most African peoples left no written records. Many old traditions were preserved only by passing them on orally.

Some advanced peoples built cities. Archaeologists have found evidence of a few important African cultures. One of them, in Nigeria, is known as the Nok culture, and existed from 800 a.c. to 200 a.c.

Native Cultures in Africa and the Americas 249