

Global Studies 9 Midterm

Review Sheet

Directions: Complete the following review sheet on a separate sheet of paper. The topics covered on this sheet will help you study for your midterm exam.

Geography

Define the following terms and give one example:

Archipelago: chain of islands (Japan, Greece)

Monsoons: seasonal winds (India)

Permafrost: area that is permanently frozen (Russia)

Mountains: high elevation that serve as a barrier (Greece, Alps in Italy)

Deserts: area of dry land that receives little rainfall (Sahara)

Desertification: expansion of desert (Sahara)

Deforestation: cutting down of trees (Amazon)

Plains: large flat lands (Africa, Northern European Plain)

Natural resources: anything that comes from the Earth (gold/salt)

Strategic waterways: waterway that is important for trade (Bosporus Strait)

Key Terms

What is *cultural diffusion*? Spreading of culture from one area to another/blending of culture

Define *ethnocentrism*: belief that your culture is superior

What is *monotheism*? Belief in one God

What is *polytheism*? Belief in many gods

Define *interdependence*? Mutual reliance; people depend on each other

What is the difference between *rural* and *urban*? Rural (country), Urban (city)

Define *urbanization*. Growth of cities

How could urbanization affect an area? Increase in population/ loss of farmers

What does an *economist/archeologist/historian* do?

Economist – studies money

Archeologist – studies artifacts of past societies

Historian – study written evidence from the past

Define *scarcity*. Limited resources to meet unlimited wants

What is *absolute* and *relative location*? absolute location (latitude/longitude), relative location (about where a place is)

What is a *primary source*? A firsthand account of an event from a person that was there (Mansa Musa's journal)

What is a *secondary source*? A second hand account of an event that comes after an event (Textbook)

Development of Civilization

What is *prehistory*? History before the invention of writing

On what continent did the first peoples develop? Africa

What is the *Neolithic Revolution*? Period of time when people went from nomadic hunting and gathering to establishing permanent settlements based around farming

How did the *Neolithic Revolution* change society? People stopped moving from place to place and developed civilizations

What are the characteristics of civilizations? Cities, specialized jobs, social structure, art & architecture, organized religion, traditional economy, writing system

Why did most early civilizations develop in river valleys? Because of fertile soil along rivers which was good for farming

What is a traditional economy? Economy based on farming

Ancient Civilizations

Mesopotamia/Babylon

What are the main river(s) of this area? Tigris/Euphrates Rivers

What was *Hammurabi's Code*? Written laws

What was the *Fertile Crescent*? Lands between Tigris/Euphrates Rivers

List other achievements of the Mesopotamian civilizations (Sumer/Phoenicians, Hittites)
Sumerians (ziggurats, cuneiform) Phoenicians (alphabet, trading empire) Hittites (iron)

Egypt

What are the main river(s) of this area? Nile River

What were the *pyramids*? Tombs for dead pharaohs

What is *hieroglyphics*? Writing system developed by the Egyptians

List other achievements of the Egyptians. Mummification

How did Egypt's location influence their culture? Developed a culture dependent on the Nile River

China

What are the main river(s) of this area? Huang He, Yangzi

What is a *dynasty*? Chinese ruling family

What was the *Mandate of Heaven*? Right to rule comes from God

The Han Dynasty developed *Civil Service Exams*. What are they? Test required in order to get a government job

What caused the downfall of the Han Dynasty? Poor leadership, succession issues, lack of tax revenue to pay soldiers, nomadic invasions

Name characteristics/achievements of Qin Dynasty under *Shi Huangdi*. Autocrat, legalism, destroyed books / Terre Cotta soldiers, Great Wall

South Asia – India

What are the main river(s) of this area? Indus and the Ganges Rivers

What other geographical features affect development of this region? Himalaya Mts.

Isolate India from rest of Asia, monsoon winds bring rain/dry seasons to India

What were some contributions of the *Gupta*? Concept of zero, decimal system

What were some contributions of the *Maurya*? Unified India

What is the *Caste System* and how did it influence Indian society? Rigid class system in India (part of the Hindu religion), people placed in social classes

Classical Civilizations

Greece

Why did the Greeks develop city states and not a unified nation? Diverse geography (mountains, waterways)

Two major city-states were Athens and Sparta

One difference between these city-states was:

Athens (golden age, art/literature), Sparta (militaristic)

Define *direct democracy*. All male citizens participate in daily running of government

What was the basic idea of the *Socratic Method*? Asking questions to find answers

One example of Greek architecture is: Parthenon

Who was *Alexander the Great*? Leader who created large empire

What is *Hellenistic Culture*? Blending of Greek, Persian, Indian, and Egyptian culture

Rome

What two types of governments did the Romans have? Republic, dictatorship

Define *Republic*. Officials are elected and control the government

What were the *Twelve Tables* of Rome? Collection of Roman laws

What was *Pax Romana*? 200 years of peace and prosperity in Rome

What were some reasons for the decline of Ancient Rome? Inflation, apathy, decline of military, invasion of barbarians

Empire

Byzantine Empire

What is the *Byzantine Empire*? Name of the eastern portion of the Roman Empire

Name two achievements of the Emperor *Justinian*. Justinian's code, Hagia Sophia

What effects did the Byzantine Empire have on Russia? Cyrillic alphabet, autocratic ruler (czar), Eastern Orthodox Church, art, architecture

What caused the downfall of the Byzantine Empire? Barbarian invasions, struggles of succession, crusaders invade, Seljuk Turks (1453)

Religions/World Beliefs

Match the following terms with their respective belief system:

Animism

Ancestor Worship
Nature Worship

Buddhism

Desires=suffering
Eightfold Path
Four Noble Truths
Guatama
Reincarnation
Nirvana

Christianity

Bible
Ten Commandments

Confucianism

Filial Piety
Five Relationships

Hinduism

Caste System
Dharma
Karma
Reincarnation

Islam

Allah
Five Pillars
Koran/Qur'an
Mecca

Judaism

Ten Commandments
Torah

Shintoism

Ancestor Worship
Kami
Nature Worship

Taoism

'The Way'
Yin/Yang

Define the terms below:

Allah	God of Islam
Ancestor Worship	looking to your ancestors for guidance in Animism/Shintoism
Bible	holy book of Christianity
Caste System	rigid class system of Hinduism, no social mobility
Desires=Suffering	idea present in the 4 Noble Truths as part of Buddhism that says if you eliminate desires you can eliminate suffering
Dharma	moral and religious duties of an individual in Hinduism
Eightfold Path	code of behavior for followers of Buddhism
Filial Piety	idea of respecting your elders in Confucianism
Five Pillars	Pray 5 times a day, Allah is God and Muhammad is prophet, give to the poor, make a pilgrimage to Mecca once in your life, fast during Ramadan
Five Relationships	relationships in society (ex: Father to son) in Confucianism
Four Noble Truths	Siddhartha's Gautama philosophy of the nature of human suffering and its relation to desire is articulated by four statements
Guatama	founder of Buddhism
Kami	divine spirit in Shintoism
Karma	deeds that affect your next life in Hinduism
Koran/Qur'an	holy book of Islam
Mecca	holy city of Islam
Nirvana	in Buddhism, spiritual enlightenment
Reincarnation	rebirth of the soul in Buddhism and Hinduism
Ten Commandments	rules to live by in Judaism and Christianity
'The Way'	the balance in the universe in Taoism (Yin/Yang)
Torah	holy book of Judaism
Yin/Yang	In Taoism, the symbol used to illustrate the natural harmony that exists in the world