Learning Check Questions and Answers!

Question #1

What is the name that scientists give to the first human from whom all other humans are descended? (Hint: DNA traces lead to East Africa)

Answer #1

African Eve

Question #2

What is the difference between pre-history and history?

Answer #2

History starts when humans started writing events down. Nothing was written down in pre-history.

Question #3

Prehistory is divided into two “eras’ or “ages”. What are they?

Answer #3

The Old Stone Age

The New Stone Age

Question #4

During the Old Stone Age, humans hunted and gathered food. They were “nomadic”. Define “nomadic”.

Answer #4

Nomadic means moving from place to place, usually in search of food and water.

Question #5

Name 3 things the discovery of fire provided for humans.

Answer #5

Light

Heat

Protection

Question #6

What was the main difference between the Old and New Stone Age?

Answer #6

The Agricultural Revolution

Question #7

Name the 3 major revolutions in human history.

Answer #7

Agriculture

Industrial

Digital

Question #8

The Agricultural Revolution caused 3 major changes:

1. Farming
2. Domestication of animals
3. ???

Answer #8

Creation of Cities

Question #9

The Agricultural Revolution created “specialization”. What is it?

Answer #9

Specialization is when people focus on specific jobs like farming, metal-work, etc.

Question #10

What significant event happened during the Bronze Age… around 3000 B.C.?

Answer #10

Civilizations were formed

Question #11

Name three traits of an “Issue”

Answer #11

1. Pro
2. Con
3. You can argue them

Question #12

People take sides on an issue because of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s (plural)

Answer #12

Values (a person's principles or standards of behavior; one's judgment of what is important in life.)

Question #13

SQRRR is what we do on Cornell Notes. What do the letters stand for?

Answer #13

Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review

Question #14

There are 5 major eras of history. What are they in order?

Answer #14

1. Prehistory
2. Ancient Civilizations
3. The Middle Ages
4. The Age of Revolution
5. The Modern Era

Questions #15

On a timeline, what do you call dates before Jesus was born, and what do you call dates after Jesus was born?

Answer #15

B.C. (Before Christ) A.D. (Anno Domini)

B.C.E. (Before the Common Era) C.E. (Common Era)

Question #16

What do we call scientists who study the past by digging up artifacts and old buildings?

Answer #16

Archaeologists

Question #17

Name the three types of historical sources.

Answer #17

1. Primary
2. Secondary
3. Artifacts

Question #18

18. What types of maps show boundaries and land forms?

Answer #18

Political Maps Physical Maps

Question #19

What are Bloom Levels of Thinking?

Answer #19

Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analyzing, Creating, Evaluating

Question #20

What word goes in the yellow box?

Answer #20

Civilization

Question #21

The first civilizations were located in the same geographic location: A \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer #21

A River Basin

Question #22

Name 3 things that all civilizations must have.

Answer #22

Gov, cities, religion, job spec, culture, writing, soc classes

Question #23

23. What was the name of the civilization located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers?

Answer #23

Mesopotamia

Question #24

24. Why were rivers so important to ancient civilizations?

Answer #24

Farmers relied on the river flooding to irrigate and enrich the soil of their farms.

Question #25

Mesopotamia actually had several civilizations (like the U.S. has states).

Name 3 civilizations in Mesopotamia:

Answer #25

1. Sumer
2. Akkad
3. Babylon
4. Assyria
5. Persia

Question #26

What were ziggurats used for?

Answer #26

Ziggurats were large temples used as places of worship

Question #27

The worship of many gods is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Answer #27

Polytheism

From the Greek

“poly” = many

“theos” = gods

Question #28

What is cuneiform?

Answer #28

Cuneiform is the earliest known writing system. It uses dots and lines.

Question #29

Name 3 things that the Sumerians invented.

Answer #29

1. The wheel
2. Sailboats
3. Wooden plows
4. Bronze tools
5. 60 seconds & minutes
6. 360 degree circle

Question #30

What is the name of one of the earliest known recorded hero stories?

Answer #30

The Epic of Gilgamesh

Question #31

Sargon of Akkad built the first empire. What is an “empire.”

Answer #31

An empire is a collection of civilizations ruled by one powerful person or state.

Question #32

Hammurabi: What civ did he rule and what is he most famous for?

Answer #32

The Babylonian Empire

Created one of the first law codes (an eye for an eye)

Question #33

33. What were the two military advantages that allowed the Assyrian Empire to conquer and rule?

Answer #33

1. Iron weapons
2. Huge army

Question #34

When Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt the Babylonian Empire, he created one of the 7 Wonders of the ancient World.

Which one?

Answer #34

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Question #35

How would an economist explain the difference between needs and wants?

Answer #35

Needs = survival

Wants = not necessary to survive

Question #36

Define “fact”.

Answer #36

A fact…

…can be proven.

……is true or false.

Question #37

Define “opinion.”

Answer #37

An opinion…

…can NOT be proven.

…is NEITHER true nor false.

Question #38

Some history is written down, some of it is passed on through stories. Historians call those stories

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer #38

Oral Tradition

~~Question #39~~

~~Name three ways our brain learns~~

~~Answer 39~~

~~Right/Left Brain~~

~~VARK~~

~~Multiple Intelligences~~

Question #40

What is directly responsible for the great Ancient Egyptian Civilization?

Answer #40

The cycles of the Nile River (ebb and flood)

Question #41

Egypt’s greatness was due in part that it kept careful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 words) using papyrus and hieroglyphics.

Answer #41

Written Records

Question #42

Ancient Egyptian history is divided into 3 eras. What are they?

Answer #42

1. Old Kingdom
2. Middle Kingdom
3. New Kingdom

Question #43

Name 2 important facts about Egyptian Pharaohs

Answer #43

1. Almost all of them were men
2. They believed they were gods.
3. They were part of dynasties.

Question #44

Why did the Egyptians put so much importance in mummies, pyramids, and The Book of the Dead

Answer #44

The Egyptians strongly believed in a good after-life.

Question #45

Name the first 4 Egyptian social groups in order of importance.

Answer #45

1. Pharaohs
2. Priests and Nobles
3. Merchants and Craftsmen
4. Scribes

Question #46

Name 2 rights that Egyptian women enjoyed that most other women in the ancient world did NOT get.

Answer #46

1. Own property
2. Own businesses
3. Get divorced

Question #47

Which era was considered Egypt’s Golden Age?

Answer #47

The Middle Kingdom

Question #48

She was one of the few women pharaohs.

Answer #48

Queen Hatshepsut

Question #49

He ruled Egypt for 66 yrs and was the last great ruler of Egypt. After him, Egypt’s civilization began a slow decline.

Answer #49

Ramses II

Question #50

What was the name of the religion that started with the Israelite people?

Answer #50

Judaism

Question #51

Judaism was the world’s first major monotheistic religion. What is “monotheism.”

Answer #51

Monotheism is the worship of one god.

Question #52

Judaism has deeply influenced two other world religions. What are they?

Answer #52

1. Christianity
2. Islam

Question #53

Name 3 of the key people from the beginnings of Judaism.

Answer #53

* Abraham
* Moses
* King David

Question #54

Name 2 significant things that Moses did?

Answer #54

1. Freed the Israelite people from slavery in Egypt… The Exodus.
2. Gave the people the 10 Commandments.
3. Wrote several parts of the Hebrew Scriptures

Question #55

Name 2 important passages from Judaic writings.

Answer #55

1. Genesis – Creation story (Adam and Eve)
2. Noah – Flood story
3. The Exodus and the Promised Land (parting the Red Sea)

Question #56

To read history carefully and effectively, what are 3 things you should be aware of?

Answer #56

1. Point of View of the author of the history.
2. Interpretation of historical events.
3. Bias in the writing.

~~Question #57~~

~~What does PROP stand for?~~

~~Answer #57~~

~~P = Primary Source~~

~~R = Reason for writing~~

~~O = Other sources~~

~~P = Public or Private~~

Question #58

What is “historical bias”?

Answer #58

History that favors one person or group.

~~Question #59~~

~~What are GTO’s?~~

~~Answer #59~~

Question #60

Ancient Greece was NOT a river civilization. Give 2 ways its geography influenced its development?

Answer #60

1. Because Greece had lots of mountains and access to the sea…
2. It traded by sea
3. They didn’t farm much
4. They fished

Question #61

What are the 3 eras of Ancient Greek Civilization?

Answer #61

1. The Dark Ages
2. The Golden Age
3. The Hellenic Age

Question #62

What was the name for a Greek city-state?

Answer #62

Polis

Question #63

All poleis had 3 common features. What were they?

Answer #63

1. Acropolis (fort)
2. Agora (market)
3. Temples

Question #64

Name three types of governments that Greek poleis had.

Answer #64

1. Democracy
2. Oligarchy
3. Monarchy
4. Tyrants (Dictators)

Question #65

The Greeks developed the idea of “citizenship”. Name three rights or responsibilities of Greek citizens.

Answer #65

1. Vote
2. Own property
3. Serve in military
4. Hold public office

Question #66

Name 2 ways Athens and Sparta were different

Answer #66

1. Athens – Democracy, trade, center of learning
2. Sparta – Monarchy, Military, Farming

Question #67

Thank three men, (Solon, Cleisthenes, and Pericles) for inventing this.

Answer #67

Democracy

Question #68

The Golden Age of Greece began with 3 amazing military victories over Persia. Name 2 of them.

Answer #68

1. Thermopylae (300)
2. Marathon (Nike!)
3. Battle of Athens

Question #69

In Athenian democracy, who could vote?

Answer #69

Only FREE MEN who owned PROPERTY

Question #70

Why did Athens and Sparta go to war?

Answer #70

Their colonies were fighting and they were fighting for trade.

Question #71

Who were Herodotus and Thucydides and did they write?

Answer #71

* Famous Historians
* Herodotus wrote about the Persian Wars and Thucydides wrote about Athens vs. Sparta

Question #72

Greek religion was polytheistic, It included gods and demigods. What is a “demigod”?

Answer #72

Half god, half human like Hercules

Question #73

Greek literature has greatly influenced ours. What 2 famous stories did Homer tell?

Answer #73

The Iliad and The Odyssey

Question #74

What is the main thing our buildings today have copied from Greece?

Answer #74

Columns

(extra credit if you named one of the styles)

Question #75

Name 2 of the famous philosophers of Greek culture.

Answer #75

1. Socrates
2. Plato
3. Aristotle

Question #76

Which Greek scientist was famous for medicine?

Name a famous Greek mathematician.

Answer #76

Medicine: Hippocrates

Math: Euclid, Pythagoras

Question #77

What was the name of the famous Greek general who spread Greek ideas all over the Middle East?

Answer #77

Alexander the Great

Question #78

What is another word for Greek ideas and culture?

Answer #78

Hellenism

Question #79

Economics is a word that comes from Ancient Greece. It means “Keeping your house in order.”

What is economics (today)?

Answer #79

Economics is the study of how people meet their wants and needs –

It is also the study of resources, business, money, supply and demand

Question #80

The word “polis” has given us the phrase “Political Science.” What do political scientists study?

Answer #80

Political Science is the study of governments and how they keep order.

Question #81

What are the two eras of Roman history?

Answer #81

* Roman Republic
* Roman Empire

Question #82

How did Rome’s location help it to become a great power?

Answer #82

* Had a river (Tiber) to the sea for trade (Mediterranean)
* Fertile land for crops
* Built on 7 Hills for protection

Question #83

What language did the Romans speak? Why is that important to know?

Answer #83

Latin

Latin is the “mother tongue” for many languages like French, Spanish, Italian.

Question #84

True or False

Roman culture was highly creative and many other cultures copied it.

Answer #84

FALSE

Rome actually copied from other cultures like Greek and Etruscan

Question #85

The Roman Republic had a government with 3 branches. Name 2 of them (Roman names).

Answer #85

1. Consuls (executive)
2. Senate (legislative)
3. Praetorian (judicial)

Question #86

Why was Cincinnatus considered a great example of a Roman citizen AND dictator?

Answer #86

He was a general who was also a farmer. According to legend, he answered Rome’s call to be a “dictator” and defeat an enemy army. As soon as he was done he gave up his power and returned to his farm.

Question #87

What was the difference between the two social classes in Rome, the patricians and the plebeians?

Answer #87

Patricians – noble, wealthy landowners

Plebeians – common farmers, merchants, artisans

Question #88

Who was the Roman Republic’s main rival AND what was the name of the wars that these two city-states fought?

Answer #88

Carthage, The Punic Wars

Question #89

Give one reason why the Roman Republic declined in power?

Answer #89

* Plebeians last power
* Professional army misused by leaders
* Slavery
* Power-hungry men like Julius Caesar

Question #90

Who does history blame as the main person for the Roman Republic becoming the Roman Empire?

Answer #90

Julius Caesar

Question #91

During the era known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 words), Roman armies kept peace and order. Roads, bridges, and water systems were built. Culture flourished.

Answer #91

Pax Romana

(Roman Peace)

Question #92

Name two advanced comforts that Roman homes enjoyed.

Answer # 92

* Heated floors
* Running water
* Rain gutters
* Marble floors
* Tile roofs

Question #93

Give 2 reasons why the Roman Empire declined.

Answer #93

* Corrupt government
* Food shortages (bread)
* Too big to defend
* Attacking tribes and rebellions

Question #94

Why was the size of the Roman Empire a cause of its decline?

Answer #94

It was too big to defend and govern. It cost a lot of money to maintain armies and outposts.

Question #95

Name one emperor who tried to stop the decline of the empire with reforms and changes.

Answer #95

* Diocletian
* Constantine
* Theodosius
* Justinian

Question #96

The Roman Empire split into two parts with two capitols. What were the capitols?

Answer #96

* Rome
* Constantinople

Question #97

What event marks the official end of the Roman Empire?

Answer #97

The capture and control of Rome by a Germanic tribal leader. The last emperor was deposed.

Question #98

What was the name of the Jewish leader of a new religion born during the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus? He was put to death and reportedly arose from the dead.

Answer #98

Jesus of Nazereth

Question #99

What were the followers of Jesus called? Who was the most famous follower who wrote about and spread the news of Jesus?

Answer #99

* Christians
* Paul of Tarsus

Question #100

Name 3 of the major teachings of Christianity

Answer # 100

* Jesus is the Son of God
* God loves people like a father.
* People are to love God and each other.
* God is good (holy) and people are made good through Jesus’ death and resurrection.

Question #101

Who made Christianity the state religion of Rome?

Answer #101

Emperor Constantine

Question #102

What is the Bible?

Answer #102

The Bible is a collection of writings from Judaism and early Christian witnesses to what happened with Jesus.

Question #103

What is a Utopia?

Answer #103

Utopia is a perfect society – no crime, pain, unemployment, etc.

Question #104

When Thomas More chose the name Utopia he was being satirical/sarcastic. Why?

Answer #104

The word Utopia means “no where” in Greek. More believed it was impossible for humans to set up a perfect society.

Question #105

What is a “dystopia”

Answer #105

A dystopia is a seemingly perfect society that actually has a fatal flaw – usually by oppressing one group of people.

Question #106

Give two examples of books or movies that present a dystopian vision of the world.

Answer #106

* Hunger Games
* Divergent
* The Giver
* Maze Runner
* City of Ember

Question #107

Name 3 things you MUST have to build a civilization.

Answer #107

* Dependable food source
* Dependable water supply
* Shelters
* Government (order)
* Economy (needs/wants)
* Social Classes
* Culture Traits

Question #108

Name 5 culture traits

Answer #108

1. Language
2. Clothing
3. Religion
4. Traditions
5. Education
6. Jobs
7. Art

Question #109

Why do some societies have a more highly developed culture?

Answer #109

Because they have more RESOURCES

Question #110

What is the purpose of a government?

Answer #110

To Keep ORDER through laws, police, courts, armies, etc.

Question #111

What is the purpose of an “economy”?

Answer #111

An economy provides a way for people to meet their wants and needs by exchanging goods and services.

Question #112

Name 2 positive and 2 negative reasons for having a social class?

Answer #113

1. Sense of belonging
2. Sense of connection to others
3. Alienation
4. Oppression

Question #114

What kind of geography would you want in order to build a civilization?

Answer #114

One with water and food