

4th Quarter Social Studies Final Study Guide

75 Questions- 90 Minutes!

Part 1- Roman Empire

Learning Target 1- I can describe elements of daily life in ancient Rome.

1. Describe Roman housing.

The rich lived in large stone/ marble homes with kitchens. Often has pools and elaborate dining rooms. The poor lived in cramped, small apartments. Did not even have a kitchen.

2. What did poor Romans eat for dinner? What did the rich eat?

The poor ate simple meals of fish/figs/asparagus. The rich ate multi course elaborate meals.

3. What was the purpose of the Roman baths?

It was a place for people to socialize and take baths. Think of it like the gyms of ancient times!

4. How did Roman emperors prevent rebellion amongst the poor classes?

They gave them "bread & circus" (free food & entertainment) to keep them from rebelling

5. Why was currency import during the Roman empire?

It allowed for the expanse of trade- Roman currency became accepted throughout most of the known world

6. What does the term forum mean in Latin? Describe what this place was.

Public Place- it was were all the shops, temples, government buildings, etc were located.

7. What was the paterfamilias? Why was it important to Roman life?

The oldest male head of the household. They made all important decisions.

Learning Target 2- I can describe key accomplishments of the Roman Empire.

1. What was the Pax Romana?

The 200 period of peace of prosperity that started with the reign of Augustus.

2. Where can you see arches used in Roman architecture?

Buildings like the Colosseum, aqueducts, and temples

3. How did Rome respond to different religions throughout their empire?

They tolerated them, UNLESS they viewed them as a political threat. Religions that were not tolerated were Judaism & Christianity.

4. What is a Romance language?

Languages that are derived from ancient Latin- examples Spanish, French, & Italian

5. Know the following chart:

Roman Accomplishments	
Government • Importance of written laws • Equal treatment for all citizens • Rights and duties of citizens	Architecture • Large and strong buildings • Columns and open spaces
Engineering • Excellent, durable roads • Strong bridges • Aqueducts move water • Building designs inspired later societies	Art • Realistic statues • Lifelike portraits
	Philosophy • Focus on improving people's lives • Stoic philosophy emphasizes people's civic duty

Learning Target 3- I can describe religions of ancient Rome.

1. Why did the Romans worship so many gods?

They weren't really sure which gods existed so if they liked gods from different culture- they would worship them in addition to the ones they already worshipped.

2. Around the time of the 1st Century BC, how did the Jews feel about being ruled by the Romans?

They hated the Roman occupation of Jerusalem. They would rebel against the Roman rule. Rome would persecute them for this rebellion.

3. What marks the shift from B.C. to A.D.? or from B.C.E. to C.E.?
The birth of Jesus of Nazareth

4. Why was Jesus arrested and crucified by the Romans?
He was seen as a political threat to the empire. People were viewing him as the son of god, instead of the empire as “god.” Many Jewish leaders also did not acknowledge him as the messiah and sided with the Romans to help eliminate him. He was killed by crucifixion because this was a common form of execution for political enemies of the state.

5. Know the following concepts connected with Christianity:
- **Holy Trinity- concept of God the father, son, & holy spirit**
 - **Holy Communion- symbolic of the last supper and the sacrifice Jesus made for all mankind**
 - **Baptism-symbolizes the beginning of new life and Christ as the savior**
 - **Resurrection- belief that Jesus was raised from the dead and everyone else will be too that accepts Jesus as their savior**
 - **Salvation- belief that God will save people from their sins**

Learning Target 4- I can identify key Roman Emperors.

1. Which emperor became a Christian and brought forth the acceptance of this religion?

Constantine

2. What is Claudius remembered for?
Building a new harbor at Ostia, new aqueduct for Rome, and conquering most of modern day Britain

3. Who are the “five” good emperors?
Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, & Marcus Aurelius

4. What did Nero supposedly do while Rome burned?
Played his fiddle

5. Who divided Rome into the Eastern and Western empires?
Diocletian

6. Who was considered to be mad? Even named a horse as consul during his reign!

Caligula

Learning Target 5- I can describe the internal and external problems that contributed to the fall of the Roman Empire.

1. At the height of Rome- how far north, south, east, and west did the empire reach?

North- Britain South- Northern Africa East- Spain West-Black Sea

2. Which group of invaders were fierce warriors from central Asia?

Huns

3. Why did the Roman Empire fall? (7 Main Reasons)

- **Empire is too large to control**
- **Difficult to communicate**
- **Corruption**
- **Wealthy citizens created their own private armies**
- **Population decreases**
- **Schools Close**
- **Taxes & Prices soar**

4. How exactly were Romans corrupt in the late empire?

Officials were using threats and bribes

5. What was Attila the Hun remembered for?

Fierce ruler from Mongolia that lead brutal attacks across the known world. He attacked Rome in the late 30's C.E.

6. What role did the Goths play in the downfall of Rome?

They were fleeing from the invading Huns and has to expand into Roman territory

7. What did Emperor Justinian want to accomplish?

- **He wanted to reunite the old parts of the eastern & western empires together**
- **He wanted to guarantee fair treatment for all people (Christians & Non-Christians)**
- **He wanted to stop riots within the Empire**

8. What did the Justinian Code do?

It was a law that guaranteed fair treatment for all

9. What role does the Roman Catholic Church play after the fall of Western Rome?

They are the only cultural element that lasted- it helped to unify society

10. What was the Great Schism? When did it occur?

The first divide within the Christian (Catholic) church in 1045- it created the Eastern Orthodox Church

Part 2- Middle Ages

Learning Target 6- I can identify key aspects and people of the Middle Ages.

1. What is a vassal?

The person who serves a lord such as a knight or a lord who serves the a king (you are a servant to a higher authority)

2. What is the role of the lord?

To provide safety and resources for their vassals

3. What is a fief?

A grant of land given to a vassal

4. What determined your social class?

Your birth

5. What document is signed in 1215 C.E. that impacts even the history of the United States today?

Magna Carta

6. What role did monasteries play in the middle ages?

They provided shelter and education

7. Who was Charlemagne? What key event happened to him on Christmas Day 800 C.E.?

He was the king of the Franks who became the first Holy Roman Emperor to be crowned by the pope in 800 C.E. He helped link people together using

Christianity

8. Who is St. Patrick? What did he do?

He was a missionary that is responsible for converting most of Britain and Ireland to Christianity. He taught the concept of the Holy Trinity through the use of 3 Leaf Clovers

9. Who saved Christianity from the Moors and was called “The Hammer”?

Charles Martel

10. Describe the impact of the bubonic plague on middle age society.

- **It was an “invisible killer”**
- **Killed millions of people throughout Europe**
- **Was spread through fleas that traveled on rats**
- **Impacted all classes of society-no one was immune**

Learning Target 7- I can identify key concepts of Islam

1. What are the five pillars of Islam?

1.) Shahadah:- The Muslim profession of faith or belief in the Oneness of God (Allah) and the finality of the Prophet Muhammad.

2.) Salat:- Performing prayers in the proper way. Establishment daily prayers five times each day.

3.) Zakat:- Paying an alms (charity) to benefit the poor and the needy.

4.) Fasting:- Self-purification through fasting during the month of Ramadan.

5.) Hajj:- Pilgrimage to Mecca

2. What are the foundational teachings?

Prayer, Charity, Pilgrimage, Fasting

Learning Target 8- I can identify key concepts learning throughout this year in Ancient World History.

Geography-

1. Give an example of the geographical theme of movement.

Movement of people, goods, ideas, or culture to another area

2. What geographic characteristic do almost all major early cities share?

Access to waterways such as rivers

3. Give examples of push and pull factors
 - Push- war, disease, poverty, lack of jobs
 - Pull- opportunities, family, friends

Early History-

4. What type of tools were created during the stone ages?

scaping tools, bone needles, spears, & bows/arrows

5. What is the greatest benefit of farming?

Stable Food Supply!

Mesopotamia-

6. What allowed civilization to grow in Mesopotamia?

Tigris & Euphrates Rivers

Egypt-

7. Every year people in Egypt and surrounding areas had to deal with what natural event?

The flooding of the Nile River

8. What is the most important geographic feature of Egypt?

The Nile River

India-

9. Who founded the Buddhism faith by going on a journey of self discovery?

The Buddha

10. What is the concept of karma?

Your actions have consequences in this life or the next

11. What natural barrier does India have in the north to protect them from invaders?

Himalaya Mountains

China-

12. What was the purpose of oracle bones in ancient China?

To communicate with their ancestors

13. Define the concept of Legalism and its teachings

That rulers need to be harsh/strict to control society

14. What is the yin and yang?

Concept of Taoism that says in nature there are opposites that must be balanced (dark & light, good & evil, etc)

15. What is cultural diffusion? Give an example of this from the Silk Road.

When cultural elements like religion or language spread throughout different areas. Example Buddhism spread from India into China because of trade along the Silk Road or learning manufacturing techniques or technologies.

Greece-

16. The concept of democracy comes from which ancient civilization?

Greece

Israel

17. Who was Abraham?

Father of the Jews/Founder of Judaism

18. What is the foundation of Jewish beliefs based upon?

The 10 Commandments