

9 True/False questions

Term

Islam

Definition

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A religion based on the teachings of the prophet Mohammed which stresses belief in one god (Allah), Paradise and Hell, and a body of law written in the Quran. Followers are called Muslims.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Judaism

Definition

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A religion with a belief in one god. It originated with Abraham and the Hebrew people. Yahweh was responsible for the world and everything within it. They preserved their early history in the Old Testament.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

nomads

Definition

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people who wander from place to place

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Indian civilization

Definition

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A monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Age of exploration

Definition

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A period from about the 1400's-1600's in which European countries seek new trade routes, explore, and ultimately settle colonies in the Americas as a result of improved ships.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

waterfall

Definition

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limited migration

☐ True

☐ False

Term

Great Wall

Definition

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Built to protect China from invaders from invaders.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

cuneiform

Definition

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A form of writing developed by the Sumerians using a wedge shaped stylus and clay tablets.

☐ True

☐ False

Term

cultural diffusion

Definition

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The spread of ideas, customs, and technologies from one people to another. Took place during the Crusades, on the Silk Road. Changed the way people lived and viewed the world as they interacted with and adopted certain aspects of other societies.

☐ True

☐ False

8 Multiple choice questions

Term

pyramids

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- ☐ A monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior.
- ☐ A form of writing developed by the Sumerians using a wedge shaped stylus and clay tablets.
- ☐ A movement from one country or region to another
- ☐ Egyptians built these structures to protect the bodies of dead pharaohs. These structures also contained items the pharaohs might need in the afterlife.

Term

Code of Hammurabi

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- ☐ Attractions that draw migrants to a certain place, such as a pleasant climate and employment or educational opportunities.
- ☐ Incentives for potential migrants to leave a place, such as a harsh climate, economic recession, or political turmoil.
- ☐ A series of holy wars from 1096-1270 AD undertaken by European Christians to free the Holy Land from Muslim rule. Contributed greatly to trade and cultural diffusion.
- ☐ A collection of 282 laws. One of the first examples of written law in the ancient world. Developed by the Mesopotamians and impacted other cultures.

Term

Christianity

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- ☐ Egyptians built these structures to protect the bodies of dead pharaohs. These structures also contained items the pharaohs might need in the afterlife.
- ☐ Civilization which contributed a caste system, math, the concept of zero, Arabic numerals, Hinduism, Buddhism, and advancements in medicine including the invention of plastic surgery
Developed along the Indus River;
- ☐ A monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior.
- ☐ An ancient Egyptian writing system in which pictures were used to represent ideas and sounds

Term

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deserts

- ☐ physical features that discouraged migration
- ☐ limited migration
- ☐ limited migration; most of earth is covered in water
- ☐ people who wander from place to place

Term

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migration

- ☐ An ancient Egyptian writing system in which pictures were used to represent ideas and sounds
- ☐ Egyptians built these structures to protect the bodies of dead pharaohs. These structures also contained items the pharaohs might need in the afterlife.
- ☐ A movement from one country or region to another
- ☐ A form of writing developed by the Sumerians using a wedge shaped stylus and clay tablets.

Term

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hunter-gathers

- ☐ Incentives for potential migrants to leave a place, such as a harsh climate, economic recession, or political turmoil.
- ☐ people who hunted and gathered
What humans did until they learned how to farm.
- ☐ technique used by ancient Egyptians to preserve human bodies so that they may serve as the eternal home of the immortal
- ☐ people who wander from place to place

Term

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mountains

- ☐ A series of holy wars from 1096-1270 AD undertaken by European Christians to free the Holy Land from Muslim rule. Contributed greatly to trade and cultural diffusion.
- ☐ people who wander from place to place
- ☐ limited migration; most of earth is covered in water
- ☐ physical features that discouraged migration

Term

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hieroglyphics

- ☐ A monotheistic system of beliefs and practices based on the Old Testament and the teachings of Jesus as embodied in the New Testament and emphasizing the role of Jesus as savior.
- ☐ A movement from one country or region to another
- ☐ An ancient Egyptian writing system in which pictures were used to represent ideas and sounds
- ☐ Civilization which contributed a caste system, math, the concept of zero, Arabic numerals, Hinduism, Buddhism, and advancements in medicine including the invention of plastic surgery
Developed along the Indus River;

8 Matching questions

- ☐ mesopotamia
- ☐ push factors
- ☐ mummification
- ☐ Silk Road
- ☐ ancient china
- ☐ pull factors
- ☐ crusades
- ☐ slash and burn

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- A.** Attractions that draw migrants to a certain place, such as a pleasant climate and employment or educational opportunities.
 - B.** centered around Huang He River; large population; isolated River valley civilization developed near the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers; was isolated due to natural boundaries
 - C.** Incentives for potential migrants to leave a place, such as a harsh climate, economic recession, or political turmoil.
 - D.** technique used by ancient Egyptians to preserve human bodies so that they may serve as the eternal home of the immortal
 - E.** A series of holy wars from 1096-1270 AD undertaken by European Christians to free the Holy Land from Muslim rule. Contributed greatly to trade and cultural diffusion.
 - F.** A farming method involving the cutting of trees, then burning them to provide ash-enriched soil for the planting of crops
 - G.** A region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers that developed the first urban societies. In the Bronze Age this area included Sumer and the Akkadian, Babylonian and Assyrian empires, In the Iron Age, it was ruled by the Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian empires. "land between the rivers"
 - H.** An ancient trade route between China and the Mediterranean Sea extending some 6,440 km (4,000 mi) and linking China with the Roman Empire. Marco Polo followed the route on his journey to Cathay.