

# **S.S. Final Exam Review**

**Name**\_\_\_\_\_

**Mod**\_\_\_\_\_

## Review for Final Exam

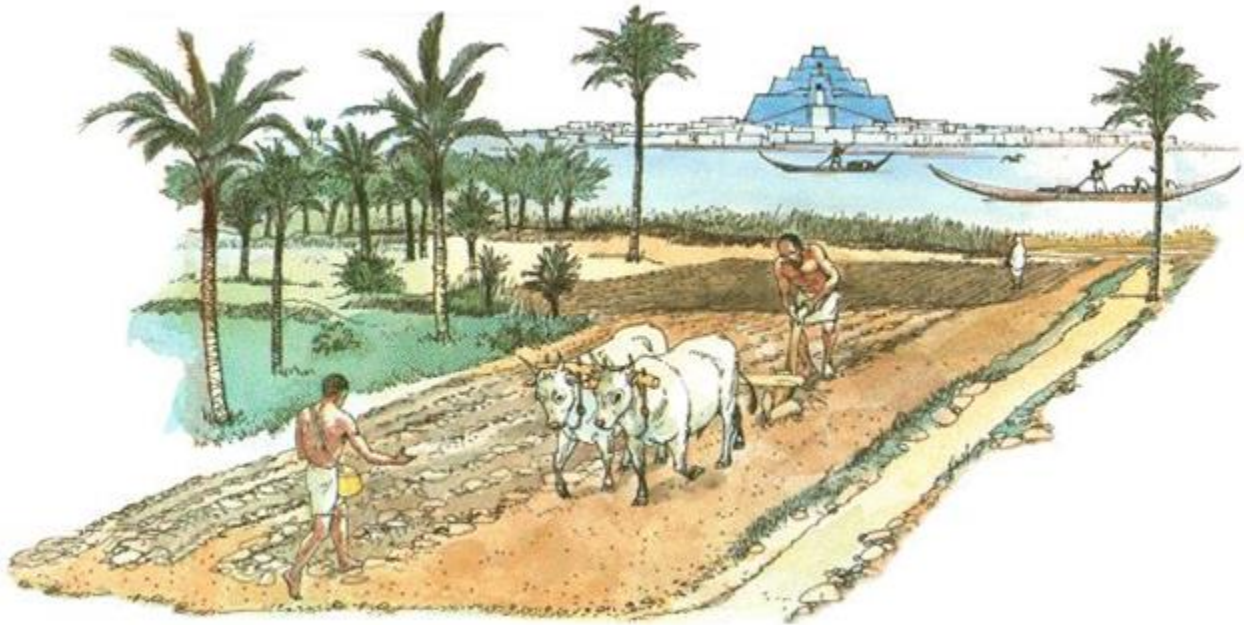
Directions: Hammurabi, an ancient Babylonian King, was responsible for writing the first written laws. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

*“If anyone be too lazy to keep his dam in proper condition, and does not so keep it, if then the dam breaks and the all the fields be flooded. Then shall he in whose dam the break occurred be sold for money, and the money shall replace the corn which he has caused to be ruined.”*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The passage states that the punishment for allowing one’s dam to flood everyone’s fields is to
  - A. rebuild the dam
  - B. replant the ruined crops themselves
  - C. **be sold into slavery**
  - D. receive 60 lashes in the public square
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the passage, this law covers flooding that happens due to
  - A. an unavoidable accident.
  - B. poor irrigation.
  - C. a natural disaster.
  - D. **laziness or failure to maintain one’s property.**
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ In this passage, who gets the money from the penalty?
  - A. **the owners of the ruined corn.**
  - B. the criminal’s family.
  - C. the builders of the new dam.
  - D. the royal treasury

Directions: Base your answers for the questions on the following passage and picture.

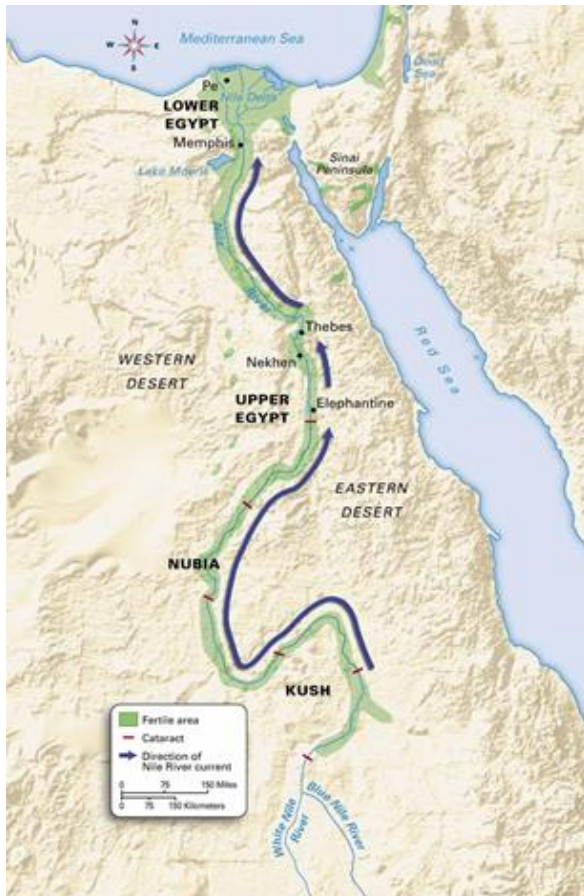
The Sumerian civilization could not have begun without one key element: water. Mesopotamia's dry climate offered little fertile land and few natural resources. But centuries of flooding deposited mounds of rich soil on both sides of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The Sumerians built a system of canals and reservoirs that tapped into these rivers.



4. \_\_\_\_\_ Based on the document above, what technology is there to show a civilization based on agriculture?
- A. The building of a Ziggurat
  - B. Mud brick homes
  - C. The use of slaves for labor
  - D. **The invention of the plow**
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Why was Mesopotamia such a good area for the growth of a civilization?
- A. The farming laws applied equally to all citizens
  - B. Rivers provided easy transportation opportunities
  - C. The rivers provided good farming conditions
  - D. **Both B and C.**

Directions: Base your answers for the questions on the following map, the passage, and your knowledge of Social Studies.

## The Mysterious Nile River



The Nile River was important to the ancient Egyptians because it provided water. Without water, Egyptian civilization could not have survived. For this reason, the Egyptians celebrated the flooding of the Nile every year. They kept track of the level of flooding by using a nilometer, which measured the level of the Nile as the water rose higher and higher.

At first, the Nile was mysterious to the Egyptians. Not knowing when it flooded meant the Egyptians could not prepare for too much or too little water. The Egyptians decided to keep track of when the Nile flooded. They watched the position of the sun in the sky during the day, and Sirius, the brightest star in the sky, at night.

*After recording the number of days between floods, the Egyptians made a calendar. The calendar helped them keep track of when the Nile would flood. The Egyptians discovered that the flood season lasted about four months. Now they could be better prepared.*

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Looking at the above document, deserts bordered Egypt on the East and the West. How did these deserts contribute to the development of Egyptian civilization?
- A. It provided the Egyptians with easy trade routes
  - B. It gave them access to the Mediterranean Sea.
  - C. It gave the Egyptians rich farmland to develop.
  - D. **It forced the Egyptians to live closer to the Nile while keeping invaders out**

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Looking at the map above, why is Lower Egypt marked at the top of the map?
- A. The Nile empties into the Red Sea.
  - B. **The Nile River water flows downhill toward the Mediterranean Sea.**
  - C. The Nile flows from North to South.
  - D. Upper Egypt is at the Nile Delta.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ What did the Egyptians use to measure the level of the Nile River?
- A. a kilometer
  - B. a ruler
  - C. **a nilometer**
  - D. a compass
9. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the passage, by what means did the Egyptians keep track of the flood seasons?
- A. **They kept track of the position of the Sun in the day, Sirius at night to create a calendar.**
  - B. The Nile flooded every three months.
  - C. The flooding seasons were very predictable.
  - D. They watched the moon and the tides of the Mediterranean Sea.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ What made it difficult for Egyptians to travel from Kush to Thebes?
- A. The flow of water upstream
  - B. **The six dangerous cataracts prevented water travel**
  - C. The Nile delta formed a dangerous marsh
  - D. Harsh desert conditions

Directions: Base your answers for the questions on the passage, and your knowledge of Social Studies.

### Greek Civilization

Some historians have said that “all Greeks lived on islands.” This is a reference to how the people were kept separate by natural landforms. Greece is a peninsula. This means that it is surrounded by water on three sides. There are also many islands that are part of Greece. Since there were few natural resources, ancient people traded among the islands and along the coastline. Many fished for a living. The land on the Greek peninsula has many mountains. On the plains between the mountains, farmers raised crops and sheep and goats. Communication was difficult between Greek city-states. The sea and mountains separated and influenced the culture of the ancient Greeks.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ How did the people of Ancient Greece adapt to their environment?
- A. Most were farmers who farmed the fertile soil of the mainland.
  - B. They relied on their plentiful natural resources.
  - C. They hunted and gathered.
  - D. **They became fishermen, herdsman and traded overseas.**
12. \_\_\_\_\_ How did the geography of Greece affect the way people lived in Ancient Greece?
- A. They traded goods and ideas overseas.
  - B. They fought against one another for control of the seas
  - C. They created city-states and kept separate from one another.
  - D. **All of the above.**

Directions: Base your answers for questions on the chart below, and your knowledge of Social Studies.

### Comparing Governments

| <u>Democracy</u>    | <u>Athenian Democracy</u>   | <u>American</u>  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Type of Democracy   | Direct  | Representative   |
| Right to vote       | Only adult males born in Athens   | All citizens male and female<br>18 years old and older                                       |
|                     | Laws Proposed by<br>the council and<br>Approved by majority<br>And assembly | Laws approved by both<br>houses of congress and<br>approved by the president                 |
| Citizen Involvement | Citizens with voting<br>rights can vote for or<br>or against any law        | Citizens with voting<br>rights can vote for<br>or against the officials<br>who make the laws |

13. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the above information, which best describes who has the right to vote in the United States today?

- A. adult males.
- B. **all citizens 18 years old and older.**
- C. males and females.
- D. all citizens.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ Which example from the chart best shows that the United States

has a representative democracy and not a direct democracy?

- A. **All citizens 18 years old can vote for or against the officials who make the laws.**
- B. All citizens 18 years old can vote for or against any law.
- C. All citizens 18 years old can propose new laws.
- D. All citizens 18 years old can make the laws.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the chart, Athenian laws were

- A. proposed by the assembly.
- B. **proposed by the council and approved by the majority of the assembly.**
- C. proposed by more than half of the assembly, and approved by the council.
- D. proposed by the plebeians.

Directions: Base your answers for questions on the following map, the passage, and your knowledge of Social Studies.



### The Beginning of Rome

Italy is a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea. It is shaped like a boot. The heel points toward Greece and the toe points toward the island of Sicily.

The Alps cross the top of Italy and separate it from the rest of Europe. Another mountain range, called the Apennines, runs down Italy, from north to south. Travel routes run through the mountains, they helped link people from different parts of Italy. They could trade ideas and goods with each other. Italy has a mild climate, rich soil, and

large, flat plains that make good farmland. Rome was built along the Tiber River about fifteen miles from the Mediterranean Sea. The river could be used for fresh water, transportation, and the shipping of goods. Rome was built on seven hills. The hills made it easy to protect the city from attackers.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ Which geographical feature does NOT contribute to the protection of Rome?
- A. Italy has a mild climate.
  - B. Rome was built along the Tiber River about 15 miles from the Mediterranean Sea.
  - C. The Alps were a natural barrier that protected Rome from a northern attack.
  - D. The seven hills made it easy to protect the city from attackers.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is the best example of the natural resources in Italy?
- A. trade and transportation
  - B. plains and Mountains
  - C. ideas and goods
  - D. **fresh water and rich soil**
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Which three bodies of water make Italy a peninsula?
- A. the Tiber River, The Poe River, and the Nile
  - B. the Poe River, Adriatic Sea, and the Ionian Sea
  - C. **the Mediterranean Sea, Ionian, Sea, and the Adriatic Sea,**
  - D. the Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and the Tiber River
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Rome was located 15 miles up the Tiber River, What benefits did this location provide the Romans?
- A. The river was used to move goods between Northern and Southern Italy.
  - B. Merchants could ship their goods out to the Mediterranean Sea.
  - C. The city was far enough away from shore to escape raids from pirates.
  - D. **All of the above**
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is an example of cultural borrowing?
- A. **Romans modeled their architecture after Greek buildings.**
  - B. Romans farmed and hunted for food.
  - C. Romans exchanged goods with other Romans.
  - D. Romans paid taxes once a year.

## Context clues

Directions: Choose the correct letter for the word in context.

\*A.- Pharaoh \*B.- Papyrus \*C.- Pyramids \*D. -Cataract \*E.-Dynasty

As we traveled along the Nile River, the dangerous water of the (21) **cataract** was always on my mind. Many (22) **papyrus** plants grew along the banks and I knew that the fresh water was the lifeblood of the people of Egypt.

I couldn't wait to get home and see the (23) **pyramids** once again. They were the tombs for our (24) **pharaoh**. The entire family (25) **dynasty** will someday meet him in the afterlife.

\*A.-Afterlife \*B- Astronomers \*C- Delta \*D.-Silt \*E.-Regent

Since our pharaoh went to his (26) **afterlife** so early, we appointed a (27) **regent** to take his place. Soon he will tell us when to plant in the soft (28) **silt** of the (29) **delta**.

Some say he knows when the waters will flood, but I think one of our (30) **astronomers** tells him. They are constantly watching the stars for the change in the seasons.

\*A.-Slavery \*B.-Tribute \*C.-Acropolis \*D.-Peninsula \*E.-Plague  
\*F.-Epic \*G.-Oracles \*H.-Barbarian \*I.-Assassinated \*J.-  
Hellenistic \*K- Athena

Surrounded on three sides by water, Greece is a natural (31) **peninsula**. On this great land, Kings ruled for many centuries. Their decisions were made with the advice of (32) **oracles** and prayers to the goddess (33) **Athina**. They were always on the lookout for a vicious (34) **barbarian** tribe that would force them into (35) **slavery** or make them pay a (36) **tribute**.

Thankfully, King Philip united the land just before someone (37) **assassinated** him. When his son Alexander the Great died, the (38) **Hellenistic** age began.

Someday this will be written in a/an (39) **epic** story. I don't know what would be worse, living as a slave or dying from the (40) **plague**.

\*A-census      \*B-Arched      \*C-Mercenary      \*D-Gladiators  
\*E-Messiah   \*F-Aqueducts   \*G-Patricians   \*H-Plebian  
\*I-Epistles      \*J-emperor

With just a glance at the ruins of Ancient Rome it is easy to be impressed. Their high (41) **arched** structures called (42) **aqueducts** brought water to the bath houses where wealthy (43) **patricians** had time to relax. The poor/ordinary (44) **plebians** didn't have such luxuries and most disliked the (45) **emperor**. He controlled every part of their lives and even counted each one at the (46) **census** and making sure they showed up to pay their taxes.

If they didn't show up he sent his (47) **mercenary** army to get them. Even the (48) **gladiators** who fought in the coliseum were under his power. Only the Christians dared to honor their (49) **messiah** over the emperor. Their story is written in letters called (50) **epistles**.

\*A.-Manor   \*B.-Crusades   \*C.-apprentices   \*D.-Middle Ages   \*E.-Model Parliament

In Western Europe, very few people had a moment to relax. During the (51) **Middle Ages** when a lord was not fighting in the (52) **Crusades** he would be overseeing the daily work at his (53) **manor**. He may also be busy working directly with the king in the (54) **model parliament**. On the manor there would be several (55) **apprentices** working in the shops, hoping to be master craftsmen someday.