

Historical Theme Terms	Definition: Highlight Key Terms	Examples Throughout History (Think about what we have learned this year)
Conflict	a clash of ideas, interests, or wills that result from opposing forces or ideas.	Persian wars
Movement	the constant exchange of people, ideas, products, technologies, and institutions from one region or civilization to another that has existed throughout history.	migration out of Africa
Contributions	things that improve or benefit the civilization. Contributions can also be the part played by a person or thing in bringing about a result or helping something to advance.	wheel, aqueducts, stone tools
Geography	the characteristics of a physical place, the ways that environment affects human life, and the ways that humans change the environment. It also refers to the movement of people, goods, and ideas from place to place.	mountains, rivers, sea, ocean, deserts
Government	refers to the system of laws and authority that a society uses to guide or control its members	oligarchy, monarchy
Power	refers to the ability of people to compel or influence the actions of others. "Legitimate power is called authority."	Pharaoh, emperor
Belief Systems	often religions, which are beliefs in a god or gods. Belief systems may also be systems of ethics, or principles of right and wrong	Hinduism, Buddhism
Economics	ways that people use their limited resources to satisfy their needs and desires. It also refers to the ways that societies produce wealth and how they organize labor.	monopoly, barter system
Leadership	Individual (s) who are the leaders in an organization, regarded collectively. The leader's ideas are not always reflective of the entire population. Leadership impacts the culture and can also cause change in a civilization.	Genghis Khan, Julius Caesar, Alex-the Great
Expansion	The concept of increasing and enlarging ones territory or empire by conquering other people to take over their land and gain more resources.	Roman Empire
Change	Involves the basic modification or adjustment in things, events, and ideas. Change is the cause or effect of human actions and interactions, which may be positive or negative, short term or long term.	irrigation canal, levees
Environment	the surroundings, including natural elements and elements created by humans. The physical environment is modified by human activities. Human activities are also influenced by Earth's physical features and processes.	monsoons, drought, floods
Social Hierarchy	The division of society by rank and class. Social hierarchy keeps order in society, but often leads to rebellion of the lower class. Civilizations depend upon workers with specialized jobs and the ways in which they contribute to the productions and exchange of goods and services.	caste system, Egypt social class
Needs and Wants	goods and services that are essential such as food, clothing, and shelter (needs), and those good and services that people would like to have to improve the quality of their lives, (i.e., wants- education, security, health care, entertainment).	water, surplus food, shelter, govern, entertainment
Cultural Diffusion	The spread of ideas, inventions, and patterns of behavior from one group to another	Silk road
Technology	includes discoveries, inventions, and improved methods of doing things.	monetary system, sextant
Distribution	The division of resources, labor, or power. Unequal distribution causes conflict and the desire to expand, including trade, which can improve the well-being of individual groups and the economy.	trading
Culture	way of life that a society or group shares. It includes the way people act, the way they express themselves, and the way they are organized	language, clothes, belief system

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10. P
11. P
12. P

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Name: _____

Date: _____

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Part 1: Fill in the blank.

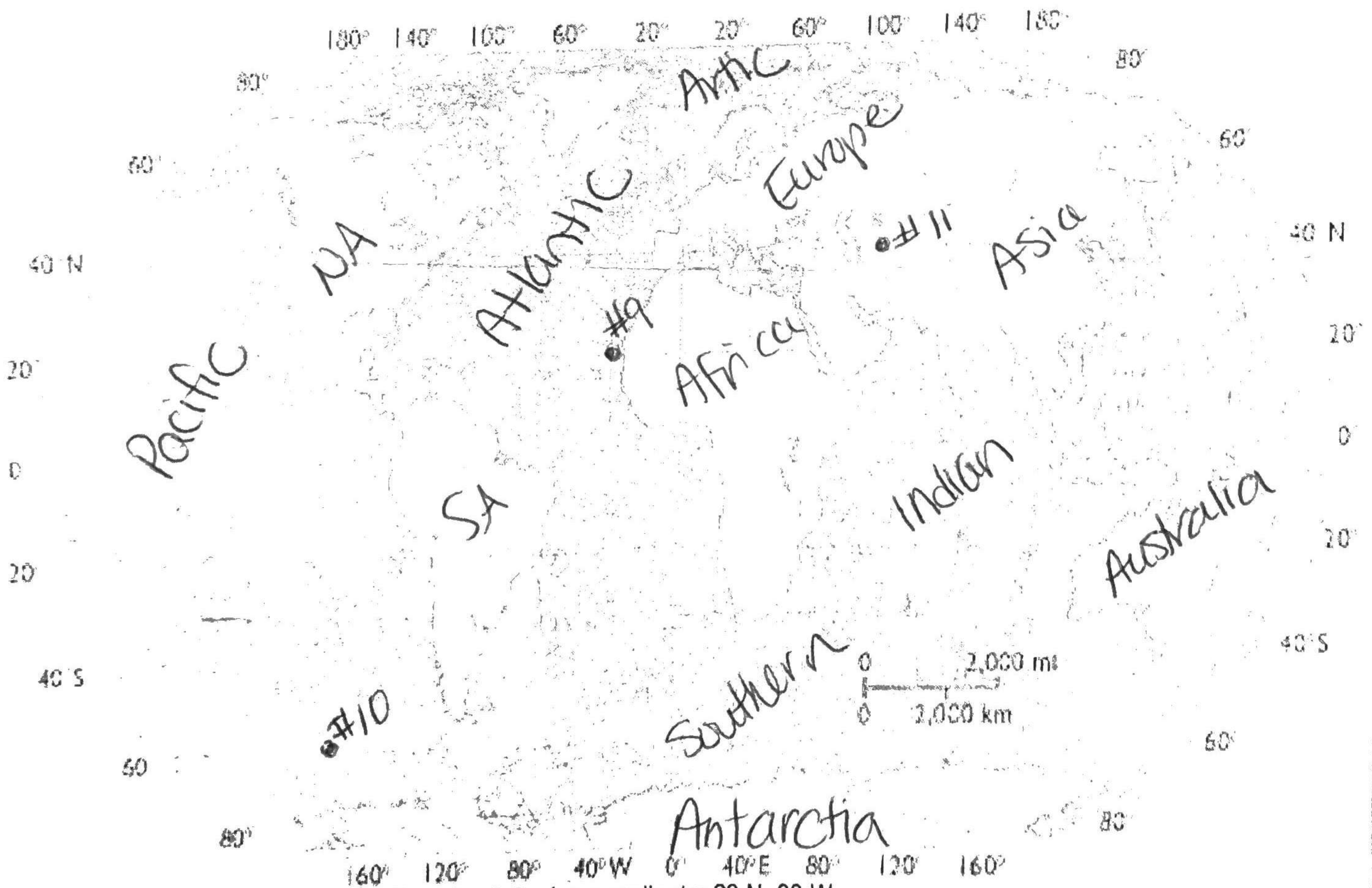
1. The study of Earth is called geography.
2. Lines of latitude run east and west but measure distance north and south.
3. Lines of longitude run north and south but measure distance east and west.
4. The equator is located at 0° degrees lat and the prime meridian is located at 0° degrees long.
5. M = movement R = region H = human E = environment L = location P = place

Part 2: Decide whether the statements are examples of ABSOLUTE LOCATION or RELATIVE LOCATION. Write

ABSOLUTE or RELATIVE in the space provided

6. relative Ridge Road Middle is located near Highland Creek Elementary School.
7. absolute Charlotte is located at 36 N, 81 W.
8. absolute Jim's House is located at 4908 Ridge Road Ct. Charlotte, NC 28226.
9. relative My Aunt lives 3 blocks away from the Post Office.

Part 3: Continents, Oceans, and Longitude and Latitude. Use the map to label each continent and ocean. Then, mark the locations for #9-#11 by finding their location with longitude and latitude.



10. Place a small dot and the #9 on the following coordinate: 20 N, 20 W.
11. Place a small dot and the #10 on the following coordinate: 60 S, 120 W.
12. Place a small dot and the #11 on the following coordinate: 40 N, 60 E.

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Part 4: Definitions and Examples [Pictures or written examples]. *1 Example for each theme*



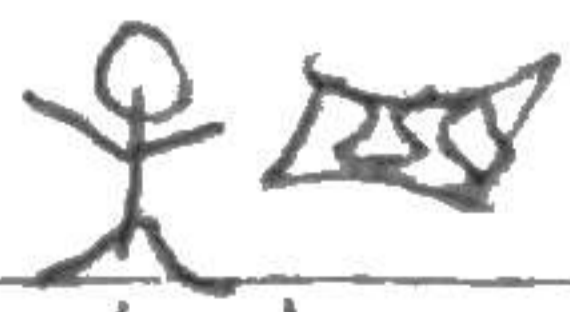

- 13. Absolute Location- an exact position on Earth
34° N, 60° W
- 14. Relative Location- description of a place in relation to places around it. Ex. Bailey Middle is near Hough High
- 15. Movement- mobility of people, goods, and ideas changes places & regions and the people who live there.
people in China ~~never~~ traveled in the Silk Road.
- 16. Place- describes the ~~location~~ physical characteristics and
- 17. Region- physical or human characteristics that unite
- 18. Human Environment Interaction- how people adapt to their environment

Part 5: Directions: Write the term next to the correct definition. {Use the Green Textbook to help you}

Word Bank: Tectonic Plates, Hydrologic cycle, Landforms, plateau, Weather, vegetation region, desert, Global Warming
Desertification:

- 19. weather is the condition of the Earth's atmosphere at a given time and place.
- 20. desert can be hot or cold and has plants that live in very dry conditions.
- 21. landforms Features on the Earth's surface formed by physical forces.
- 22. climate is the term for the typical weather conditions of a certain region over a long period of time.
- 23. plateau is a broad area of land higher than the surrounding land
- 24. hydrologic cycle the circulation of water between the Earth, the oceans and the atmosphere.
- 25. desertification the process in which farmland becomes less productive because the land becomes dry.
- 26. vegetation region refers to an area that has similar plants.
- 27. Global Warming an increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.
- 28. tectonic plates large, rigid section of the Earth's crust that is in constant motion.

Part #6 Map Skills: Fill in each definition, explain how it is used, and draw a picture/symbol.

Term:	Definition:	How is it used?	Picture/Symbol:
GLOBE	a model of the Earth in the shape of a sphere	look at places on Earth	
MAP	a representation of a part of the Earth	look at places on map	
CARTOGRAPHER	geographer who makes maps	Makes maps	
MAP KEY	symbols that represent important things on a map	to label capitals, distance, cities	* = capital o = city
PHYSICAL MAP	a map that displays elevation	to see mountains, vegetation land	 different equators
POLITICAL MAP	a map that shows countries, states in different colors	to find capitals, cities, state lines	

our notes to fill in the chart. Correctly identify each physical feature that is important to the River
 zations and Early Civilizations we have studied.

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	Egypt	Mesopotamia	China	India	Greece	Rome
Rivers	Nile	Tigris Euphrates	Yangtze Yellow	Ganges Indus	n/a	Tiber
Mountains	n/a	Zagros Taurus	Everest Himalayas	Himalayas	Olympus	Apennine
Seas	Red Sea Mediterranean	Black Caspian Red Mediterranean	South China Sea	Arabian Sea	Ionian Mediterranean Aegean	Adriatic Tyrrhenian
Deserts	Libyan Nubian	n/a	Gobi	Thar	n/a	n/a

Government and Economy Formative Review Packet

Part I: Governments (Chapter 3 Section 4: Pages 79-81)

1. What is a government? (Use page 78 of your green book to write the definition.)

Government Chart: We have learned about various types of governments that have been used around the world. Using your notes, please list three key facts or places that the style of government was used.

Democracy	Oligarchy	Dynasty	Republic	Dictatorship
@ US	Sparta	China	Rome	total power
Athens	military	line of family descendants that rule	two consuls ruled	Julius Caesar
power ruled from people	few aristocrats rule	usually only sons	assembly + tribunes separation of power	usually ruled by force + not liked by others

2. What type of government does the United States have? representative democracy

3. What type of government did Greece have? democracy / oligarchy

4. Name one country where you would find an Oligarchy: Sparta

5. Name one country where you would find a Republic: Rome / Italy

6. How do the philosophies (Daoism, Confucianism, Legalism) of China influence the style of government?
how people are controlled or ruled - Confucianism - well-being of people - Legalism - ruled by force

7. What is the difference between a representative democracy (United States) and a direct democracy (Greece)?
r.d - person is voted to represent the public
d.d - all people vote for each issue

Part II: Economies (Chapter 3 Section 3, pages 75-77) -

1. What is an economy? (Use page 75 of your book to define.)

area of distribution, production, trade, and consumption of goods and services

Using your notes and book, please give the definition and list 2 key facts about each economic factor listed below.

Renewable Resource	Nonrenewable Resource	Import	Export
Definition: resource that can be used repeatedly	Definition: resource that cannot be used again	Definition: goods that come in from another country	Definition: goods that go to another country
Fact #1: wind	Fact #1: oil	Fact #1: US imports bananas from Mexico	Fact #1: US exports cars
Fact #2: water	Fact #2: phosphate limestone	Fact #2: US imports clothes from China	Fact #2: China exports silk

2. What is the difference between an export and an import?

ex-leave country import-comes to the country from somewhere else

3. What is the importance of a civilization trading?

to gain resources not found in the area, gain allies improve economy

4. What is the importance of a strong economy? Does a strong economy mean a better quality of life?

Strong economy- more money more opportunities to advance in society with military, farming, math, science, innovations

yes

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[Think about what we have learned this year!]

Name: _____

5. How did domestication of plants and animals impact economies of future civilizations?

made it easier for people to gather supplies to trade and travel

6. What role did agriculture play in the rise of civilizations?

agriculture led to more people living in one place & settlement in the area

7. Look at the sequence of events to help you fill in the missing link. Each factor had to happen in order to lead to the final piece.

Hunter-gatherers : Nomads : Water Source : Agriculture : Domestication :

city-state

Unit 6 Early Humans:

1. What is the job of an archeologist? study artifacts
2. Another name for the Neolithic Revolution is the Agricultural revolution
3. Nomads are people who? travel far & have no permanent home
4. Why were early people nomads? to find food as animals migrated
5. The Neolithic Revolution refers to a time when early humans used tools & farmed
6. What is the work of an anthropologist? study culture
7. Why did early humans move out of Africa? climate change, decrease in food hunting
8. What do you know about the life of early humans? tools, how they looked, farming, hunting
9. How did the early humans use the land bridge? to travel to different areas
10. In the Paleolithic Era, what was the role of a hunter? to find food (animals)
11. The period of time in which no written records were kept is called prehistory
12. An ancestor of humans that developed in Africa are called Neanderthals / hominids
13. Explain what happened to the Neanderthals. they were killed off by homo sapiens sapiens

14. B Australopithecus

15. E Homo Sapien Sapien

16. F Homo Erectus

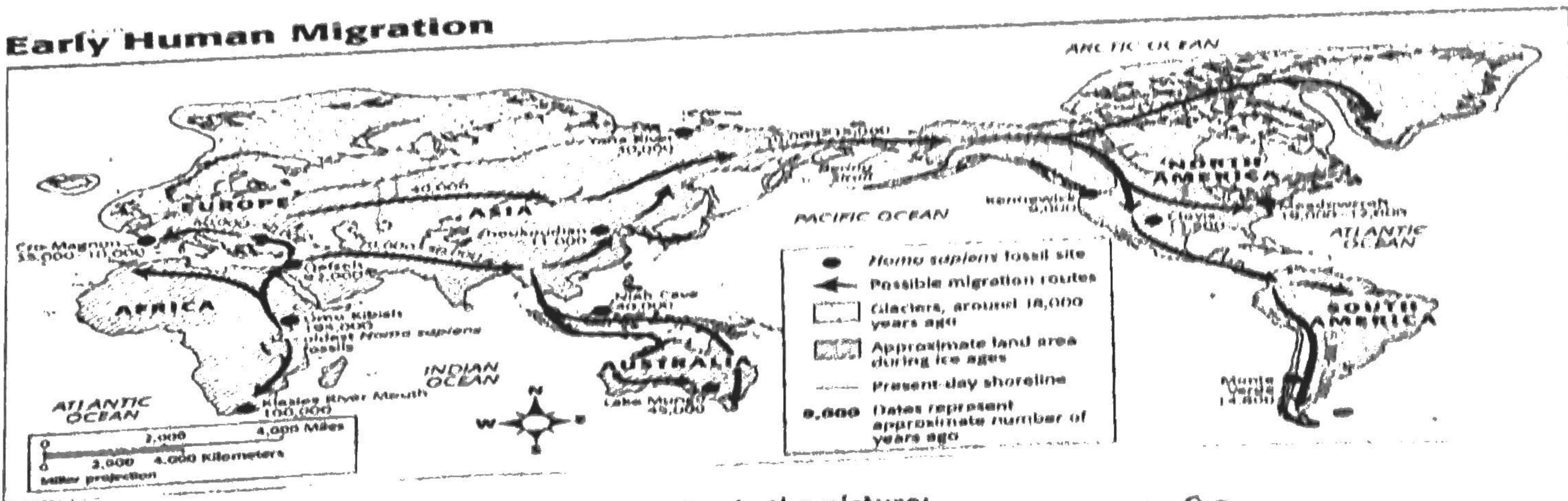
17. D Homo Habilis

18. C Homo Sapiens

19. A Neanderthal

- A. Were killed off by Homo Sapiens Sapiens
- B. Also known as the "Southern Ape."
- C. Also known as the "Wise Man."
- D. Known as the "Handy Man."
- E. Known as the Modern Human Being. Replaced Neanderthals.
- F. Name means "upright man"

Early Human Migration



20. In your own words, describe what is happening in the picture:
migrating to different areas during different time periods.

Early Civilizations:

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What geographic features attracted people to settle in Mesopotamia?

- rivers
- fertile soil
- protection from mountains

2. What is a ziggurat and what it was used for? large religious monuments - dedicated to a god

3. What type of community was Ancient Sumer known as? _____

4. How were the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers used in early civilizations? [Must list four different ways]

- farming
- trading
- water supply
- irrigation

5. What does Mesopotamia translate to? between two rivers

6. Who was the first epic in Ancient Sumer called? Gilgamesh

7. What did cuneiform allow people to do that they were unable do in the prehistoric era? write

8. How does language unite people and keep order? able to communicate

9. List the 2 BIG inventions of Ancient Sumer. seeder plow, dams, cuneiform, wheel

10. Where were Babylonia, Assyria, and Sumer located inside of Mesopotamia?

Assyria:

Babylonia:

Sumer:

10. Describe Hammurabi's code: a code of laws to unify Mesopotamia

11. How did laws effect Babylonia's culture? kept them in order - discipline

12. Which empire was able to defeat the powerful Babylonia? Assyrian

13. What purpose did canals serve in Mesopotamia? helped develop irrigation systems

14. Compare Mesopotamia to another river civilization of your choice. Fill in the chart

Place:	Mesopotamia	Egypt
River(s):	Tigris + Euphrates	Nile
Other Geographical Features	deserts, silt, seas	desert, silt, seas
Culture [Language, Religions, etc]	cuneiform, polytheist	hieroglyphics, polytheist social hierarchy

Read the following facts and decide which empire the fact matches. Write the correct empire's name beside the fact.

Babylonia

Sumer

Assyria

15. S This Empire is known for their agriculture
16. A This Empire is known as great traders and warriors
17. A This Empire conquered Babylonia
18. S This Empire created the first written language
19. B This Empire had cozy homes, large ziggurat, hanging gardens.
20. B This Empire had a great king name Hammurabi

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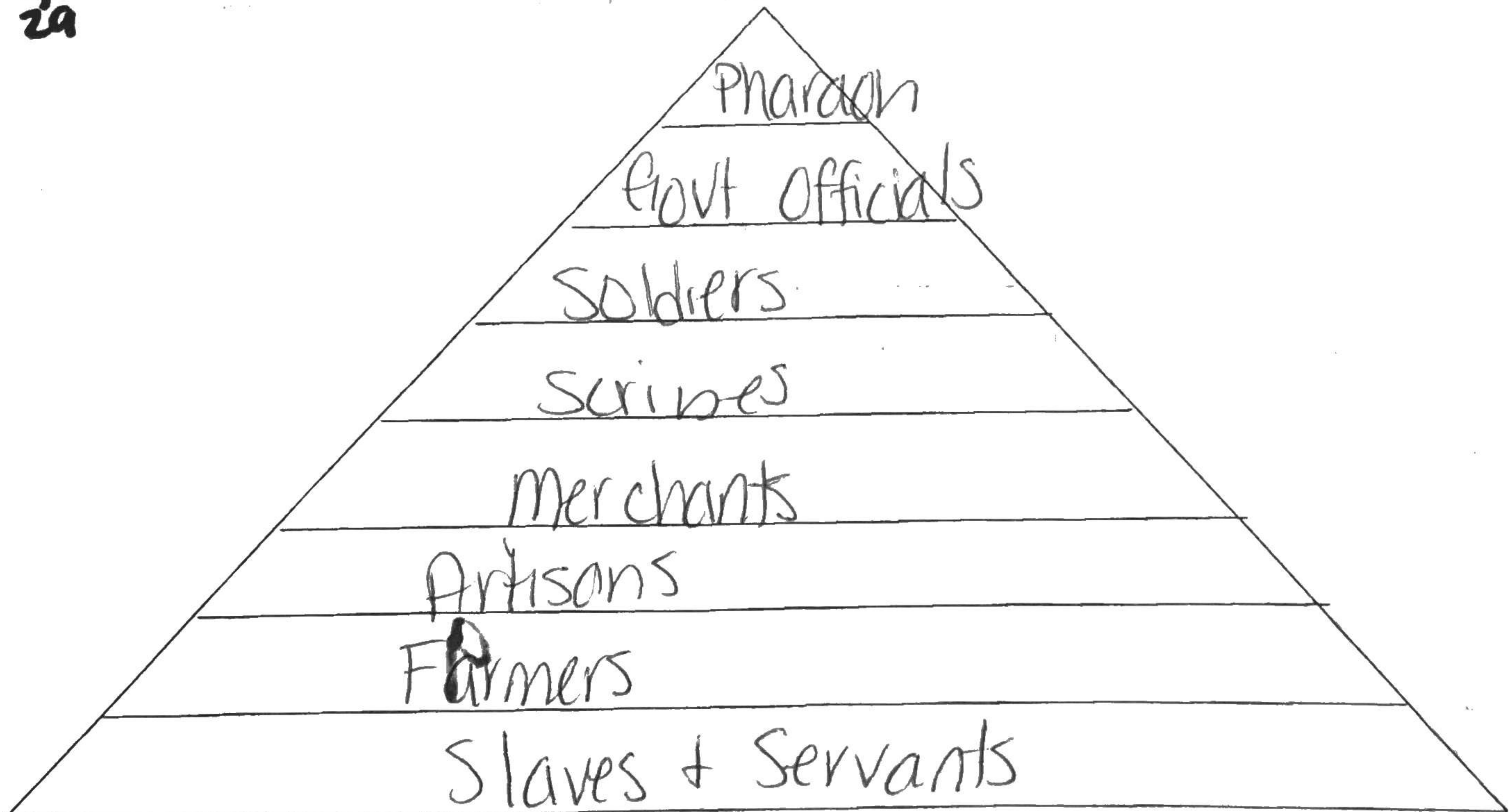
Unit 8 Egypt Midterm Review

Name: _____

Date: _____ Block: _____

1. What is the lowest class of ancient Egypt? slaves
2. Egyptians invented a form of picture writing called hieroglyphics
3. What surrounded the Nile River that offered protection from invasion? deserts
4. The rulers of ancient Egypt were known as pharaohs
5. The largest social class in Ancient Egypt was the slaves
6. The body of a dead person that is embalmed, dried, and wrapped in linen bandages is called a(n) mummy
7. Which region in Egypt was known for its fertile land? Fertile crescent
8. The silt at the Nile's mouth forms a triangle shaped called a(n) delta
9. What was known as the "highway" of Egypt? the Nile - trading
10. The Pharaohs were buried in pyramids located in the center of city in Egypt
11. Ancient Egyptians practiced what religion? polytheism
12. What did the Egyptians do with the surplus of goods? traded
13. One scientific achievement of the Ancient Egyptians that is still practiced today is medicine, writing
14. What good did Egyptians not have access to? rice, olives, grapes
15. The organs of the mummified bodies were stored in what? pottery
18. What did the Egyptians think would happen after death? go to afterlife with belongings
19. The Nile is hard to navigate in the southern end because of six waterfalls called catracts
20. In which month did the Nile River flood? June - summer
22. Which social group performed the ceremonies on the pharaohs after they died? priests
23. Who was the most important person to the Ancient Egyptians? Pharaohs
24. What organ was removed initially and then placed back into the body for burial? heart
25. What were the Egyptians born into? social class / their jobs
27. A series of rulers from one family is called dynasty
28. The Nile River flows in which direction? north

Ja



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Unit 9: Religion Midterm Review

F

Date: _____ Period: _____

Christianity	Islam	Judaism	Hinduism	Buddhism
Type: <u>mono</u>	Type: <u>mono</u>	Type: <u>mono</u>	Type: <u>poly</u>	Type: <u>poly/none</u>
Founder: <u>Jesus</u>	Spread by: <u>Muhammad</u>	Founder: <u>Abraham</u>	Founder: <u>none</u>	Founder: <u>Buddha</u>
Name of Follower: <u>Christians</u>	Name of Follower: <u>Muslim</u>	Name of Follower: <u>Jewish</u>	Name of Follower: <u>Hindus</u>	Name of Follower: <u>Buddhist</u>
Holy Book: <u>Bible</u>	Holy Book: <u>Qur'an</u>	Holy Book: <u>Torah Hebrew Bible</u>	Holy Book: <u>many Upanishads</u>	Holy Book: <u>many; Dhammapadam</u>
Name of God: <u>God</u>	Name of God: <u>Allah</u>	Name of God: <u>God</u>	Name of God: <u>Brahman</u>	Name of God: <u>no god</u>

Sample Midterm Questions:

1. What is a common religious characteristic of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
monotheism
2. The religion of the Aryans, who invaded India around 1500 BCE, evolved into which of these world religions?
Hinduism
3. Which major world religion is most directly influenced by Judaism?
Christianity
4. What are the "5 Pillars of Islam"?
Faith, prayer, charity, fasting, pilgrimage
5. About 80 percent of the people of India practice which religion?
Hinduism
- ~~6. How did Akhenaton's religious policy cause conflict throughout Egypt?~~
7. What is the "8 Fold Path"?
Right: opinions, desires, speech, action, jobs, effort, concentration, meditation
8. After Ashoka died, what contributed to Buddhism's return to its status as a minor religion in India?
cultural diffusion from China - Silk Road
9. A sharing and spreading of religion, art, and ideas between civilizations is known as what?
cultural diffusion
10. What is the difference between monotheistic religions and polytheistic religions?
mono - one god
poly - multiple gods

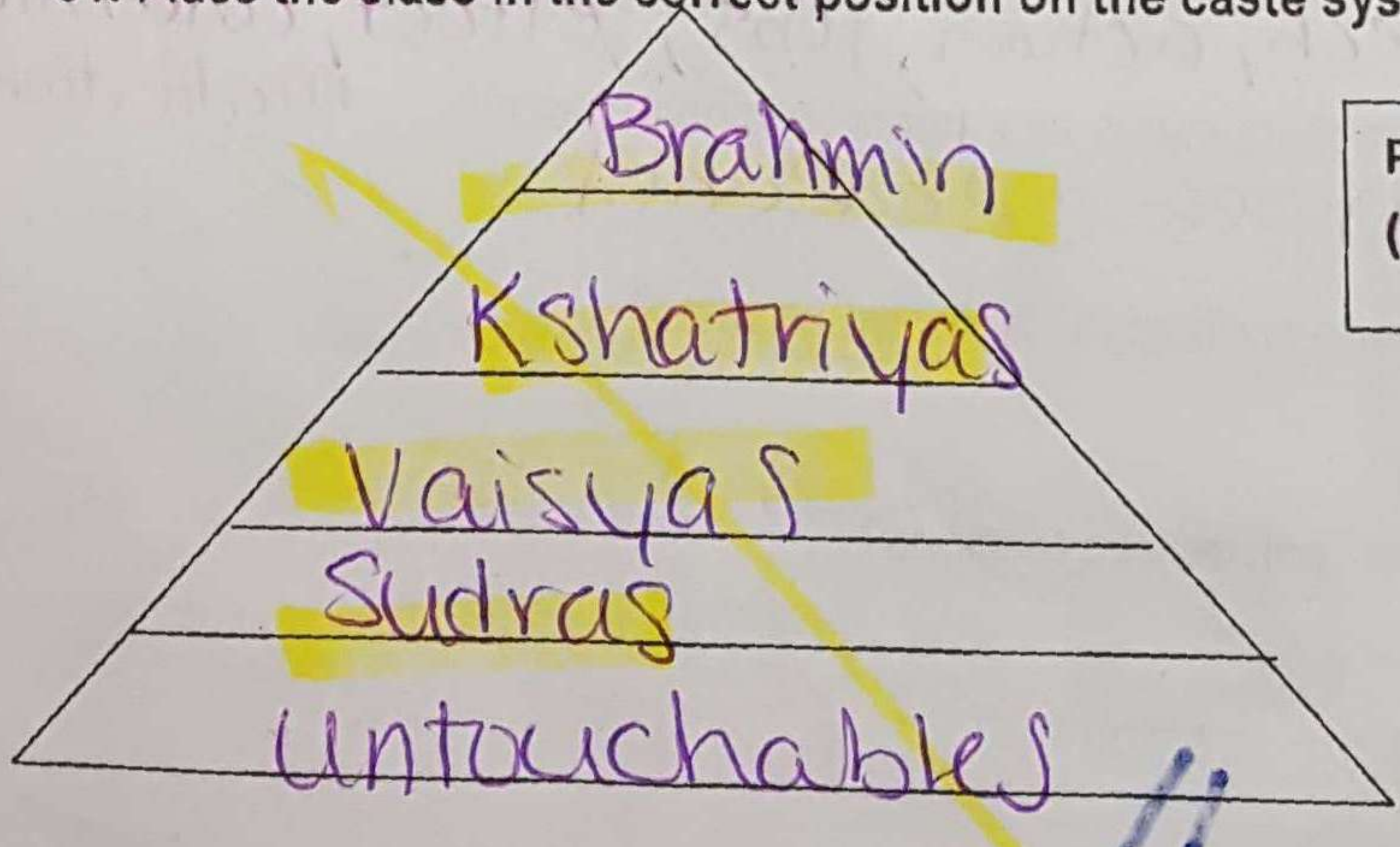
Unit 10 INDIA Midterm Review

Name: _____

Date: _____

Block: _____

1. What is the lowest class of ancient India? untouchable
2. What written language did the Aryans use to write the Vedas? sanskrit
3. What natural barrier is in the north of India? Himalayas
4. What did it protect Ancient India from? Mongols + other invaders
5. The highest social class in Ancient India were the Brahmins
6. Flooding and the wet season from monsoons provided India with fertile soil
7. What 2 major rivers did the population settle near Ganges + Indus
8. Who were the invaders who brought the basis for the caste system? Aryans
9. What were the 3 P's of the Golden Age? _____
10. What major role did the caste system play in Indian society? people had to stay in their caste
11. Ancient Indians practiced what 2 religions? Buddhism + Hinduism
12. What class included the rulers and warriors in the caste system? Kshatriyas
13. One major achievement of the Ancient Indians that is still practiced today is mathematics
14. Great works of literature, music, and art were part of what era? Gupta - Golden Age
15. Who was the founder of Buddhism? Siddhartha Gautama
16. Is there a founder of Hinduism? Explain. no it was created from multiple religions
17. Which social group contained impure workers who were discriminated against? untouchable
18. What social system were Indians born into? caste
19. A series of rulers from one family is called dynasty
20. The rules of the caste system covered what aspects of life? jobs, religion, eat
21. Name one body of water that touches India? Bay of Bengal; Arabian Sea
22. India is a subcontinent located on which continent? ASIA
23. This emperor traded bloodshed for the peacefulness of Buddhism Ashoka
24. What dynasty controlled India during the Golden Age? Chandragupta I
25. Who established the Mauryan Empire? What was his connection to Asoka? his son
26. How did Asoka spread his new belief system? sent people to different lands
27. What animal did Asoka use during his conquest? How? _____
28. Name the 4 major geographic features of that made people want to settle in Northern India?
Himalayas Indus river Thar Desert Bay of Bengal
29. Why did Asoka convert to Buddhism? saw violence in India + wanted peace
30. What is called when one culture borrows an idea from another? Give an example from India. cultural diffusion - bringing Buddhism to China
31. Place the class in the correct position on the caste system (draw arrows)



Pariah Untouchables (Outcasts)	Kshatriyas (Warriors & Rulers)
Vaisyas (merchants & farmers)	Brahmin (Priests & Scholars)
Sudras (peasants & servants)	

