

Prehistory Unit

1. What does prehistory mean? It is the time before writing.
2. What do we call ancient people who had no permanent homes but who followed and hunted animals? Nomads
3. Name one animal early man hunted that was 11 feet high and weighed over 6 tons. Woolly Mammoth
4. What early animal did nomads hunt that is now extinct? Woolly Mammoth
5. When did prehistory end? It ended about 3000 B.C., when Sumerians created cuneiform.
6. When did woolly mammoths live? Prehistoric Times
7. What do we call the time before writing? Prehistory
8. Do scientists know or think when humans began? They think.
9. Name a prehistoric building monument in Great Britain? Stonehenge
10. Name a prehistoric people who lived in Central and Eastern Europe: Celts
11. What is a pagan? It is a person who believes in many gods.
12. Where did scientists find the oldest humanlike creatures? Africa
13. How long ago did the last Ice Age end? C. 12,000 years ago

Basics in the Study of History

1. A century means 100 years.
2. B.C. means Before Christ.
3. A.D. means In the Year of our Lord.

Ice Age

1. When did the last Ice Age end? About 12,000 years ago
2. Which pre-human creature lived from c. 350,000 B.C. to 35,000 B.C.? Neanderthal
3. Which continent is north of Africa? Europe
4. Which continent is east of Europe? Asia
5. Which ocean is east of Asia? Pacific Ocean
6. Which continent is south of Asia? Australia
7. Is a continent a country? Explain? No. A continent is a large mass of land, usually surrounded by water. A country is a big political entity (thing) with a government.
8. Which ocean is in between Africa and Australia? Indian Ocean
9. Which continent is north of Africa? Europe
10. Where did Neanderthals live from possibly c. 350,000 to 35,000 B.C.? Europe and Southeastern Asia

Neanderthals and Early Modern Humans

1. When did Neanderthals become extinct? C. 35,000 B.C.
2. Name a few ways Early Modern Humans were different from Neanderthals:
 1. Early Modern Humans made more complicated tools
 2. Early Modern Humans had smaller skulls
 3. Early Modern Humans made cave paintings
 4. Early Modern Humans made clay figurines

3. What was found in the Cro Magnon cave in France? Skeletons of Early Modern Humans
4. Name three things Early Modern Humans created:
 1. Cave paintings
 2. tools from flint
 3. shells for body decorations
 4. Venus figurines
5. Name one difference between Early Modern Humans and Early Man:

Early Man is taller

The Fertile Crescent Unit

The Fertile Crescent and the Sumerians

1. What is an urban settlement with a high development of agriculture? Civilization
2. What is a crescent-shaped area in the Middle East called? Fertile Crescent
3. What do we call the land between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers? Mesopotamia
4. Name the Sumerians' writing system. Cuneiform
5. What are you called if you believe in many gods? Polytheism
6. What is the world's first advanced civilization? Sumer
7. Name possibly the oldest written story. The Epic of Gilgamesh
8. Who invented the wheel? Sumeria
9. What did the Sumerians invent?
 - a. astronomy
 - b. lunar calendar
 - c. wheel
 - d. cuneiform

Babylonian Empire

1. When was the Babylonian Empire? 1900 B.C. to 1600 B.C.
2. Were farmers successful in Babylon? Yes
3. What did Babylonians build with? Bricks
4. What did King Hammurabi create? Hammurabi's Code
5. If a son hit his father, what would his punishment be under Hammurabi's Code?
His hands would be chopped off.
6. What were some reasons Hamurabi's Code was important?
 - a. It was written
 - b. It was publicly displayed

Because of these two facts, everyone had to follow the Code, and the leaders couldn't change the law whenever they wanted to.

Hittites and Phoenicians

1. What did the Hittites discover? A better way to make iron
2. Were Hittite laws written? Yes
3. Why is it so important to have written laws?
 - a. It was written
 - b. It was publicly displayed

Because of these two facts, everyone had to follow the law, and the leaders couldn't change the

law whenever they wanted to.

4. What were the Phoenicians good at? Sailing
5. What was the commercial center for Phoenicia? Carthage
6. Why was purple the color of kings' clothing? Purple dye came from a rare shellfish

Hebrews

1. Hebrews were the first monotheists
2. What word means belief in one God? Monotheism
 3. God and Abraham made a promise. It is called a covenant
 4. Where did the Hebrews live c. 1800 B.C.? The Fertile Crescent
 5. Who led the Hebrews out of Egypt? Moses
 6. What are the Ten Commandments? These are basic moral laws from God to Moses and the Hebrews
 7. What is the oldest monotheistic religion? Judaism
 8. In what ways are the Hebrews the beginning of western civilization? In the west, most people believe in one God, and the culture and the laws of the west are based on the laws of the Hebrews.
 9. How did the Hebrews view God? God is viewed as the Father.
 10. What do we call the promise between God and the Hebrews? Covenant
 11. List the Hebrew kings:
 1. Saul
 2. David
 3. Solomon
 12. What did the 12 tribes of Israel do after King Solomon? The 12 tribes split into two groups. Ten tribes formed a northern kingdom and 2 tribes formed a southern kingdom.
 13. What are the ten lost tribes of Israel? No one knows what happened to the 10 tribes of the north.
 14. What did Romans force Hebrews to do? Romans forced Hebrews to leave the Roman Empire
 15. What is this event (in number 7) called? Diaspora
 16. When was the modern county of Israel formed? 1948

Assyria and Chaldean Empires

1. Describe where the Assyrian Empire was. The Fertile Crescent
2. What was the ziggurat used for? It was used to worship Assyrian gods.
 3. Who was the first to use the battering ram? The Assyrians
 4. Who divided the circle into 360 degrees? The Chaldeans
 5. What is the zodiac and the 12 zodiac signs? Assyrians believed the zodiac was the route the sun took when it went around the Earth. Zodiac signs are star constellations of particular months. According to the zodiac, each person has a zodiac sign, and this sign determines your personality.
 6. Should you believe in the zodiac signs? No. They are similar to mythology.
 7. What did King Nebuchadnezzar II build? He built the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

Persian Empire

1. About when was the ancient Persian Empire? It was between 559 B.C. to 330 B.C., but you can remember, 6th century B.C. to 4th century B.C.
 2. What was the 1,500 mile road that connected all of Persia called? The Royal Road
 3. What religion were the Persian? Zoroaster
 4. Which king of Persia freed the Jews and is known as possibly the best Persian ruler? King Cyrus the Great
 5. Which two Persian kings failed to conquer Greece? Darius I and Xerxes

Ancient Egypt

1. What is the longest river in the world and the most important river for Egypt? The Nile
2. Name one reason Ancient Egypt was hard to conquer? Geography – It was surrounded by desert and the Mediterranean Sea
 3. What did Egyptians make or invent?
 1. Paper from papyrus
 2. Hieroglyphics
 4. What allowed modern man to understand the Ancient Egyptian language? The Rosetta Stone
 5. Who was the leader of Egypt? Pharaoh
 6. What was the Egyptian religion? Polytheism
 7. What were pyramids used for? Tombs for the Pharaohs
 8. What has the head of a pharaoh and the body of a lion? Great Sphinx of Giza
 9. From which emperor do Hebrews believe Moses freed the Jews? Ramses II

Ancient Greece Unit

Early Greece

1. What is a body of land with water on three sides? Peninsula
2. Did Greece have enough farmland to feed all the Greeks? No
3. What ancient civilization lived on the island of Crete? The Minoans
4. Who were the first Greeks to establish a strong civilization? The Myceneans
5. Which early Greek society knew how to make iron weapons, but they had no written language? The Dorians
6. What is one Greek legend? The legend of the Trojan horse.

Athens

1. In ancient Greece, how were people organized (cities, countries, kingdoms)? Into city-states
2. Who reformed Athens to make it later become a democracy? Solon
3. What is the type of government where citizens vote for all the laws? Democracy
4. How many branches of government did Athens have? 3
5. Why did Athens have their government divided into different branches? They did this so a tyrant (dictator) would never take over.
6. Who was the first people to create the idea of a citizen? Athenians

7. Which Greek statesman defended the idea of democracy? Pericles
8. When was the Classical Age of Greece? The fifth and fourth centuries B.C.
9. What kind of government does the United States of America have? A republic, or, a representative democracy

Sparta

1. What did the Spartans value? Strength and courage
2. What kind of a state was Sparta? It was a military state
3. How many slaves to Spartans were there? 10 slaves for every 1 Spartan
4. At what age did a Spartan have to leave home and live with soldiers? 7
5. Name one thing Spartan women could do that was abnormal in most countries? Own land
6. Who led the government of Sparta? 2 kings

Persian Wars

1. Who fought each other in the Persian Wars? Greece v. Persia
2. Who won the Persian Wars? Greece
3. Name the battle where 300 Spartans and 1,000 Athenians fought for three days against hundreds of thousands of Persians? Battle of Thermopylae
4. Name the battle the Greeks won that the longest running race in the Olympics is named after: Marathon
5. Which society represented democracy, Athens or Persia? Athens

Peloponnesian Wars

1. What does the word Peloponnesian mean? Peninsula – Greece was a peninsula
2. In the Peloponnesian Wars, who fought each other? Sparta versus Athens
3. Who won the Peloponnesian Wars? Sparta won, but Sparta was greatly weakened.
4. When were the Peloponnesian Wars? In the 400s B.C.

Macedonians and Hellenistic Age

1. In relation to Greece, where was Macedonia? It was north of Greece
2. Which man became a great conqueror from Macedonia? Alexander the Great
3. What did Alexander conquer? Greece, Egypt, Persia
4. What does the Hellenistic Age mean? This means the time period where Greek culture was dominant throughout parts of Persia, and Egypt
5. When was the Hellenistic Age? From about 350 B.C. to about 150 B.C.

Ancient India Unit

Ancient India

1. What feeds the Indus and Ganges River? Snow melt from the Himalayas feed the rivers.
2. Who did Ancient Indians trade with? They traded with Muslim Arabs and North Africans.
3. Who conquered India around 1500 B.C.? Aryans
4. What did Aryans do with cattle? Aryans first used cattle as money, and then, they made the cattle sacred (as if it were a god).
5. What is the Ancient Indian language? Sanskrit

6. What oldest religion developed during Aryan rule? Hinduism
7. Name one thing Ashoka did? He united most of India.
8. What did Indian mathematicians develop? They developed the number system based on 0 – 9 and they developed the decimal system.

Indian Culture

1. What is the name of the earliest civilization of the Indus River? The Harappa
2. What was suttee? If the husband died, they burned his body and his wife had to jump on his body and be burned to death.
3. Where was cotton first grown? India
4. Who conquered India in 1500 B.C.? Aryans
5. Name the four castes
 1. Brahmin
 2. Priests
 3. Scholars
 4. Kshatriyas Untouchables
6. Name two rules of the caste system: Once born in a caste you could not leave it. You were not allowed to marry someone outside of your caste. You could only be reincarnated in order to move out of your caste.
7. What were the two main Indian religions? Hinduism and Buddhism
8. Who was Siddhartha Gautama? He is the founder of Buddhism.

Ancient China Unit

Shang and Zhou Dynasties

1. Which civilization is the oldest surviving civilization in the world? China
2. What do we call a family who controls a country? Dynasty
3. Who did the Shang worship? They worshipped their ancestors
4. Who developed the first Chinese writing? The Shang developed characters
5. What would people in the Shang Dynasty use to tell the future? Oracle bones
6. What did the Zhou Dynasty introduce? Iron
7. During the Warring States period, what idea stated that laws needed to be clearly written and available to the public? Legalism
8. Who is the most well-known philosopher of ancient China? Confucius.

Emperor Qin and Han Dynasty

1. Which emperor started building the Great Wall of China? Emperor Qin.
2. What did Emperor Qin do to control Chinese? He made all Chinese turn in their weapons.
3. Which people used to invade China from the North? The Huns
4. What did Emperor Qin do to criminals? He had them cut in half.
5. Which dynasty adopted Confucianism? The Han Dynasty
6. Name a few inventions of the Han Dynasty. Paper, compass, wheelbarrow,
7. What was the business road called that was used by businesspeople for trade? The Silk Road

Roman Republic Unit

Beginning of the Roman Republic

1. Who moved into Italy in 1500 B.C? The Latins
2. On what river is Rome built? Tiber River
3. Name one legend of the founding of Rome? Romulus and Remus
4. When did the Latins establish the Roman Republic? 509 B.C.
5. Which mountain range in the north of Italy runs east and west? Alpine mountains
6. Who did Romans believe were the parents of Romulus and Remus? Rhea and Mars
7. What is one story Virgil wrote about the founding of Rome? Aeneid
8. Before Romans established the republic, what people led them? Etruscans

Roman Government and Law

1. Name one modern country that can trace its government to the Roman Republic? The United States of America
2. How many branches did the government of the Roman Republic have? 3
3. What were the two types of Roman citizens called? Patricians and plebeians
4. What was written and publicly displayed in the Roman Republic? Twelve Tables
5. Who controlled spending in the Roman Republic? The Senate
6. What does innocent until proven guilty mean? This means that the accused is considered innocent and the accuser must prove with evidence that someone is guilty of a crime. Government considers an accused person innocent.

Roman Military

1. Who were the soldiers of the Roman Republic? the citizens
2. What is a mercenary? He is a soldier who is paid to fight.
3. What is one thing Romans built when they expanded the republic? roads
4. What were smaller, mobile units within the Roman Army called? Legions
5. What did each unit have when it went into battle? A standard
6. Which citizen became a dictator in war and then stepped down from power? Cincinnatus
7. Which American president was compared to Cincinnatus? George Washington

Punic (Phoenician) Wars

1. In ancient times, what was the fastest means of travel? Boat
2. Control of which body of water was crucial for power south of Europe? Mediterranean Sea
3. In which years were the three Punic Wars fought? 264 B.C. - 146 B.C.
4. What was the main city of Phoenicia? Carthage
5. Who took control of Carthage's army and fought successfully for a great deal of time against the Roman Republic? Hannibal
6. Which mountain range did Hannibal cross with elephants to invade Italy? The Alpine Mountains, or, The Alps
7. Who was victorious in the Punic Wars? The Roman Republic

Decline of the Roman Republic

1. When did the Roman Republic exist? 509 B.C. to 27 B.C.
2. What made it difficult for small farm owners in the Roman Republic? Low slave prices made

farming less expensive for large farm owners.

3. Who lost their farms and had to move to the cities at the end of the Roman Republic? many plebeians
4. What is a deficit? A deficit is when the government spends more money than it takes in in taxes.
5. Who are called by some as the founders of Socialism? The Gracchus brothers
6. Who fought Rome in the Servile Wars? Slaves
7. Who was given the title of dictator towards the end of the Roman Republic? Julius Caesar

The Roman Empire

Beginning of the Roman Empire

1. What happened in the Roman Republic in 60 B.C? Civil War
2. What river did Caesar cross with his army that meant Caesar wanted to control Rome? The Rubicon
3. What did Caesar say when he plunged his horse into the water? The die is cast.
4. What calendar did Julius Caesar create? Julian Calendar
5. What happened to Caesar on March 15th, 44 B.C? Caesar was murdered
6. Who was Cleopatra? She was the queen of Egypt.
7. Who was the first Roman Emperor? Octavian, later named Augustus Caesar
8. How was the Roman Empire different from the Roman Republic?
 - a. In the Roman Empire, people had to worship the emperor as if he were a god.
 - b. Citizens in the Empire had less rights than in the Republic.
 - c. Citizens in the Empire didn't vote for their leaders.
9. What was Pax Romana? This was a period of peace within the Empire, where trade flourished.
10. What were many Romans interested in pursuing? ..a virtuous life
11. Who was Paterfamilias? The Roman father held all the power.
12. Explain the Roman religion. Romans believed in many gods. We call this Roman mythology.
13. How many people lived in Rome in the first century A.D? 1 million
14. What was a constant danger in Rome? Fire
15. Where did wealthy Romans live? In the countryside, in villas
16. Describe the gladiator fights and the Colosseum? Slaves were trained to fight and kill and they battled in the Colosseum. More than 50,000 spectators could watch the fights.
17. What did Romans do every day? They took baths.

Roman Art and Architecture

1. What did Romans develop that allowed them to build monumental structures?
 1. Concrete
 2. Arch
 3. Dome
2. What does an arch do? An arch allows builders to make bigger rooms, and arches are beautiful.
3. What is the best Roman example of a dome? Pantheon
4. How do classical Greek and Roman sculpture depict man? They show humans in their ideal form.

5. Describe Roman literature? Roman writers wrote poems, plays, histories, and they wrote a great deal.

Roman Emperors

1. Why do historians say Caligula was bad?
Caligula killed others for his own pleasure, had incestuous relations with his mom and sisters, and cared little for the empire.
2. How was Nero bad? He too had incestuous relations, is believed to have played a part in burning Rome down, and cared only for himself.
3. What did Hadrian build? Was he a good emperor? Hadrian built a wall that kept out invading Picts from northern Britain. He is considered a good emperor.
4. What do “all roads lead to Rome” mean? This means that all roads in the Roman Empire led to Rome, and that Rome was the capital of everything in the Empire.
5. Why did Emperor Diocletian split the Empire? He believed the empire had grown too big and diverse to manage from one center.
6. Name three things Constantine did?
 - A. He reunited the Roman Empire
 - B. He moved the capital to Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople
 - C. He allowed Romans to practice Christianity

Christianity

1. When did Christianity begin? Christianity began with the birth of Jesus Christ, over 2000 years ago.
2. Who is the founder of Christianity? Jesus Christ
3. What are the teachings of Jesus Christ?
 - a. God is a Father to all people and Jesus is the savior
 - b. People are called to love and forgive others
 - c. People are called to ask forgiveness of sins and repent
 - d. People are called to deny themselves and follow Jesus
4. Who were the leaders of the early Christian Church? The Apostles
5. How did Jesus die? Romans crucified him.
6. What did the Apostolic Fathers do? They wrote about Christianity and spread the news of Jesus.
7. What did Romans do to Christians? Romans persecuted Christians
8. What did Emperor Theodosius do in A.D. 380? He made Catholic Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.

Fall of the Roman Empire

List the differences between the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire.

West

East

Latin is the language

Greek is the language

Capital was Rome

Capital was Constantinople

List the reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire:

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- Rome Expanded too Much
- Moral Decline of Society
- Corruption
- Diseases
- Inflation
- Weak Economy
- High Taxes
- High Divorce Rate
- Expensive Army

1. What year did the Roman Empire fall? A.D. 476
2. Which barbarian general conquered Rome? Odoacer
3. Who controlled the areas that used to be the Roman Empire in the year A.D. 500? Various German Barbarian Tribes
 - a. Vandals
 - b. Ostrogoths
 - c. Visigoths
 - d. Franks
 - e. Angles
 - f. Saxons