

World History I

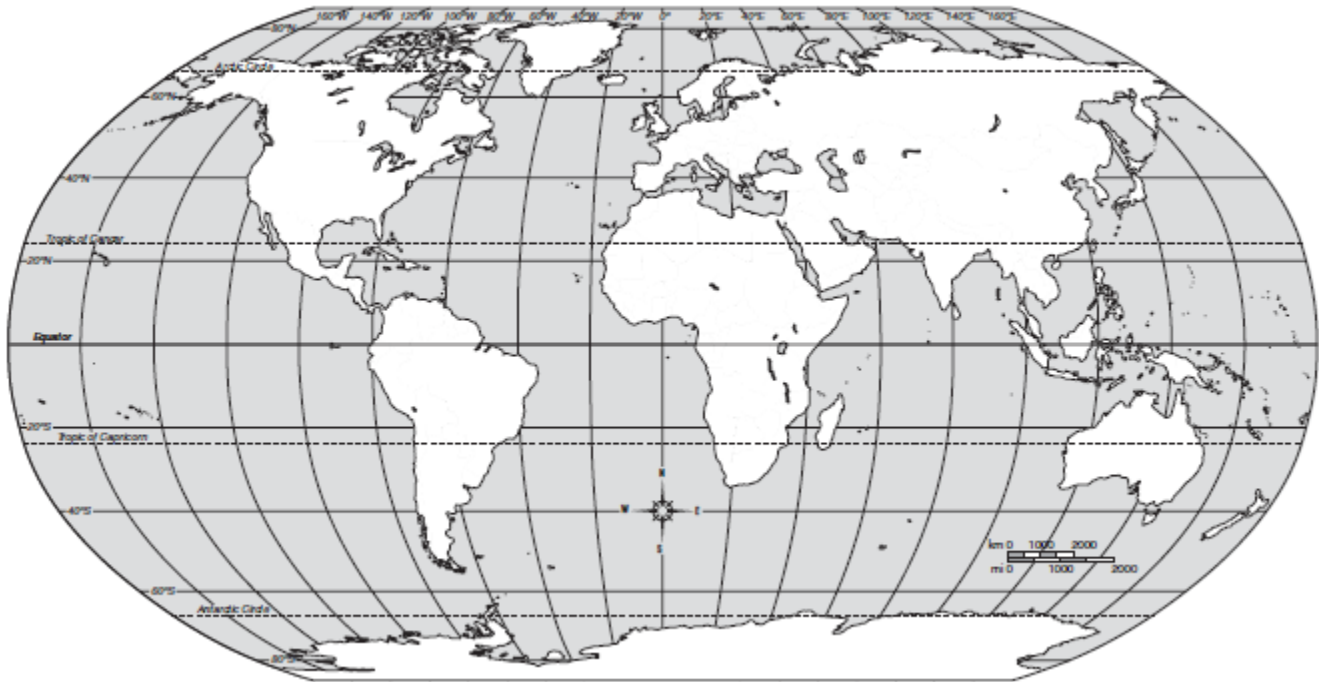
Mr. Waldron

SOL Review Packet – Part 1

Name: _____

SECTION 1 – Historical & Geographical Skills (VA SOL WHI.1)

- 1) Label the following continents: North & South America, Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia, Antarctica
Label the following bodies of water: Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans – the Mediterranean Sea
Label the following features: the Equator, the Prime Meridian



SECTION 2 - Human Origins & Early Civilizations (VA SOL WHI.2)

- 2) The period of time before writing: _____
- 3) Most historians believe that life began on this continent: _____
- 4) These individuals study past cultures by analyzing human remains, fossils, and artifacts: _____
- 5) Archaeologists use this method to determine the age of a fossil or artifact: _____
- 6) Identify the picture below: _____



7) The Old Stone Age: The _____ Era

- a. People were _____ - _____ (nomads who migrated in search of food, water, shelter).
- b. People learned how to control _____ (allows for cooking and living in colder areas).
- c. People lived in social groups called _____ and developed a common language.
- d. People left behind _____ art.

8) The New Stone Age: The _____ Era

- a. People began to develop _____ (the raising of crops for food).
- b. People learned how to _____ animals.
- c. People lived in social groups called _____ and developed a common language.

SECTION 3 – ANCIENT RIVER CIVILIZATIONS (VA SOL WHI.3)

9) List 3 reasons why ancient civilizations developed in river valleys: _____

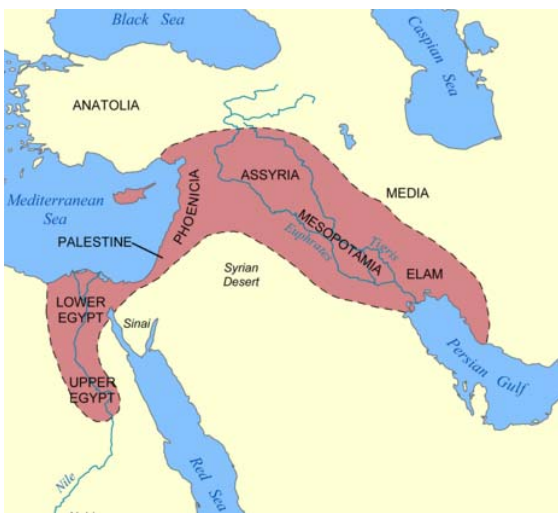
10) Match each civilization with the correct river:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| _____ Egyptian | a. Tigris & Euphrates Rivers |
| _____ Mesopotamian | b. Huang He (also called the Yellow River) |
| _____ Indian | c. Nile River |
| _____ Chinese | d. Indus River |

11) List one major problem that ancient river valley civilizations often faced: _____

12) Most early civilizations were _____, meaning they believed in many gods.

13) The shaded area below is often called the _____. Why?



14) **The Sumerians** lived in Mesopotamia – “the land between two _____.”

- a. They built pyramid-shaped temples known as: _____.
- b. They developed the earliest system of writing we know of. Written on clay tablets using a stylus, this writing is known as: _____.

15) Hammurabi is a Babylonian ruler famous for developing a series of harsh: _____

16) **The Phoenicians** settled along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. They were famous sea-traders who developed:

a. The first _____ and _____ dye (this color was a sign of royalty)

17) **The Hebrews** only believed in one God. The belief in one god is known as: _____

a. The first 5 books of the Jewish Bible (and the Old Testament): _____

b. The Jewish people trace their heritage back to this man: _____

c. According to the Old Testament, this man led the Hebrews out of Egypt: _____

d. This journey from Egypt is called the: _____

e. The _____ were a series of laws that governed Jewish moral and religious conduct.

18) **The Egyptians** settled around the _____ River and were led by a single ruler known as a _____.

a. The symbols in the picture below are an example of _____, the Egyptian form of writing.



b. The Egyptians created this rough paper-like material: _____

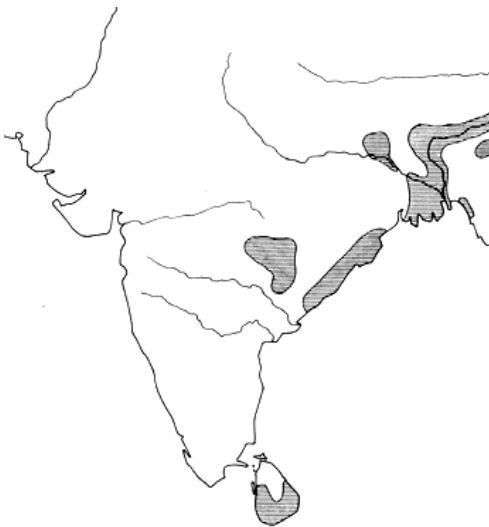
SECTION 4 – CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS IN PERSIA, INDIA, AND CHINA (VA SOL WHI.4)

19) **The Persians** were _____ of other cultures. They allowed people they conquered to keep their identity.

a. The Persians developed a Royal _____ System. (It was more than 1500 miles long)

b. _____ is a religion that developed in Persia. It was led by the prophet _____, who believed that humans have to choose between good (and get rewards) or evil (and suffer punishment).

20) **Indian Civilization** began in the _____ River Valley. It remained isolated because of its geographic location.



Label the following features on the map to the left:

Indian Ocean, Himalayas, Hindu Kush, Indus River, Ganges River

21) The _____ - _____ were a group of people who conquered ancient India and introduced a strict social system known as:

22) _____ and Mohenjo-Daro were the two major city-states of the Indus Valley.

- 23) _____ is the most prominent religion in India today.
- In Hinduism, this word describes your social duties, based on your caste: _____
 - In Hinduism, this word describes the sum total of all your deeds: _____
 - The belief in cycles of rebirth: _____
 - Sacred Hindu writings: The _____ & *Upanishads*
 - This animal is sacred to Hindus: _____

24) India is famous for these seasonal winds that create rainy and dry seasons: _____

25) During the _____ Empire, India experienced a _____. This is a time of relative peace and prosperity.

26) _____ is another world religion that started in India. It was founded by _____.

- Buddhists believe that all suffering is caused by: _____
- Buddhists follow _____ Noble Truths & the _____ Path in order to achieve enlightenment.
- Another word for enlightenment: _____
- Buddhism spread because of this missionary: _____
- Buddhism and Hinduism share this belief: _____

27) **Chinese Civilization** started near the _____ River. Why is this river often called "China's Sorrow?"

- The Chinese were isolated because of their geography, but vulnerable to attack from the North. Under the leadership of emperor _____ the Chinese built the barrier pictured to the right. What is this barrier called?



28) China was governed by a succession of ruling families called:

- These rulers believed they would continue to rule as long as their rule was just. This concept is known as the _____ of _____.

29) The Chinese called themselves the _____ Kingdom. Why?

30) Define ethnocentric: _____

31) This Chinese philosophy emphasized strict laws and harsh punishments: _____

32) This Chinese philosophy emphasized proper relationships (filial piety), virtue: _____

33) This Chinese philosophy emphasized balance, harmony with nature, yin & yang: _____

34) The 4 most important contributions of classical China: Paper, porcelain, silk, and the _____ service system.