



Social Studies Interim 2 Study Guide

1. The _____ civilization is older than the _____ civilization.
2. The advantages of the cuneiform language of Mesopotamia were _____ and _____.
3. Farming led to the development of permanent villages, which allowed people to _____.
4. _____ were the most important geographical feature that led to the development of early civilizations.
5. Calendars were important to ancient civilizations because they let the farmers know when to _____ in order to avoid floods that allowed them to _____ and _____.
6. Irrigation systems were needed in order to _____ and _____.
7. Ancient cities built temples to honor their gods and goddesses, which is evidence that these ancient people were _____.
8. _____ was the Babylonian King who created an early form of laws, which had harsh punishments for those who broke the law.
9. A high yield of crops (many crops were grown) led to _____ which allowed people to work jobs other than farming.
10. The development of the _____ made it easier for people to read and write.
11. _____ with other civilizations allowed Egypt to become rich and powerful.
12. Trade with Egypt allowed other civilizations to _____ their quality of life.
13. New tools and techniques created during a certain period in time are examples of _____.
14. Egyptians believed they needed their valuables with them in their afterlife; therefore, they were often _____ with them.
15. Most ancient Egyptians were polytheistic, which means they _____. This could cause a problem if a pharaoh tried to make them worship only one god.
16. Mummifying bodies in ancient Egypt allowed doctors to learn about the _____ of the human body.
17. The Egyptian form of writing is called: _____.

18. _____ occurs when migration happens, leading to the blending of people's lifestyles.
19. The formation of the _____ was a result of the Aryan invasion of the Indus River Valley.
20. Ideas, like the mathematical system of the Gupta, spread because of the travels of foreign _____.
21. _____ and _____ were the 2 major cities that developed in the Indus River Valley.
22. Irrigation systems and monsoon rains allowed _____ to develop away from the riverbanks.
23. Warriors and soldiers were at a higher level than farmers and merchants in the Caste System due to concern about possible _____.
24. _____ often restricted trade between China and other civilizations.
25. The concept of _____ was used to justify the emperor's control over the government.
26. The _____ of China was built to prevent invasion.
27. The Chinese civilization, like the earlier civilizations we studied, developed in _____.
28. Buddhism spread from India to China because of _____.
29. The _____ is a series of trade routes that connected China to other parts of the world.
30. The _____ and _____ were sea routes along the Silk Road.
31. Cities, like ancient Sumer, would probably have been invaded due to a lack of _____.
32. The Silk Road ran through many physical features in China, including the Huang He River and the _____ Mountains.
33. The Great Wall of China intersected with the _____ River.

Use the following words/phrases to fill in the missing information above. More than one word may be used to fill the blank.

Silk Road, cultural diffusion, alphabet, anatomy, rivers, agriculture, Mesopotamia, Indus, invasion, merchants(traders), polytheistic, Caste System, Hammurabi, plant crops, grow more food, feed more people, improved, buried, geographical obstacles, trade, technology, division of labor, believed in more than one god, South China Sea, Indian Ocean, trade connections, Harappa, Mohenjo Daro, prevent flooding, increased farming, hieroglyphics, the Mandate of Heaven, business record keeping, recording history, Great Wall, Himalayan, stay and tend crops, Huang He, fertile river valleys, natural barriers