

Name _____

Date _____

Final Exam Review Packet

Complete this review packet in preparation for your final exam, which will be on _____.

Unit 1: Geography & Early Man

Use the word bank to answer the questions on Egypt & Mesopotamia.

Latitude	Homo habilis	neolithic
Longitude	civilization	homo sapiens Paleolithic
Africa	Homo erectus	agriculture nomadic

Human-Environment Interaction

1. Lines on a globe or map that run north and south and measure how far you are east or west of the Prime Meridian are called _____.
2. Lines on a globe or map that run east and west and measure how far you are north or south of the equator are called _____.
3. The earliest humans originated in Eastern _____.
4. The early hominid that was the first to make stone tools was called _____ ("man of skill").
5. The early hominid who was the first to walk completely upright, to use fire, and primitive language was called _____ ("upright man").
6. Modern humans are known as _____ ("wise man") because of their highly developed brains.
7. The Old Stone Age, or _____ Age was characterized by a _____ lifestyle where people constantly moved around in search of food.
8. The New Stone Age, or _____ Age was characterized by people starting to settle in villages and start to develop _____.
9. A society that has advanced cities, specialized workers, complex institutions, record keeping, and advanced technology is called a _____.

Define the following terms from Unit 1

TERM	DEFINITION
Cultural Diffusion	
Archaeologist	
Irrigation	
Domestication	
Artifacts	
Polytheism	

Unit 2: Egypt & Mesopotamia

Use the word bank to answer the questions on Egypt & Mesopotamia

Kush	Protection	Egypt	China	Pyramid	
Mesopotamia	Nubia				
Mesopotamia	Tigris	India	Water source	Cuneiform	
Hieroglyphics					
Gilgamesh	Trade/travel	fertile soil	Euphrates	Polytheistic	
Hammurabi's Code					
Religion	Zoroastrianism	Judaism	Alphabet	Abraham	Phoenicians
Israel	Idea	difficult	Hatshepsut	deserts	Mummified
Nile	Menes				

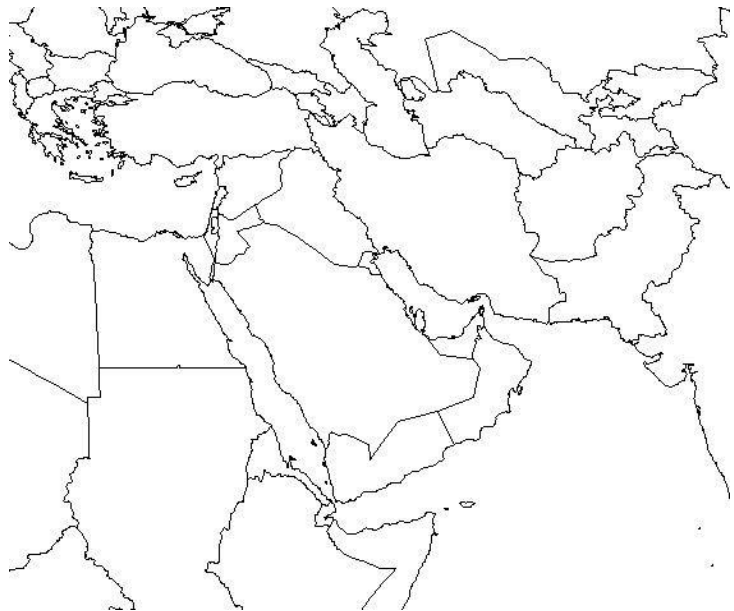
- The earliest civilizations all were located near rivers because rivers provided _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- The four river valley civilizations were in _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- The societies mentioned above all had a social structure that was shaped like a _____, because the lower class (poor) were the largest group.
- The home to the earliest civilization in the world, located in present day Iraq is called _____ ("land between the rivers").
- The two rivers that gave life to the Sumerian civilization were the _____ and _____.
- The Sumerian written language (the oldest written language in the world, was known as _____).
- The oldest written story in the world was the epic poem written by the Sumerians called the *Epic of* _____.

8. The earliest civilizations were all _____, as they believed in many gods.
9. The first written law code in the world was created in Babylon and was called _____.
10. The Persians were known as tolerant conquerors who allowed their people to practice their own _____. The Persian religion was known as _____.
11. The civilization that grew along the Eastern Mediterranean Coast and became great traders (especially of their famous purple dye) were known as the _____. They created the first _____.
12. The world's first monotheistic religion was _____, which was started by _____ in present day _____.
13. The Egyptians settled along the _____ River, which is the longest river in the world.
14. The Egyptians were protected by the vast _____ that surrounded them.
15. _____ was the Egyptian pharaoh who united upper and lower Egypt into one unified kingdom.
16. One of the most famous pharaohs in Egypt's history was actually a female known as _____. She expanded trade but was still not accepted by all people.
17. Egyptian pharaohs were _____ and placed in pyramids to prepare them for their afterlife.
18. It was very _____ to move up in Egyptian society.
19. The Egyptian system of writing was known as _____, and each symbol represented an _____.
20. Egypt's neighbors to the south who became wealthy because of their central location for trade were the _____.

Define the following terms from Unit 2

TERM	DEFINITION
Theocracy	
Ziggurat	
Silt	
Delta	
Dynasty	
Torah	

Label the following places on the map to the right: Egypt, Mesopotamia, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea.



Unit 3: India & China

Use the word bank to answer the questions on Egypt & Mesopotamia

Hindu Kush	Monsoon	Mongols	Shinto	Genghis Khan
Himalaya	Harappa	Mesopotamians	archipelago	Qin
Polytheistic	Mohenjo-Daro	overuse of the land	Aryans	Vietnam
Korea	Japan	natural disaster	caste	reincarnation
Yin and Yang	Dynastic	Mandate of Heaven	Hinduism	Siddhartha Gautama
Untouchables	Isolated	Paper	Wheelbarrow	Upanishads
Vedas	Education	Confucianism	elders	Han
Two-blade	Eightfold Path	Four Noble Truths	Asoka	natural
Ancestors	Legalism	Plumbing and sewage	Shinto	

1. The Indus River Valley civilization was protected by the _____ and _____ mountains to their north.
2. _____ winds brought extreme seasons of drought and flood to all of India (and still do today).
3. The Indus Valley cities of _____ and _____ were particularly advanced because they had a system of _____.
4. It is believed that the Indus River Valley cities traded domestically (with each other), but also internationally with the _____.
5. The Indus Valley civilization suddenly disappeared and historians are not exactly sure why. Some of the possible reasons include: the Indus River changed course, _____, enemy invasion, or _____.

6. The _____ brought the beginnings of the religion of _____ and the most rigid social structure in the world, the _____ system when they invaded India around 1500 B.C.E.
7. The group of people in the bottom of the caste system were the _____.
8. The holy texts of Hinduism are the _____ and _____.
9. Hindus believe in many gods, making them _____.
10. Buddhism was founded around 500 B.C.E. by _____, a prince from Northern India.
11. Buddhism is centered around the _____ and the _____.
12. Both Buddhism and Hinduism believe that a person's soul is reborn over and over again in the cycle of _____.
13. The Emperor _____ was known for his famous conversion to Buddhism after having killed many men in battle.
14. China was the most _____ of all the early river valley civilizations because it was surrounded by _____ barriers.
15. The Chinese placed great emphasis on respected and honoring their _____.
16. The philosophy of _____ taught that pain was the result of imbalance.
17. The Chinese used a _____ system that operated on the principle of the _____, which said that the gods chose the ruling families of China.
18. The _____ Dynasty is the first dynasty to create an empire in China and followed the strict philosophy of _____.
19. The most popular philosophy of China was known as _____ and emphasized respecting one's _____ and the importance of getting an _____.
20. The height of the Chinese during the classical period was under the _____ Dynasty.
21. Some advancements of the Chinese during the Han Dynasty include _____ to write on, the _____ to move items, and the _____ plow.
22. The Chinese greatly influenced their neighbors in _____, _____, and _____.
23. The Japanese live on an _____, which is a group of islands and their religion was

known as _____.

24. The _____ were a nomadic people who created the world's largest _____ . Their first leader was _____ .

TERM	DEFINITION
Karma	
Daoism	
Nirvana	
Silk Roads	
Samurai	
Bureaucracy	

Unit 4: Greece & Persia

Use the word bank to answer the questions on Greece & Persia

Oligarchy	citizens	mountains	polis	<i>Iliad</i>
Hellenistic	Egyptian	olympics	grapes	outnumbered
Crete	Minoans	entertainment	myths	olives
Helen	direct democracy	Homer	water	Trojan
males	phalanx			

1. The type of government that the Spartans practiced, where a few rich landowning aristocrats were in charge, was called a(n) _____.
2. The fighting formation of Greek soldiers who were tightly packed together and fought as a unit using swords, shields, and spears was called a(n) _____.
3. The Greeks were isolated into city-states, or _____, by natural barriers like _____ & _____.
4. The combination of Greek, Persian, Indian, & _____ cultures spread by Alexander the Great was known as _____ culture.
5. Greeks were known for growing _____ and _____ in their rocky and mountainous soil.
6. In the major battles of the Persian War, the Greek forces were greatly _____.
7. The earliest Greeks were known as the _____ and lived on the island of _____.

8. The Greeks wrote _____ to explain human actions and natural events, but also as a form of _____.
9. According to legend the _____ War was fought over the stolen wife named _____.
10. The type of government where citizens vote on every decision directly instead of choosing leaders is called _____.
11. In a typical Greek city-state all native-born , free, _____ were considered _____ and could vote.
12. During the _____ all Greek city-states would stop fighting to compete in athletic events.
13. _____ was the poet who wrote the _____ and the *Odyssey*.

Define the following terms

TERM	DEFINITION
Tyrant	
Epic	
Acropolis	
Helot	
Tragedy	
Polis	

Unit 5: Rome & Christianity

Use the word bank to answer the questions on Rome & Christianity

Twelve Tables	roads	Carthage	Senators	90%
Aqueducts	Pompey	assassinated	Coliseum	Jesus
First Triumvirate	Augustus	money	barbarians	Bible
Alps	Pax Romana	arches	Punic	Judaism
Emperor	New	persecuted	Roman Catholic	Protestant

1. The _____ served as geographic protection against invasion to Rome's north.
2. The Roman law code that was displayed in the Forum, established the idea of innocent until proven guilty, and brought about a more fair and democratic society was known as the _____.

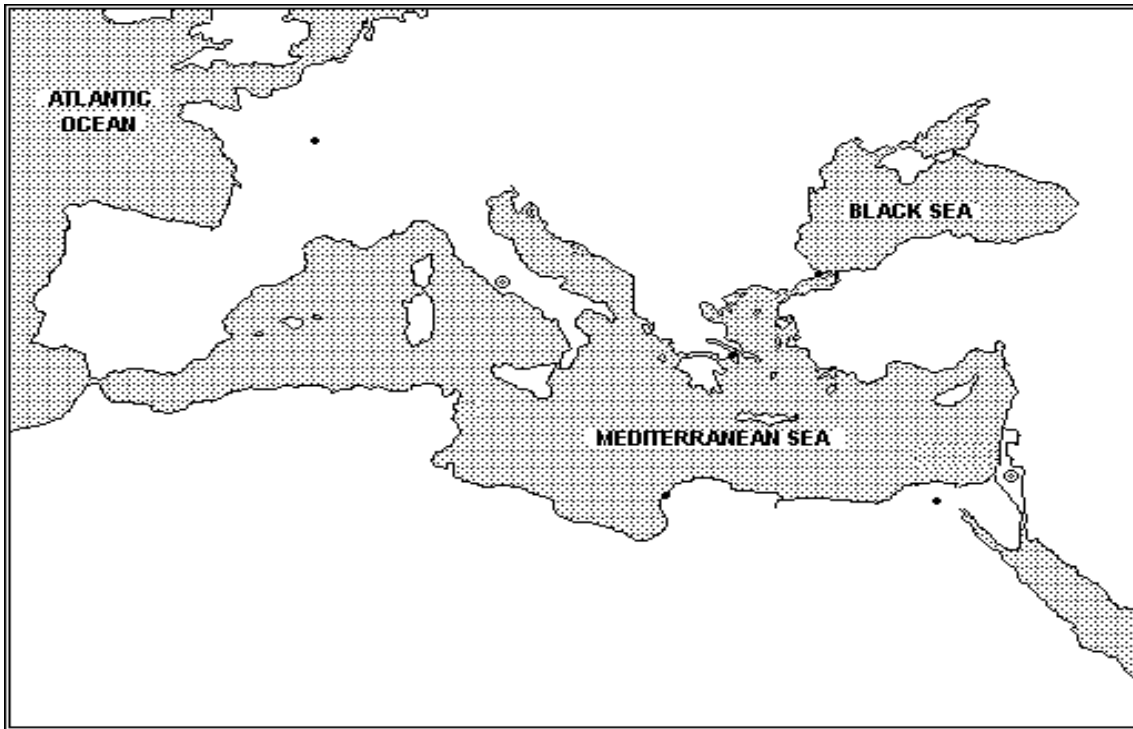
3. The Romans were famous for building _____ to carry water, _____ to support their buildings, and thousands of miles of _____ for soldiers and merchants.
4. A series of three wars fought between Rome and _____ over control of the Mediterranean Sea were known as the _____ Wars.
5. Caesar, Crassus, and _____ were part of the joint leadership of Roman leaders known as the _____.
6. Julius Caesar was _____ by the Roman _____ because they believed he became too powerful.
7. _____, formerly known as Octavian, was a member of the 2nd Triumvirate, and eventually became the first emperor of Rome.
8. The 207 years of peace and prosperity in the Roman world is known as the _____.
9. _____ of all Romans were farmers.
10. The home of Roman gladiator fights, mock battles, and races was the _____.
11. The decline of the Roman Empire was due to a series of factors including too much _____ spent on the military, the _____ losing the respect of the citizens, and the invasion of _____ from the North & East.
12. Christianity was founded by _____ and draws many of its beliefs from _____.
13. The sacred text of Christians is the _____, and the teachings of Jesus are found specifically in the _____ Testament.
14. The Romans _____ early Christians for their beliefs because their beliefs were so different and they threatened the authority of the Roman government.
15. The three main branches of Christianity are _____, Eastern Orthodox, and _____.

Define the following terms

Term	Definition
Inflation	
Mercenaries	
Patrician	
Legion	

Republic	
Consuls	

Label the following places on the map below: Rome, Greece, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Palestine (Jerusalem), Carthage



Unit 6: Byzantine Empire & Russia

Use the word bank to answer the questions on the Byzantines & Russians

Justinian	water	fortified	Latin	Pope
Code	far	icons	close	crossroads
Authority	Greek	used	Roman	Schism
Greek	Cyrillic	easily	monk	Russia
Walls	Hagia Sophia	chains	Orthodox	Law

- The famous cathedral in Constantinople built by Justinian and eventually turned into a mosque by the Ottomans was called the _____.
- _____ was the famous Byzantine Emperor who _____ the city, expanded trade, and created a _____ code known as Justinian's _____.
- The Western Roman Catholic Church used the _____ language in its services, was _____ from the new Roman capital of Constantinople, and viewed the _____ as the ultimate authority.

4. The Eastern Orthodox Church used the _____ language in its services, was _____ to the new Roman capital of Constantinople, did not use _____ in their worship, and did not view the Pope as the ultimate _____.
5. Byzantine culture was a combination of _____ & _____ cultures.
6. Constantinople was a good place for a capital city because it was _____ fortified, far from Germanic threat, and at a _____ for trade.
7. In 1054 the Christian Church split between Roman Catholic Church and Eastern _____ Church in what is known as the Great _____.
8. _____ & the Byzantine Empire was linked together by river trade routes.
9. The written language developed by a Byzantine _____ so that he could convert the Russians to Christianity was called _____.
10. For 1000 years Constantinople was not conquered because of its _____, _____ across the harbor, and the fact that it was surrounded by _____ on three sides.

Unit 7: Islam

Use the word bank to answer the questions on Islam

Arabic	Christianity	Sunni	Five Pillars	descendents
Islam	Mecca	Caliph	Medina	Muhammad
Algebra	prophet			

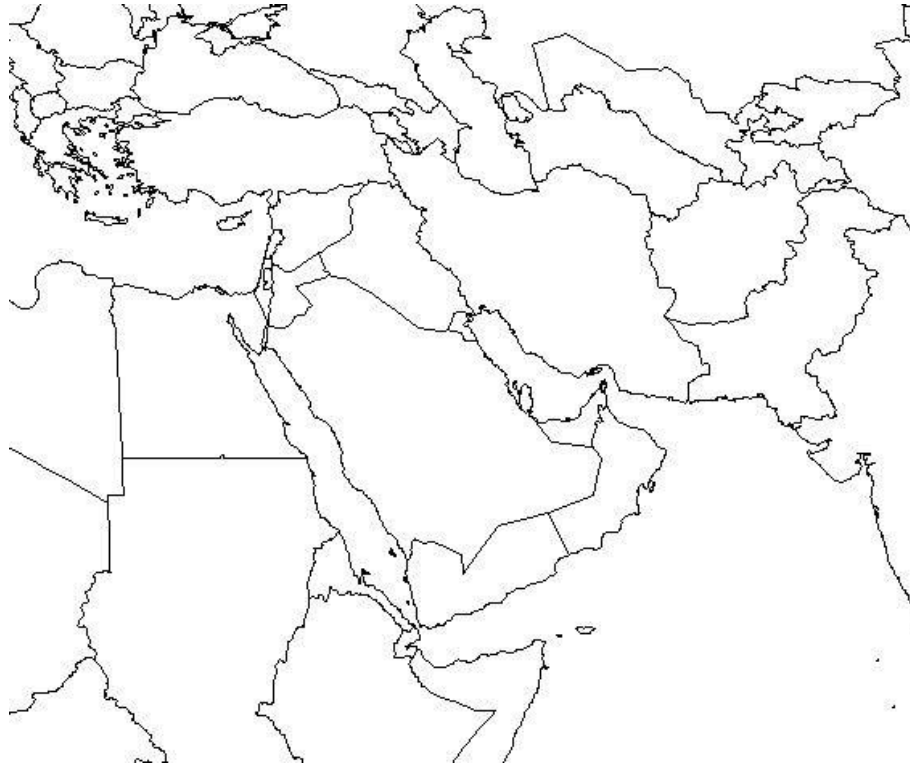
1. Two mathematical contributions of Muslims are the study of unknowns called _____, and _____ numerals, which we use today.
2. The three major monotheistic religions all originate in Palestine and are Judaism, _____, & _____.
3. The successors of Muhammad were known as _____, and they held both religious and political power.
4. _____ Muslims believe that the leaders of Islam had to be the most qualified, and not necessarily _____ of Muhammad.
5. The basic tenets, or beliefs of Islam are the _____.
6. The two most important cities of Islam are _____ & _____.
7. All Muslims believe that _____ was the last, and most important _____.

Define the following terms

Term	Definition
Ramadan	

Muslim	
Koran	
Mosque	
Caliph	

Label the following places on the map below: Mecca, Constantinople, Baghdad, Egypt, Indian Ocean, and Mediterranean Sea



Unit 8: Africa

Use the word bank to answer the following questions on Africa.

Songhai	Mali	Axum	Ghana	Zimbabwe	Sahara
Savanna	second	diverse	Bantu	language	Christianity
Ezana	Red	Timbuktu	gold-salt	gold	Mansa Musa

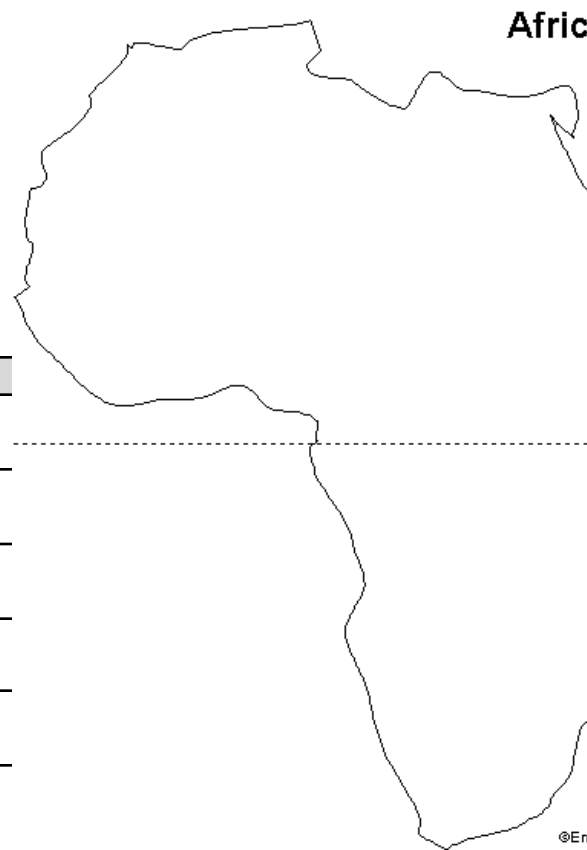
1. Africa is the _____ largest continent in the world.
2. Africa's geography is extremely _____ in its climate, terrain, and elevation.
3. The largest desert in Africa (and the world) is the _____.
4. Most people live in the grassy plains of Africa known as the _____.
5. The _____ were a people from Nigeria that migrated through all of sub-Saharan

Africa spreading the _____ and culture as they went.

6. The kingdom of _____ in East Africa controlled trade along the _____ Sea.
7. The leader of Axum named _____ converted to the religion of _____.
8. _____ was a civilization in Southeast Africa that became an area rich from the trade of gold. Its name means "stone enclosure."
9. The three kingdoms of West Africa, from the first to the last are _____, _____, and _____.
10. _____ was the emperor of Mali who traveled to Mecca on his hajj and handed out _____ wherever he went.
11. The West African kingdoms became highly involved in the _____ trade across the Sahara Desert.
12. The West African city that grew as a trade, culture, and religious center along the edge of the Sahara was _____.

Define the following terms related to Africa

Term	Definition
Swahili	
Animism	
Migration	
Sahel	
Ibn Battuta	



Label the following places on the map to the right: West Africa (Ghana, Mali, Songhai), Axum, Zimbabwe, Red Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean.

Unit 9: Americas

Use the word bank to answer the questions on the Americas

Chinampas	city-states	human sacrifice	Tenochtitlan
ball-game			
Slash & burn	Andes	glyphs	Pizarro
landscape			
Calendar	climate	gods	terraced farming
pyramids			

1. The Mayan government was made up of independent _____, each ruled by a god-king.
2. The Mayans were an advanced society and had a writing system called _____, a religious _____ to keep track of holidays, and built _____; the largest one in Tikal.
3. The primary reason the Aztecs wanted to conquer their neighbors was to capture soldiers for _____ to please the _____ for sacrifice.
4. The Aztec capital of _____ was located in the middle of a lake, and was the largest city in the world at its height.
5. The longest mountain range in the world, and home to the Incas is the _____ Mountains. Because of this location, the Incas became experts at _____.
6. Losers of the Mayan _____ sometimes were “rewarded” with being sacrificed to the gods.
7. The Incas faced many challenges because of their geography, including the enormous size of empire, varied _____ & _____.
8. The Spanish conquistador who conquered the Incas was _____.
9. The Mayans practiced _____ farming in their jungles, while the Aztecs built _____ in their swamps.

Define the following terms

Term	Definition
glyph	
tribute	
Terraced farming	
chocolate	

chinampas	
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Label the following places on the map to the right: Aztec Empire, Mayan Empire, Inca Empire, Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea



Unit 10: Middle Ages & Renaissance

Use the word bank to answer the questions on the Middle Ages

Magna Carta	William the Conqueror	Charlemagne	Saxons	Magyars
King John	Vikings	prayed	Pope	Joan of Arc
Fief	worked	learning	bitterness	trade
Fought	Frankish	Jerusalem	monarchs	nobles
Disruption	feudalism	population	Christianity	Roman
Religious	Germanic	government	Constantinople	Crusader
States				
Urban II	printing press	Jerusalem	Individuality	rebirth
Political				

1. The charter signed by _____ that limited the king's power and served as the basis for English and American government is called the _____.
2. The Norman leader who united most of England in 1066 at the Battle of Hastings was _____.
3. The Frankish leader that was anointed Holy Roman Emperor in 800 C.E. was _____.
4. A _____ is a piece of land that was given from a lord to a vassal.
5. The _____, _____, & _____ were all invading groups that disrupted life in Europe.
6. Medieval society was made up of three classes: those who _____, those who _____, & those who _____.
7. The _____ anointing Charlemagne Holy Roman Emperor resulted in the power of the church being established in _____ life, a cultural and _____ revival, and a strong relationship between the pope and the _____ king.
8. The French peasant girl who was a unifying factor and a symbol of independence for her country was _____.
9. The main goal of the Crusades was to recapture the city of _____.
10. The results of the Crusades were:
 - a. legacy of _____ between Christians, Jews, and Muslims
 - b. strengthening of _____ power
 - c. weakening of the _____ power
 - d. _____ stimulated between Europe & Middle East
11. The results of the Black Death (Bubonic Plague) in the 1300s:
 - a. _____ of trade
 - b. End of _____

- c. Decline in _____
 - d. People became less _____
12. The Renaissance or “_____,” occurred in Italy and resulted in a revival in art and learning. It combined _____ & Christianity.
 13. The foundations of medieval society include the classic heritage of _____, beliefs of _____, & _____ customs.
 14. As the authority (power) of the Roman _____ declined, the authority of the Catholic church increased.
 15. The Crusades started with Pope _____’s speech, ordering Christians to capture the city of _____. Once they conquered the land, the Christians created the _____ outside the city. Near the end of the wars, the Christians sacked their own city of _____.
 16. Johan Guttenberg was famous for inventing the _____, which increased the number of people in Europe who could read & write.

Define the following terms

Term	Definition
Feudalism	
Humanism	
Vassal	
Serf	
Bubonic Plague	

Label the following places on the map below: France, England, Italy, Russia, and Spain

