6th Grade Social Studies Exit Test - - - WORLD HISTORY

Primary and Secondary Sources – Indicate which of the following are Primary or Secondary

1. A stage play showing how the French Revolution was.
2. A short story describing how Africans were captured and enslaved.
3. A news report about the opening of a Corona Virus spread in India.
4. An interview with Princess Diana and the reporter of the BBC channel.
5. A textbook describing the revolution in Ecuador.

The World's Geography

1. What is Geography?
   a. the study of the Earth's surface
   b. the study of maps
   c. the study of how humans effect the Earth

2. What theme of geography involves providing references to describe where on Earth a thing is being studied?
   a. region
   b. location
   c. movement

3. An area in a stream or river where running water fall down from a high place.
   a. waterfall
   b. river
   c. lake

4. An area of land that is surrounded by water.
   a. lake
   b. island
   c. river

5. It's surface is made of snow and ice and it moves very slowly.
   a. boulder
   b. glacier
   c. boat

6. The place between two hills.
   a. mountain
   b. river
   c. valley

7. A large hole in the side of a hill.
   a. cave
   b. grassland
   c. cliff

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Continents and Oceans: Match the correct continents and oceans with the diagrams below.

Antarctica

Australia

North America

Europe



Asia

South America

Africa

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

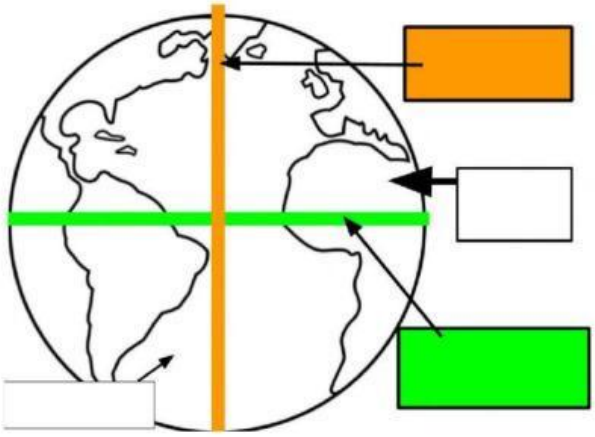


Southern Ocean

Arctic Ocean

Indian Ocean

Label the diagram below to show the correct components.



Prime Meridian

Equator

Ocean

Continents

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Latitude and Longitude:

1. Lines of _____ go vertically around the Earth.

2. Lines of _____ go horizontally around the Earth.

3. The _____ divides the Earth into Northern and Southern hemispheres.

4. The _____ divides the Earth into Eastern and Western hemispheres.

Write the City that is located at each of the following:



1. 34º N Latitude, 118º W Longitude _____

2. 25º N Latitude, 80º W Longitude _____

3. 32º N Latitude, 96º W Longitude _____

4. 45º N Latitude, 93º W Longitude _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Civilizations:

<u>Mesopotamia</u> – Fill in the paragraphs below with the correct words.

Fertile	Hunted	Cities	Wheel	Gathered
Livestock	Crops	Prehistoric	Permanent	nomadic

Mesopotamia is believed to be the first _____ human settlement. Before now, people were described as _____ which means they moved from place to place. These people were called _____ because their history was not written down. They _____ and _____ their food.

Mesopotamia means "the land between two rivers". This area of the world was called the _____ crescent. The people in Mesopotamia were the first people to domesticate _____, grow _____, and build _____. Their most important contribution to the world today is the invention of the _____.

Human Evolution:

1. Prehistoric humans were called _____
   a. homo anthropic
   b. Cavemen
   c. hominids

2. An animal that walks on two feet is called a ____
   a. biped
   b. tripped
   c. ape

3. Neanderthals had a sense of _____ b/c they cared about one another and buried their dead.
   a. pride
   b. community
   c. urgency

Ancient Egypt and the Middle East:

1. Why is it ironic that the peasants made up the lowest social class and the fewest rights and advantages?
   a. they shared their resources b/w the community
   b. they gave their livestock to the poor
   c. the rest of society depended on their work

2. What determined how much power a person had in ancient Egypt?
   a. their social class
   b. their religious beliefs
   c. their wealth status

3. The Pharaohs were to Egypt as the _____ were to Mesopotamian empires?
   a. Kings
   b. Princes
   c. Children

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. During the Middle Kingdom what enabled the arts to flourish?
   a. wealth
   b. unity
   c. pride

5. The Great Pyramid is indicative of the ancient Egyptians _____ abilities.
   a. engineering
   b. deserts and river valley
   c. farming

ANCIENT EGYPT:

1. Where is Egypt located?
   a. Africa
   b. Asia
   c. Europe

2. How long did the Egyptian civilization last?
   a. 2,000 years
   b. 3,000 years
   c. 4,000 years

4. Pharaoh Namer, also known as _____ founded the country.
   a. Lizard King
   b. Scorpion King
   c. Spider King

5. Ra was God of the _____.
   a. sun
   b. moon
   c. stars

6. Ancient Egyptians believed in _____.
   a. life after death
   b. witchcraft
   c. reincarnation

ANCIENT INDIA AND CHINA:

1. The rule of the Tang Dynasty is also known as the _____.
   a. Ice Age
   b. Golden Age
   c. Old Age

2. During Xia Dynasty, people's source of livelihood was _____.
   a. engineering
   b. trade
   c. agriculture

3. How did the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty die?
   a. was killed in battle
   b. hung himself
   c. overdose

4. As a Chinese artesian or artist they would use _____ to bake in a hot oven.
   a. plastic
   b. porcelain
   c. stone

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Which of these is a way to count people?
   a. census
   b. population
   c. map

6. The earliest age in history is known as the _____.
   a. caveman age
   b. ice age
   c. old stone age

7. The capital of the Mauryan Empire was _____.
   a. Rajagriha
   b. Taxila
   c. Pataliputra

WORLD RELIGIONS: Matching

Hinduism	Religion of the Jews
Diwali	Holy book of the Christians based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
Qu'ran	Muslims believe that Mohammed's revelations were written in this
Christmas	Religion native to India, They believe in karma, the law of cause and effect
Multicultural	Mohammed is the founder of this religion
Easter/Resurrection Sunday	Actions have consequences
Karma	Religion based on teachings of Buddha; they believe in reincarnation
Torah	holy book of Judaism
Bible	festival of lights celebrated by followers of Hinduism
Islam	Muslim holy month of fasting from sunrise to sunset
Buddhism	Day on which Christians celebrate Jesus' resurrection from the dead
Judiasm	Christian holiday celebrating the birth of Christ
Rosh Hashana	Jewish holy day that marks the beginning of the Jewish New Year
Ramadan	Many different cultures living together in the same location

LIVEWORKSHEETS

ANCIENT GREECE

1. Athens was the birthplace of _____.
   a. fantasy
   b. socialism
   c. democracy

2. The two most famous city-states in Ancient Greece:
   a. Persia and Paris
   b. Plato and Socrates
   c. Athens and Sparta

3. Athens dominated the _____, while Spartans dominated the _____.

4. They traded with outsiders.

5. They did not value education

6. They sold goods like beautifully decorated vases.

7. They left less evidence for us to know about them.

8. Alexander the Great was born in _____.

9. Who was Alexander the Great's major enemy?

10. Who was the Persian King?

ROME & THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE:

1. How far was the source of water from the city of Rome?
   a. 5 miles
   b. 100 miles
   c. 40 miles

2. Aqueducts were built in Ancient Rome to carry _____ into the city.
   a. water
   b. food
   c. supplies

3. Put in order the types of governments of Rome:
   a. Monarchy, Empire, Republic
   b. Monarchy, Republic, Empire
   c. Empire, Republic, Monarchy

4. Military men were _____.
   a. Slaves
   b. Patrician
   c. Gods

5. Where did the Roman Empire start?
   a. Romania
   b. Rome
   c. France

6. In what year did the Romans have most control?
   a. 45 BC
   b. AD 305
   c. 23 AD

7. Emperor Constantine was made emperor in 306 CE. He made the Greek city of Byzantium the capital of the Eastern _____ empire.
   a. Roman
   b. Ottoman
   c. Italian

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Islamic and African Empires: Matching

Silk Road	A large, almost landlocked arm of the Atlantic Ocean touching Europe, Asia, and Africa
Caravan	City in western Arabia; birthplace of the prophet Mohammad, and ritual center of the Islamic religion
Mediterranean Sea	A fertile place in a desert where there is water and vegetation
Oasis	A government ruled by religious leaders
Theocracy	A series of holy wars from 1096-1270 undertaken by European Christians to free the Holy Land from Muslim rule.
Mecca	A group of traders travelling together
Crusades	An ancient trade route bw China and the Mediterranean Sea, linking China with the Roman Empire; Marco Polo followed this route on his journey to Cathay

Native Americans and Settlers

1. The Native Americans hunted:
    a. deer, buffalo, and caribou
    b. sheep, pig, and rabbit
    c. deer, hippos, lions

2. Island off the southwest coast of Canada
    a. Vancouver Island
    b. Paradise Bay
    c. Miami Beach

3. An area in which a group of people share a similar culture and language.
    a. population
    b. domestic area
    c. cultural region

4. What were the homes of wealthy people in the Aztec Empire made from?
    a. Stone or Sun-dried brick
    b. Clay and Mud
    c. Wooden Logs

5. What type of clothing did the Aztec men wear?
    a. pants and shirts
    b. loincloths and long capes
    c. tunics and kilts

6. What food was the main staple of the Aztec diet?
    a. Maize
    b. corn and rice
    c. Insects

The Inca and Mayan Civilizations

1. The Inca people made up the largest _____ in South America bw 1400 and 1533.
    a. tribe
    b. empire
    c. river

2. Sapa Inca was emperor and he was considered a god, so everything that he did, said, and touched was ____.
    a. tainted
    b. sacred
    insignificant

3. Commoners or _____ worked for the empire and had little freedom.
    a. peasants
    b. kings
    c. princesses

4. The Incas lived in the _____ Mountains
    a. Andean
    b. Appalachian
    c. Rocky

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Where did the Mayan rulers live?
   a. Mayapan
   b. Miami
   c. Maza

6. What work did most Mayan people do?
   a. worked in shops
   b. worked in fields
   c. worked in a castle

7. What did the Mayans build?
   a. Pyramid temples and altars
   b. palaces and castles
   c. skyscrapers

The Italian Renaissance

1. Renaissance means:
   a. beginning of time
   b. ending of an era
   c. rebirth of knowledge and learning

2. Year the Renaissance Era began:
   a. 1300
   b. 1515
   c. 400

3. Countries where the Renaissance started
   a. Italy, Canada, & Mexico
   b. Italy, England, & the Netherlands
   c. France, Iceland, & Paraguay

The Scientific Revolution

1. When was the Scientific Revolution?
   a. 1300's – 1400's
   b. 1500's – 1700's
   c. 1100's – 1200's

2. What changes resulted?
   a. spiritual belief
   b. observation and reasoning
   c. experimental trials

3. What scientist developed laws of motion and gravity
   a. Newton
   b. Galileo
   c. Copernicus

Age of Exploration: Matching

1. Circumnavigate	discovered the Americas in 1492
2. epidemic	travel completely around the world
3. Christopher Columbus	an organized journey
4. mission	outbreak of disease that is easily spread
5. slave trade	great harm and sadness
6. devastation	the buying and selling of humans as property

The World's Culture and Environment

1. The Second longest river in the world:
   a. Amazonas River
   b. The Nile river
   c. Parana River

2. The largest city in South America:
   a. Panama
   b. Mexico
   c. Brazil

3. South American flower:
   a. rose
   b. tulip
   c. orchid

4. In Germany people celebrate:
   a. a holiday named Oktoberfest
   b. Christmas in Summer
   c. independence day

5. The Alpine Ibex lives:
   a. by a river in Europe
   b. in the mountains in Europe
   c. on an island in Europe

6. The Berlin Wall was built
   a. help governments to control people's movements
   b. provide jobs for the unemployed
   c. to stop the spread of communism

7. What separates Africa from Asia?
   a. Atlantic Ocean
   b. Mediterranean Sea
   c. The Dead Sea

8. Which country lies entirely in the southern hemisphere?
   a. China
   b. Australia
   c. Japan

LIVEWORKSHEETS

American Liberty: Boston Tea Party, Gettysburg Address, Declaration of Independence

1. A law that said only East India Tea Company could sell tea to the colonies.
    a. The Tea Act
    b. Black Tea Party
    c. Blackberry Tea Ralley

2. When the Sons of Liberty dumped tea into the Boston Harbor
    a. The Boston Butt Roast
    b. The Boston Tribune
    c. The Boston Tea Party

3. A Civil War is against _____ groups
    a. better
    b. opposing
    c. equal

4. The 2 minute speech that saved America
    a. The "I have a dream" speech
    b. Knights of Columbus
    c. The Gettysburg Address

5. The Gettysburg address was in _____.
    a. 1990
    b. 1190
    c. 1863

6. The Declaration of Independence was written by:
    a. Benjamin Franklin
    b. Christopher Columbus
    c. Thomas Jefferson

7. In the Declaration of Independence, Inalienable rights refers to:
    a. The rights and responsibilities of the American Citizen
    b. Rights that cannot be taken away
    c. Rights that can be changed every 5 years

The American Government

1. What definition best describes "government"
    a. group a people that own a country
    b. group of people that run a country
    c. group of people that visit a country

2. Which of the following is a responsibility of the government
    a. to ensure that everyone receives justice and fair treatment
    b. to ensure that every family has a house to live in
    c. to ensure that every business is open during the day

3. The legislative branch is responsible for:
    a. appointing a lawyer
    b. carrying out the law
    c. making laws

4. Which of the following is a role of Local administration
    a. maintaining economic and social stability
    b. promoting tourism
    c. conserving national art, culture and tradition

5. What branch of the government decides on Federal court cases?
    a. Legislative
    b. Executive
    c. Judiciary

6. What branch of the government is divided into House and Senate?
    a. Legislative
    b. Executive
    c. Judiciary

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The Constitution of the United States

1. The US Constitution established America's national _____ and fundamental _____.
    a. laws, rights
    b. laws, abilities
    c. concerns, beliefs

2. The US Constitution was signed on _____.
    a. October 1st 1818
    b. November 8th 1977
    c. September 17th 1787

3. How many governmental branches are included in the US Constitution?
    a. 5
    b. 3
    c. 4

4. The US Constitution was created to ensure:
    a. that all rights and responsibilities were followed
    b. that no single branch had all the power
    c. that all Americans were were able to vote

Bill of Rights

1. What does the 2nd Amendment give Americans the right to do?
    a. The Right to stay silent
    b. The Right to stand trial
    c. The Right to keep and bear Arms (weapons)

2. Who is the author of the Bill of Rights?
    a. Christopher Columbus
    b. James Madison
    c. George Washington

3. The Bill of Rights Protects:
    a. Religion, speech, press, assembly, arms, and due process
    b. Speech, First come first serve, bullying, cyberstalking
    c. Sharing, believing and receiving, trusting

4. The Bill of Rights joined what two documents for form the foundational American document?
    a. Articles of Confederation and the Magna Carta
    b. The speeches of Martin Luther King Jr and Abraham Lincoln
    c. Declaration of Independence & The US Constitution

5. What does the 5th Amendment say (often referred to as "pleading the 5th")
    a. you must take the stand if you are an eye witness to a crime
    b. you do not have to take the witness stand against yourself
    c. you must tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth

LIVEWORKSHEETS