**Answers 6th Grade Social Studies Final Exam Study Guide Chapters 1-6**

**Chapter 1:**

1. List some examples of a region. an area where people practice the same religion, an area where people speak the same language, a mountain range that stretches across many countries
2. People made use of the resources available from the environment is an example of which theme of Geography? Human -Environment Interaction
3. What kind of place would an archaeologist most likely explore? the site of an ancient battle.
4. What is culture? the beliefs, customs, and art of a group.
5. What is a primary source and secondary source and give an example. Primary source is one from a person who witnessed the event (journal, diary) and a secondary source is about an event from the perspective of someone who was not present (textbook)
6. What is the difference between a primary source and an artifact? Primary sources are written sources; artifacts are objects.
7. What is an example of a location? Lilburn, GA or Mrs. Snipes’ classroom
8. Give an example of people interacting with their environment. clearing away trees to plant crops.
9. Why is the work of archaeologists and anthropologists who study ancient bones important? tells us early humans and hominids first appeared in East Africa millions of years ago.

**Chapter 2**

1. Define a hominid. an early ancestor of humans
2. What effect did the invention of tools have on early humans? They increased chances for survival.
3. Early humans eventually formed hunter-gatherer societies. What conclusion can you draw from this fact? Early humans wanted to be able to stay in one area.
4. Define society. a community of people who share a common culture
5. Why do scientists believe language developed in the Stone Age? hunting purposes, the distribution of food, the formation of new relationships.
6. What effect did the ice ages have on early humans? Early humans were forced to move to new environments.
7. Describe what life was like in the Mesolithic Era. People made advances that allowed them to adapt to new environments.
8. List these in order

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| the Neolithic Era#3New stone age | the Mesolithic Era#2Middle Stone age | the Paleolithic Era#1Old stone age |

1. What effect did farming have on people in the Stone Age? It allowed them to build permanent settlements.

**Chapter 3**

1. Which two land features gave Mesopotamia its name? the Tigris River and the Euphrates River
2. What is the difference between canals and rivers? Canals are made by people. Rivers are natural.
3. You are a farmer in ancient Mesopotamia and you grow 500 bushels a year. Your family uses 300 bushels a year. What do you have? 500-300 = 200 extra or surplus of 200 bushels
4. Why did crops grow well in Mesopotamia? farmland was fertile and water was nearby.
5. Describe the development of a civilization in Mesopotamia? steady food supply and permanent settlement people can develop a complex society.
6. Sumerians believed their gods possessed a need for what? be worshipped and pleased
7. Scribes had power in Sumerian society. What can you conclude from this? People who could read and write were important.

**Chapter 4**

1. Besides providing a stable food diet, what other advantage did Egypt’s location provide for early Egyptians? It had natural barriers to protect against invaders.
2. Who would the people of Egypt blame if crops did not grow or if disease struck? the pharaoh who was both ruler and god
3. Why were tombs filled with art, jewelry, and other treasures? Egyptians believed the dead enjoyed such materials in the afterlife.

**Chapter 5**

1. What is a subcontinent? large landmass that is smaller than a continent
2. What are the mountains of northern India called? Himalayas
3. What are India’s monsoons? Regular patterned seasonal winds that brings heavy rains and flooding in the summers
4. In Aryan society, what is most important in the caste system? adhering to the strict rules of the caste system
5. Who were the Sudras to the Kshatriyas? The Sudras were servants while the Kshatriyas were warriors.
6. Describe the relationship between the Vedic texts and the Vedas. Vedic texts were a collection of thoughts about the Vedas.
7. According to Hinduism, people are reborn into new physical forms. The form one is born into depends on what? karma

**Chapter 6**

1. Which landform separates China from its neighbors to the north? the Gobi Desert
2. Two great rivers flow from east to west in China. What does this reveal about the geography of China? Mountain ranges there tend to run from east to west.
3. Flooded rivers in China left silt deposits. What happened as a result of this? People began to grow crops in the rich soil.
4. How did Chinese society change as a result of the Shang dynasty? The social order in China became more organized.
5. According to the Zhou kings, what gave them the power to lead? Mandate of heaven
6. Confucius stated that moral leadership, not laws, would bring order to China. What does this mean? Leaders should act decently and always try to do the right thing.
7. Describe the philosophy of Daoism? All people should live in harmony with nature.
8. Who was Laozi? the most famous Daoist teacher
9. Explain how Qin rule affected China. China became unified under Qin rule.
10. What was the effect of all people in China using the same coins and the same writing system? Trade became much easier.
11. Summarize Liu Bang’s approach to ruling China? moderate and reasonable
12. What was of the highest importance to Chinese people during the Han dynasty? honoring one’s family
13. The Silk Road began in China and ended where? at the Mediterranean Sea.
14. What was the effect on China of the popularity of silk in Rome? China became wealthy.

**Essay -** Extra Credit 5 points:

 51. Choose one society we have studied and tell about the society and what life was like for those people.