

Early Man Unit Trivia Study Guide

Matching

Key Terms

Fill in the blank by writing the letter of the correct term below.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. archaeologist | f. oral tradition |
| b. civilization | g. prehistory |
| c. fertile | h. social class |
| d. history | i. surplus |
| e. irrigation | |

- _____ 1. To find out about the past, you can study _____, which is the recorded events of people.
- _____ 2. The period of time in the past before writing was invented is called _____.
- _____ 3. People who pass stories by word of mouth from generation to generation have a(n) _____.
- _____ 4. People in the ancient world sometimes used a(n) _____ system to water their crops during the dry summer months.
- _____ 5. Farmers prefer to grow crops in _____ soil, because it contains substances that plants need in order to grow well.

Key Terms

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. archaeologist | f. nomad |
| b. artisan | g. oral tradition |
| c. domesticate | h. prehistory |
| d. history | i. surplus |
| e. irrigation | |

- _____ 6. to tame animals and breed them for human use
- _____ 7. the written and other recorded events of people
- _____ 8. a worker who is especially skilled at crafting items by hand
- _____ 9. a person who has no settled home
- _____ 10. supplying land with water through a network of canals

Key Terms

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. caravan | f. monotheism |
| b. cuneiform | g. myth |
| c. empire | h. polytheism |
| d. exile | i. scribe |
| e. famine | |

- _____ 11. the belief in many gods

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- ___ 12. a story that explains people's beliefs
- ___ 13. a time when people starve because there is so little food
- ___ 14. many territories and people who are controlled by one government
- ___ 15. the belief in one god

Key Terms

Fill in the blank by writing the letter of the correct term below.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. alphabet | f. empire |
| b. caravan | g. exile |
| c. code | h. famine |
| d. covenant | i. myth |
| e. cuneiform | |

- ___ 16. A traditional story, or ____, sometimes tells a legend that explains people's beliefs.
- ___ 17. In Mesopotamia, people eventually combined symbols into a script known as ____.
- ___ 18. Often, many people starve during a period of ____.
- ___ 19. A group of traders traveling together is called a(n) ____.
- ___ 20. Symbols for writing that represent sounds are called a(n) ____.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Key Concepts

- ___ 21. Scientists studied the Iceman's clothing, tools, and body to learn
 - a. how people lived in Africa.
 - b. how early people learned to farm.
 - c. about the geography of the Alps.
 - d. more about his life.
- ___ 22. The people in the Old Stone Age got their food by hunting animals
 - a. and gathering wild plants.
 - b. and domesticating them.
 - c. and farming the land.
 - d. and selling them as meat.
- ___ 23. In the New Stone Age, for the first time, people began to
 - a. gather plants and seeds.
 - b. search for new lands.
 - c. farm the land.
 - d. trade with other countries.

- _____ 24. During the period of prehistory, people developed the ability to
- a. write.
 - b. use fire.
 - c. make tools from iron.
 - d. hunt alone.
- _____ 25. Which of the following resulted from having surplus food during the New Stone Age?
- a. rapid population growth
 - b. trade with other countries
 - c. more hunting
 - d. fewer settlements
- _____ 26. During the New Stone Age, what did farming settlements need in order to develop into cities?
- a. a deposit of minerals
 - b. a dependable source of water
 - c. metal tools
 - d. different kinds of cloth
- _____ 27. In the ancient world, who would have been most likely to help spread new ideas and tools from one civilization to another?
- a. a farmer
 - b. a trader
 - c. an irrigation specialist
 - d. an artisan
- _____ 28. The ancient Egyptian civilization began on the banks of the Nile River because
- a. Egyptians could not travel to the Euphrates River.
 - b. Egyptians' oral traditions identified this location as their homeland.
 - c. regular flooding resulted in rich soil for farming.
 - d. fish in the Nile were easy to catch.
- _____ 29. The major difference between the Old Stone Age and the New Stone Age was
- a. the importance of oral stories.
 - b. the exploration of the New World.
 - c. the beginning of farming.
 - d. hunting in groups.
- _____ 30. During the Old Stone Age, people got their food by
- a. storing surplus food.
 - b. trading.
 - c. herding animals.
 - d. hunting and gathering.
- _____ 31. How did farming change the way early people lived?
- a. They stopped eating meat.
 - b. They built schools.
 - c. They settled in one place.
 - d. They moved from place to place.

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- _____ 32. Having a dependable source of water enabled some farming settlements
- to manufacture cloth.
 - to build defense systems.
 - to look for minerals.
 - to develop into cities.
- _____ 33. Civilization developed in the Fertile Crescent because
- the Nile River made it a prosperous area.
 - it was an important mining area.
 - the area was difficult to defend.
 - the rivers there created very rich farmland.
- _____ 34. Because the cities in Sumer were separated by long stretches of desert land,
- they united under one government.
 - they developed into separate city-states.
 - they were ruled by one king and queen.
 - they were frequently destroyed by floods.
- _____ 35. Babylon became an important center of trade because it was
- located between cities to the south and north.
 - ruled by a powerful queen.
 - surrounded by massive walls.
 - the site of a great library.
- _____ 36. In 612 B.C., the Medes and Chaldeans joined forces to
- build the city of Nineveh.
 - found the overland trade route to Asia.
 - destroy the Assyrian Empire.
 - conquer Mari.
- _____ 37. Hammurabi's Code was significant because
- it was part of the oral traditions of Babylonia.
 - for the first time, laws were written down.
 - everyone in the ancient world followed it.
 - the laws applied equally to all citizens.
- _____ 38. The Phoenician alphabet made it easier for people in the ancient world to
- hire scribes.
 - learn to read and write.
 - teach cuneiform.
 - learn cuneiform.
- _____ 39. Why did Phoenicia become a thriving and wealthy region?
- The warlike Phoenicians conquered their neighbors.
 - Gold was discovered near the city of Tyre.
 - Phoenicia controlled access to the cities of Sumer.
 - Phoenicians sold valuable wood and dyed cloth to neighboring peoples.

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- _____ 40. Mesopotamia was located on land between
- the Nile and Tigris rivers.
 - the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
 - the Nile and Euphrates rivers.
 - the Red Sea and the Tigris River.
- _____ 41. Each Mesopotamian city-state had its own
- god or goddess.
 - language.
 - culture.
 - symbol.
- _____ 42. Which of the following was the first written set of laws?
- the Epic of Gilgamesh
 - the Ziggurat of Ur
 - the Ten Commandments
 - Hammurabi's Code
- _____ 43. Where did writing first develop?
- Mesopotamia
 - Assyria
 - Phoenicia
 - Canaan
- _____ 44. One important advantage of the Phoenician alphabet was
- it was only used by the scribes.
 - all the people learned to read and write the symbols.
 - it used only 100 symbols.
 - it was simpler than cuneiform.
- _____ 45. The Phoenicians helped spread civilization throughout the Mediterranean area by
- using ships to trade goods with other peoples.
 - telling tales of monsters that lived in the ocean.
 - conquering all the lands west of the Persian Gulf.
 - controlling the supply of a valuable purple dye.