

WORLD HISTORY FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

HISTORICAL INQUIRY

What are primary sources? Why would they be considered more valuable than secondary sources?

ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY: THE WORLD IN SPATIAL TERMS

List the five major parts, including their purpose, used on a map.

ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY: PLACES AND REGIONS

What are the five themes of geography? Give an example of each, relating it to the world history course content.

ELEMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY: USES OF GEOGRAPHY

Tell how many years there are in the following terms of time: decade, century, and millennium.

What is a timeline? B.C. and A.D. are used to designate years before and after year 0. Draw a timeline below, indicated where 500 B.C. and 500 A.D. would be in relation to year 0.



BEGINNINGS OF HUMAN SOCIETY: OLD AND NEW STONE AGE

Explain the lifestyle of a hunter-gather; how did they meet the most basic needs of human survival?

The Stone Age is divided into two major parts, the Neolithic and the Paleolithic; what are the major differences between these two stages?

Explain the effects domestication had on life in the Stone Age.

Why did people begin to settle at rivers? What resources did the rivers provide for them?

RIVER CIVILIZATIONS: EGYPT

Describe the geography of the Nile River; use the terms delta, cataracts, silt, Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, and Mediterranean Sea.

Explain the relationship between Egypt and Nubia; include information on their primary means of trade, travel, and food.

Describe the religion of Egypt; explain how the Egyptian beliefs on the afterlife affected their daily lives. Think about how they believed the gods affected their harvests, and keep in mind their rituals of mummification.

Explain the influence Christianity had on the North African city of Aksum (p. 327).



NAME: _____ PERIOD: _____
WORLD HISTORY DATE: _____

RIVER CIVILIZATIONS: MESOPOTAMIA

Describe the Fertile Crescent. Why was it such a good location for so many civilizations to form?

List the major contribution of each of the following people groups: Sumerians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, and Israelites.

Who was King Hammurabi, and what is he so famous for?

What was cuneiform, and why was it important?

RIVER CIVILIZATIONS: INDIA

There were two major religions in Ancient India; what were these two religions, and what were some of the features of these religions? Include the terms and definitions for karma and reincarnation.

The Buddha formed the religion known as Buddhism; explain who the Buddha was before forming this belief system and why this belief system was popular among the poor.

Asoka was an emperor of India; explain what happened to him as a result of the Battle of Kalinga.



RIVER CIVILIZATIONS: CHINA

What are some of the problems the Chinese encountered living by the Huang (or Yellow) River?

Ancient China was ruled by emperors; explain how they believed the Mandate of Heaven affected those who ruled.

What are some important contributions of the Chinese people? Include important buildings and resources.

CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS: GREECE

Explain the influence the Phoenicians of Mesopotamia had on classical Greece.

Describe the government of Greece and the impact it had on our modern democracy.

How did the ancient Greeks honor their gods and goddesses?

Give two examples of how Athens and Sparta were similar and two examples of how they were different.

Explain how Greek culture spread to other parts of the world; include the key terms Hellenistic and Alexander the Great.

NAME: _____ PERIOD: _____
WORLD HISTORY DATE: _____

CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS: ROME

How did the Roman Empire maintain peace (Pax Romana) when they were conquering other people groups?

What is the difference between a republic and an empire? Compare and contrast the difference in the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire.

List several similarities and differences between the US Government and the Roman Republic.

The Roman patricians (wealthy) lived very different lives than the plebeians (poor). Explain the differences between the two social classes.