

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.	
Movement	the constant exchange of people, ideas, products, technologies, and institutions from one region or civilization to another that has existed throughout history.	
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.	
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.	
Government	refers to the system of laws and authority that a society uses to guide or control its members	
Power	refers to the ability of people to compel or influence the actions of others. "Legitimate power is called authority."	
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	
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.	
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.	
Expansion	The concept of increasing and enlarging ones territory or empire by conquering other people to take over their land and gain more resources.	
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.	
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.	
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.	
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).	
Cultural Diffusion	The spread of ideas, inventions, and patterns of behavior from one group to another	
Technology	includes discoveries, inventions, and improved methods of doing things.	
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.	
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	

Geography MSL Review

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

Part 1: Fill in the blank.

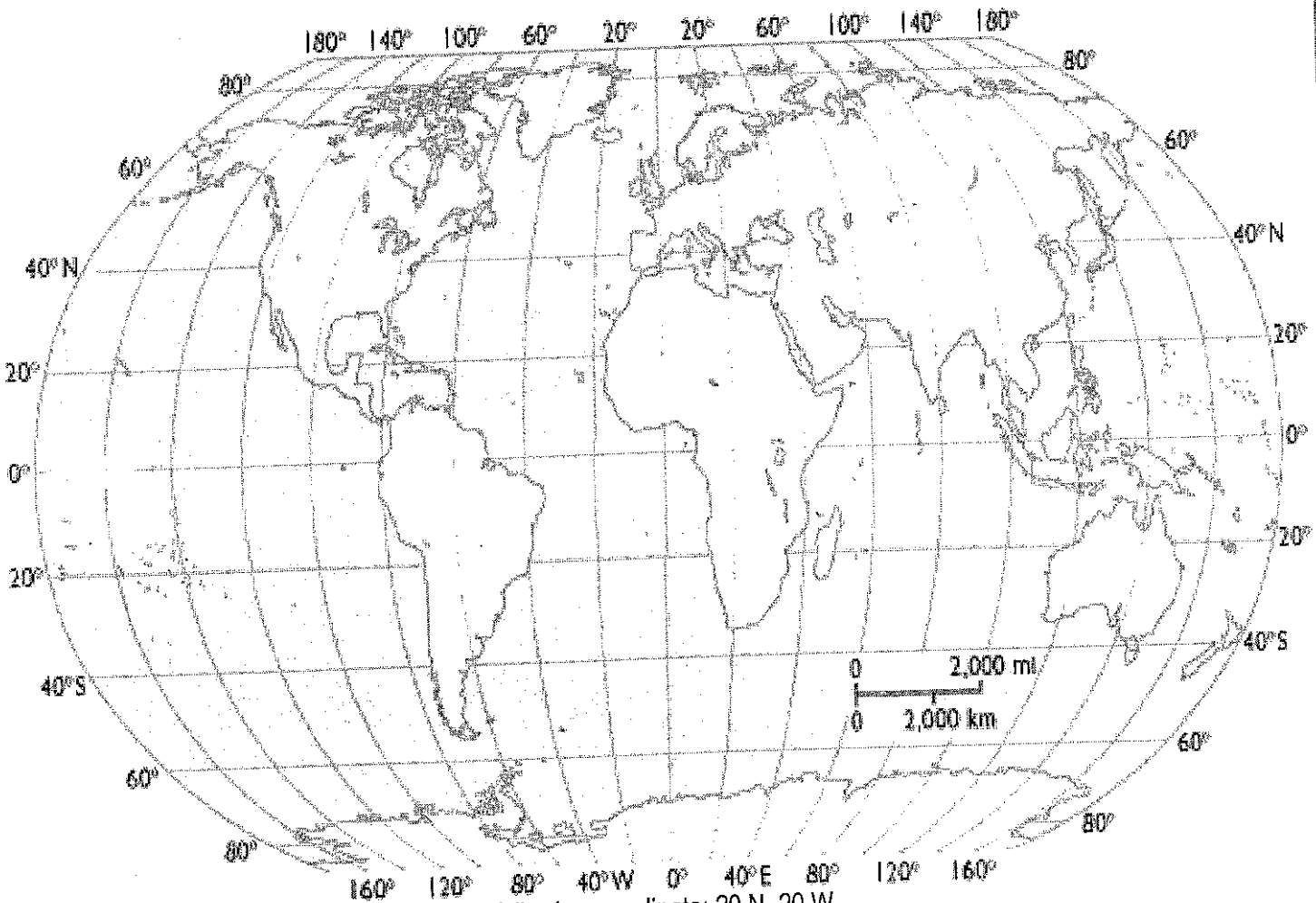
1. The study of Earth is called _____.
2. Lines of latitude run _____ and _____ but measure distance _____ and _____.
3. Lines of longitude run _____ and _____ but measure distance _____ and _____.
4. The equator is located at _____, and the prime meridian is located at _____.
5. M = _____ R = _____ H = _____ E = _____ L = _____ P = _____.

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

ABSOLUTE or RELATIVE in the space provided

6. _____ Ridge Road Middle is located near Highland Creek Elementary School.
7. _____ Charlotte is located at 36 N, 81 W.
8. _____ Jim's House is located at 4908 Ridge Road Ct. Charlotte, NC 28226.
9. _____ 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.

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

- 13. Absolute Location-

- 14. Relative Location-

- 15. Movement-

- 16. Place-

- 17. Region-

- 18. Human Environment Interaction-

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: *climate*

- 19. _____ is the condition of the Earth's atmosphere at a given time and place.
- 20. _____ can be hot or cold and has plants that live in very dry conditions.
- 21. _____ Features on the Earth's surface formed by physical forces.
- 22. _____ is the term for the typical weather conditions of a certain region over a long period of time.
- 23. _____ is a broad area of land higher than the surrounding land
- 24. _____ the circulation of water between the Earth, the oceans and the atmosphere.
- 25. _____ the process in which farmland becomes less productive because the land becomes dry.
- 26. _____ refers to an area that has similar plants.
- 27. _____ an increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere.
- 28. _____ A 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			
MAP			
CARTOGRAPHER			
MAP KEY			
PHYSICAL MAP			
POLITICAL MAP			

Part 6: Use your notes to fill in the chart. Correctly identify each physical feature that is important to the River Valley Civilizations and Early Civilizations we have studied.

	Egypt	Mesopotamia	China	India	Greece	Rome
Rivers						
Mountains						
Seas						
Deserts						

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

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

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

3. What type of government did Greece have? _____

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

5. Name one country where you would find a Republic: _____

6. How do the philosophies (Daoism, Confucianism, Legalism) of China influence the style of government?

7. What is the difference between a representative democracy (United States) and a direct democracy (Greece)?

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

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

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:	Definition:	Definition:	Definition:
Fact #1:	Fact #1:	Fact #1:	Fact #1:
Fact #2:	Fact #2:	Fact #2:	Fact #2:

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

3. What is the importance of a civilization trading?

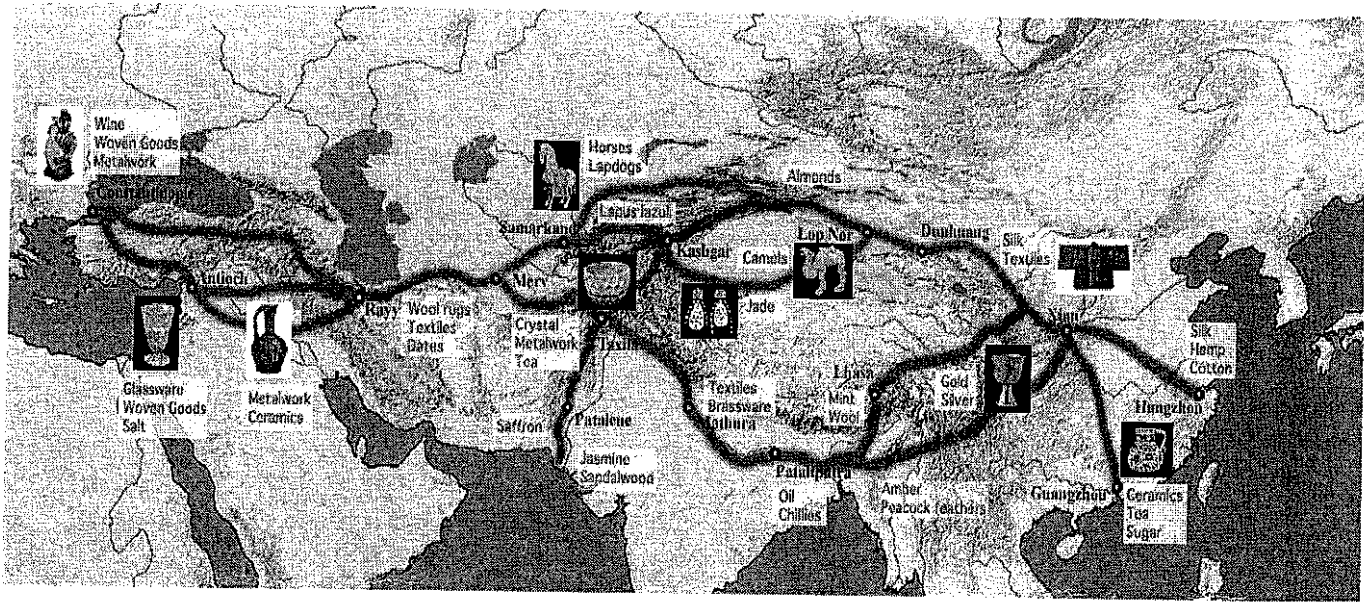
4. What is the importance of a strong economy? Does a strong economy mean a better quality of life?

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

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

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 : _____



What is the Silk Road? Create a chart of products that came from Asia to Europe and of products that went from Europe to Asia.

Goods Made in Asia	Goods Made in Europe

8. What product allowed China to stay #1 economically? What was there plan to keep others from making the product?

9. How do natural resources influence trade? Which civilization is "richest" (has a lot of natural resources) in your opinion?

MSL REVIEW STUDY GUIDE UNITS 6-7

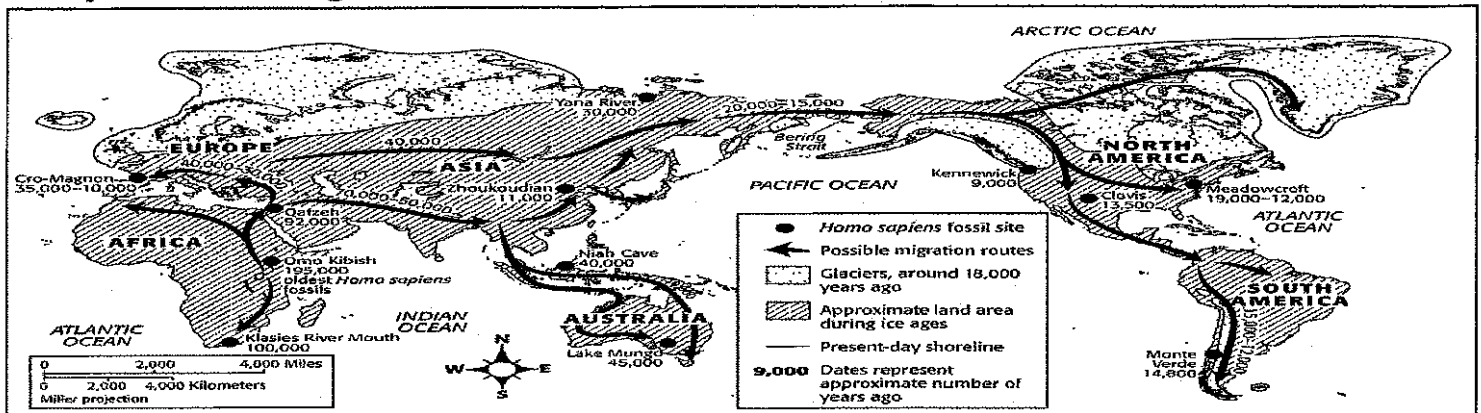
Studied with: _____

Unit 6 Early Humans:

1. What is the job of an archeologist? _____
2. Another name for the Neolithic Revolution is the _____.
3. Nomads are people who? _____
4. Why were early people nomads? _____
5. The Neolithic Revolution refers to a time when early humans _____
6. What is the work of an anthropologist? _____
7. Why did early humans move out of Africa? _____
8. What do you know about the life of early humans? _____
9. How did the early humans use the land bridge? _____
10. In the Paleolithic Era, what was the role of a hunter? _____
11. The period of time in which no written records were kept is called _____
12. An ancestor of humans that developed in Africa are called _____
13. Explain what happened to the Neanderthals. _____

14. ___ Australopithecus	A. Were killed off by Homo Sapiens Sapiens
15. ___ Homo Sapien Sapien	B. Also known as the "Southern Ape."
16. ___ Homo Erectus	C. Also known as the "Wise Man."
17. ___ Homo Habilis	D. Known as the "Handy Man."
18. ___ Homo Sapiens	E. Known as the Modern Human Being. Replaced Neanderthals.
19. ___ Neanderthal	F. Name means "upright man"

Early Human Migration



20. In your own words, describe what is happening in the picture:

Unit 7- Early Civilizations:

1. What geographic features attracted people to settle in Mesopotamia?

- _____
- _____
- _____

2. What is a ziggurat and what it was used for? _____

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]

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

5. What does Mesopotamia translate to? _____

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

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

8. How does language unite people and keep order? _____

9. List the 2 BIG inventions of Ancient Sumer. _____

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

Assyria:

Babylonia:

Sumer:

10. Describe Hammurabi's code: _____

11. How did laws effect Babylonia's culture? _____

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

13. What purpose did canals serve in Mesopotamia? _____

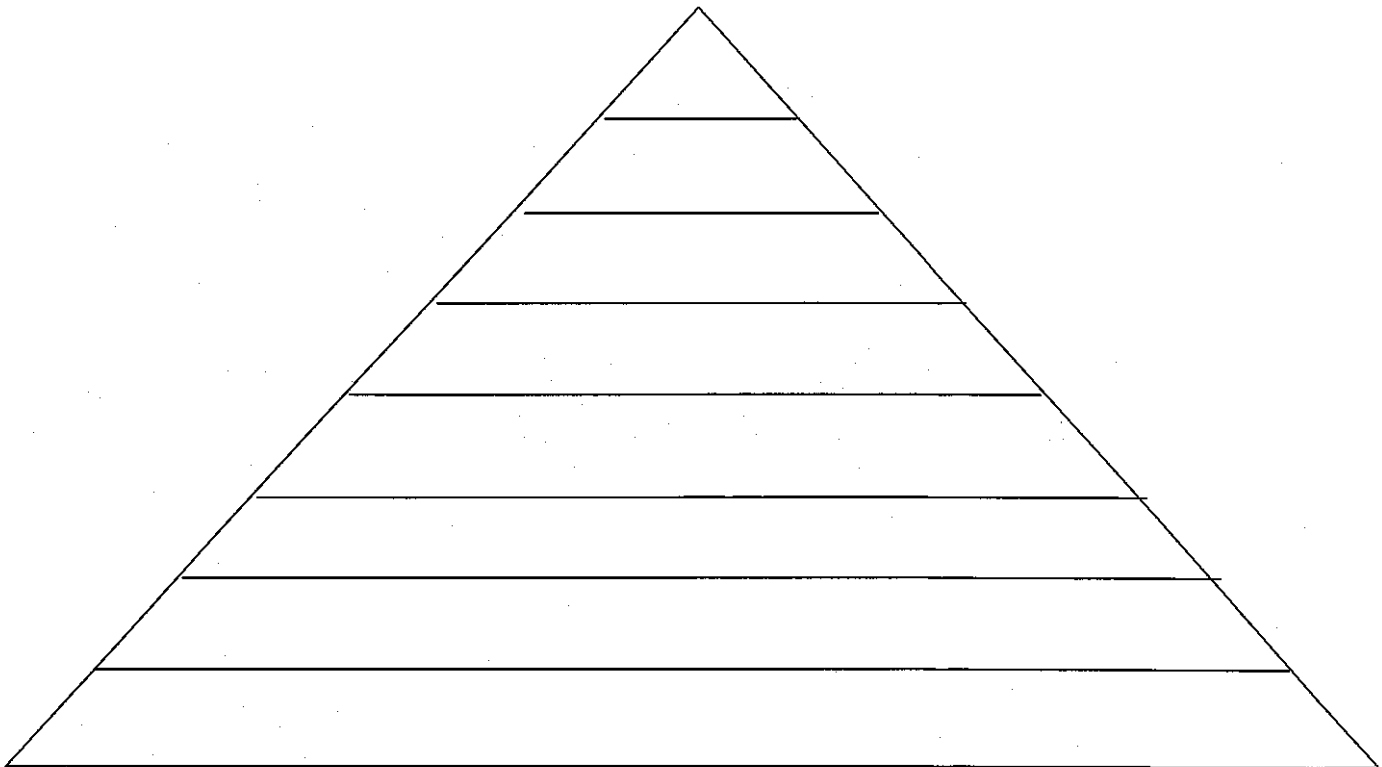
14. Compare Mesopotamia to another river civilization of your choice. Fill in the chart

Place:	Mesopotamia	
River(s):		
Other Geographical Features		
Culture [Language, Religions, etc]		

Unit 8 Egypt Midterm Review

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

1. What is the lowest class of ancient Egypt? _____
2. Egyptians invented a form of picture writing called _____
3. What surrounded the Nile River that offered protection from invasion? _____
4. The rulers of ancient Egypt were known as _____
5. The largest social class in Ancient Egypt was the _____
6. The body of a dead person that is embalmed, dried, and wrapped in linen bandages is called a(n) _____
7. Which region in Egypt was known for its fertile land? _____
8. The silt at the Nile's mouth forms a triangle shaped called a(n) _____
9. What was known as the "highway" of Egypt? _____
10. The Pharaohs were buried in pyramids located in _____
11. Ancient Egyptians practiced what religion? _____
12. What did the Egyptians do with the surplus of goods? _____
13. One scientific achievement of the Ancient Egyptians that is still practiced today is _____
14. What good did Egyptians not have access to? _____
15. The organs of the mummified bodies were stored in what? _____
18. What did the Egyptians think would happen after death? _____
19. The Nile is hard to navigate in the southern end because of six waterfalls called _____
20. In which month did the Nile River flood? _____
22. Which social group performed the ceremonies on the pharaohs after they died? _____
23. Who was the most important person to the Ancient Egyptians? _____
24. What organ was removed initially and then placed back into the body for burial? _____
25. What were the Egyptians born into? _____
26. Which archeological find helped people to understand hieroglyphics? _____
28. A series of rulers from one family is called _____
29. The Nile River flows in which direction? _____



Unit 9: Religion Midterm Review

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Christianity	Islam	Judaism	Hinduism	Buddhism
Type:	Type:	Type:	Type:	Type:
Founder:	Spread by:	Founder:	Founder:	Founder:
Name of Follower:	Name of Follower:	Name of Follower:	Name of Follower:	Name of Follower:
Holy Book:	Holy Book:	Holy Book:	Holy Book:	Holy Book:
Name of God:	Name of God:	Name of God:	Name of God:	Name of God:

Sample Midterm Questions:

1. What is a common religious characteristic of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam?
2. The religion of the Aryans, who invaded India around 1500 BCE, evolved into which of these world religions?
3. Which major world religion is most directly influenced by Judaism?
4. What are the "5 Pillars of Islam"?
5. About 80 percent of the people of India practice which religion?
6. What is the "8 Fold Path"?
7. After Ashoka died, what contributed to Buddhism's return to its status as a minor religion in India?
8. A sharing and spreading of religion, art, and ideas between civilizations is known as what?
9. What is the difference between monotheistic religions and polytheistic religions?

Unit 10 INDIA Midterm Review

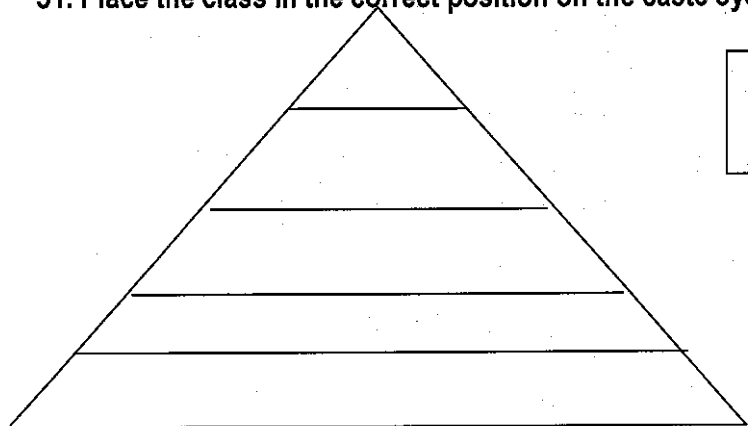
Name: _____

Date: _____

Block: _____

1. What is the lowest class of ancient India? _____
2. What written language did the Aryans use to write the Vedas? _____
3. What natural barrier is in the north of India? _____
4. What did it protect Ancient India from? _____
5. The highest social class in Ancient India were the _____
6. Flooding and the wet season from monsoons provided India with _____
7. What 2 major rivers did the population settle near _____
8. Who were the invaders who brought the basis for the caste system? _____
9. What were the 3 P's of the Golden Age? _____
10. What major role did the caste system play in Indian society? _____
11. Ancient Indians practiced what 2 religions? _____
12. What class included the rulers and warriors in the caste system? _____
13. One major achievement of the Ancient Indians that is still practiced today is _____
14. Great works of literature, music, and art were part of what era? _____
15. Who was the founder of Buddhism? _____
16. Is there a founder of Hinduism? Explain. _____
17. Which social group contained impure workers who were discriminated against? _____
18. What social system were Indians born into? _____
19. A series of rulers from one family is called _____
20. The rules of the caste system covered what aspects of life? _____
21. Name one body of water that touches India? _____
22. India is a subcontinent located on which continent? _____
23. This emperor traded bloodshed for the peacefulness of Buddhism _____
24. What dynasty controlled India during the Golden Age? _____
25. Who established the Mauryan Empire? What was his connection to Asoka? _____
26. How did Asoka spread his new belief system? _____
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? _____
29. Why did Asoka convert to Buddhism? _____
30. What is called when one culture borrows an idea from another? Give an example from India. _____

31. Place the class in the correct position on the caste system (draw arrows)



Pariah Untouchables
(Outcasts)

Kshatriyas
(Warriors & Rulers)

Vaiyas (merchants
& farmers)

Brahmin (Priests &
Scholars)

Sudras (peasants &
servants)