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Global History I. Midterm Review Questions Mrs. Valdes

1. The definition of culture is…
	1. the place where people live
	2. all the things that make up a person’s entire way of life
	3. the movement of people from place to another
	4. a high level of technological achievement
2. ***Trade*** along the Silk Roads and the trans-Saharan trade routes resulted in:
3. elimination of all traditional beliefs
4. a movement toward decolonization
5. the Columbian exchange
6. cultural diffusion between different societies
7. Which statement about the Bantu migration is an opinion rather than a fact?
8. The migration occurred gradually over a long period of time.
9. Language and knowledge spread from northwestern to southern and eastern Africa.
10. The lack of primary documents makes it difficult to determine the exact cause of the migration.
11. Bantu civilization was superior to those civilizations that it displaced.
12. One reason that many historians study geography is to….
13. Help predict changes in government
14. Show connections between people and places
15. Tell when events took place
16. Explore the value systems of early people
17. ***Geography***is the study of …
	1. human activity in an area
	2. people, their environments and their resources
	3. the system of supply and demand
	4. early river valley civilizations

6. Which nation is located on a peninsula?

a. Brazil c. Saudi Arabia

b. Philippines d. Austria

7. Which feature is considered a natural barrier?

a. Great Rift Valley

b. Aswan Dam

c. Panama Canal

d. Great Wall of China

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**“Price of Oil Hits Record High”**

**“Tribes Fight Over Control of Natural Resources”**

**“Government Rations Goods for Duration of War”**

8. These headlines all relate to the economic concept of

a. overproduction c. entrepreneurship

b. interdependence d. scarcity

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9. An archeologist’s job while working at the site of an ancient African city would most likely include

a. helping to set up a new industrial project

b. opposing the United Nations peacekeeping forces

c. studying artifacts for clues about early civilizations

d. teaching local farmers how to use chemical fertilizer

10. Which social scientists primarily study the ***scarcity of resources*** and the ***distribution of goods and services?***

1. anthropologists c. economists
2. political scientists d. historians

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A library’s holdings include the following title: ***A Forgotten Kingdom*, *Being a Record of the results obtained from the excavation of two mounds*, *Atchana and Al Mina*, *in the Turkish Hatay*.**

11. Which field of study would have been most responsible for conducting the excavation?

a. economics c. archaeology

b. sociology d. political science

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12. Which social scientist is most concerned with analyzing the relationship between the ***supply*** of and the ***demand*** for goods and services?

1. an anthropologist c. a sociologist
2. an economist d. a political scientist

13. Which document is an example of a ***primary source***?

a textbook on Russian History

1. an encyclopedia article on religions of the Middle East
2. a novel of the Age of Exploration
3. the diary of a survivor of a Nazi death camp
* **Planting wheat and barley**
* **Domesticating animals**
* **Establishing permanent homes and villages**

14. At the beginning of the Neolithic Revolution, the most direct impact of the developments mentioned above was on:

* 1. religion and government
	2. transportation and trade
	3. diet and shelter
	4. climate and topography

15. Which description best fits the Neolithic Revolution?

a. moving from urban centers to rural centers

b. using petrochemical fertilizers and pesticides to increase production

c. replacing human laborers with machines

d. shifting from hunting and gathering to farming as a way of life

16. What is the main reason the Neolithic Revolution is considered a turning point in history?

1. fire was used as a source of energy for the first time
2. spoken language was used to improve communication
3. domestication of animals and cultivation of crops led to settled communities
4. stone tools and weapons were first developed

17. How did the introduction of agriculture affect early peoples?

1. societies became nomadic
2. food production declined
3. civilizations began to develop
4. birthrates decreased rapidly

*Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies*.

**Long before the rule of pharaohs, Egyptians grew wheat and barley and raised pigs, goats, sheep and cattle. Spotty evidence had suggested that agriculture was practiced there more than 7,000 years ago, two millenniums earlier than the first royal dynasties.…**

— John Noble Wilford, *New York Times,*

February 12, 2008

18. Which period in history is referred to in this excerpt?

1. Industrial Revolution
2. Neolithic Revolution
3. Scientific Revolution
4. Green Revolution

 ***Base your answer to question 19 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies***



19. The main purpose of this map is to illustrate the location of

1. overseas trade routes
2. early belief systems
3. river valley civilizations
4. burial sites of ancient rulers

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20. One way in which the Huang He, the Indus and the Nile River Valley Civilizations were similar is that they…

1. flourished by trading gold and salt
2. developed monotheistic religions
3. suffered repeated invasions
4. originated (began) in river valley

21. Historically, the Huang He has also been known as the “River of Sorrows” because:

1. frozen ports have made trade difficult
2. cataracts have made transportation impossible
3. floods have destroyed crops and villages
4. burials have taken place at the sacred waters

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**“River of Sorrows Floods Again”**

**“Thousands Missing After Huang He Overflows”**

**“Over 10 Million Reported Homeless After 1931 Flooding”**

22. These newspaper headlines describe the effects of geography on the people of:

1. China c. India
2. Japan d. Vietnam

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23. One way in which the ancient Sumerians, Egyptians, and Mayas are similar is that these civilizations developed:

1. irrigation systems
2. iron weapons
3. wheeled vehicles
4. block printing systems

24. The Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra were important to ancient India because they were

1. high mountain ranges that protected India from invasion
2. great rivers that flowed through India’s fertile northern plain
3. Aryan gods to whom the priests prayed for rain
4. ruling dynasties that united the people of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro

25. The Code of Hammurabi was a major contribution to the development of civilization because it….

* 1. treated citizens and slaves equally
	2. ended all physical punishment
	3. recorded laws for all to see
	4. rejected the principles of filial piety

26. Cuneiform and hieroglyphics are similar in that they both were:

* 1. religious temples
	2. inventions of the Chinese
	3. holy books of ancient Egypt
	4. written forms of communication

27. Which statement most accurately describes how geography affected the growth of the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia?

1. river valleys provided rich soil to grow plentiful crops
2. large deserts provided mineral deposits
3. access to the Atlantic Ocean provided trade routes
4. large savanna areas provided protection from invaders

28. Which statement about the early Indus River valley civilization is an opinion rather than a fact?

1. Farmers grew a surplus of barley, wheat, and dates.
2. The Indus people developed a system of writing.
3. Planned cities indicated a use of technology.
4. The Indus city-states were the most developed of the time period.

29. Which river system is found in Mesopotamia?

1. Nile River
2. Yellow River
3. Tigris and Euphrates rivers
4. Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers

30. Oracle bones, Daoism, and the Mandate of Heaven are all associated with early civilizations in:

1. Egypt c. India
2. Russia d. China

31. Which geographic feature did the earliest civilizations in Egypt, India, and China have in common?

1. mountains that provided protection from invasion
2. rivers that increased the fertility of the land by flooding
3. vast forests that supplied lumber for building
4. tropical climates that included monsoons

32. What effect did the geography of ancient Greece have on its early development?

1. an inland location hindered trade and colonization
2. lack of natural seaports limited communication
3. the rugged mountainous terrain led to the creation of independent city-states
4. abundant natural resources encouraged self sufficiency

33. Which geographic factor contributed to the formation of independent city-states in ancient Greece?

1. tropical rainforests
2. fertile farmland
3. navigable rivers
4. mountainous topography

34. What was one of the most important contributions of the Greek city-state of Athens?

a. development of direct democracy

b diffusion of a monotheistic belief system

c. promotion of the equality of all humans

d. creation of a writing system using hieroglyphics

35. Which ancient civilization established the basis of western democracy?

a. Egypt

b. Sumerian

c. Indus

d. Greek

***Base your answer to question 36 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.***

…We give our obedience to those whom we put in positions of authority, and we obey the laws

themselves, especially those which are for the protection of the oppressed, and those unwritten

laws which it is an acknowledged shame to break.…

— Pericles, quoted in History of the Peloponnesian War

36. In this quotation, Pericles is praising Athenian:

1. civic values (values that seek good for a community or society as a whole.)
2. artistic creativity
3. military strengths
4. commercial success

37. Which statement most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?

a. “The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government.”

b. “I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens.”

c. “This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens.”

d. “I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God.”

38. The ancient Greek city-state of Sparta…

1. was primarily concerned with the health of their people
2. was a powerful military state
3. granted universal suffrage to woman
4. placed great emphasis on democracy and the arts

39. The Golden Age of Athens is also known as the...

a. Age of Pericles

b. Hellenistic Era

c. Age of Engagement

d. Pax Romana

**Base the answer to questions 40 and 41 on the diagram below and your knowledge of social studies**

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40. Which concept is most closely related to the main idea of the illustration?

a. isolation

b. armed conflict

c. cultural diffusion

d. urbanization

41. Which leader is most closely associated with the accomplishment shown by the illustration?

1. Charlemagne
2. Mansa Musa
3. Alexander the Great
4. Suleiman the Magnificent

 42. Important contributions of the ancient Greeks to modern society are found mainly in the areas of …

1. military technology
2. religion
3. economic policy and planning

d. government and law

43. Which description correctly identifies ***Socrates, Plato,*** *and* ***Aristotle?***

* 1. rulers of the Roman Republic
	2. artists of the Italian Renaissance
	3. religious leaders of the Protestant Reformation
	4. philosophers of Ancient Greece