

**Course: History/Social Studies 6****Ancient Greece, India, China, and Rome**

1. Ancient Greece was a Greek civilization that lasted from the Archaic period of the 8th to 6th centuries BC to? Answer: the end of antiquity around 600 AD
2. Classical Greece is considered to be the foundation of? Answer: Western Culture
3. The leading city of Ancient Greece was? Answer: Athens
4. Ancient Rome began on? Answer: On the Italian Peninsula as early as the 8th century BC
5. The Roman Republic began around? Answer: 509 BC
6. After about 500 years of the Roman Republic, Rome transitioned to an autocratic form of government and became the? Answer: Roman Empire
7. The first Roman Emperor was? Answer: Aureus of Augustus
8. The Western Roman Empire collapsed around? Answer: 476 AD
9. The Eastern Roman Empire that lasted about 1,000 years after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire was also called? Answer: Byzantine Empire
10. One of the most ancient civilizations in the world that is also know as the Harappan Civilization is called? Answer: Indus Valley Civilization
11. Yellow River is said to be? Answer: the cradle of Chinese civilization

**Geo, Political, Economic, & Social Structures of Early Civilizations**

1. The Indus Valley Civilization was a? Answer: Bronze Age civilization from 3300 to 1300 BC at the basin of the Indus River
2. The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the? Answer: Harappan Civilization
3. The Indus Valley Civilization encompassed most of? Answer: What is today Pakistan and parts of northwestern India, Afghanistan and Iran
4. The Indus Valley Civilization was among the first to develop? Answer: Accuracy in measuring length, mass, and time
5. Mesopotamia was an ancient civilization located between? Answer: The Tigris and Euphrates rivers in what is today Iraq and Kuwait
6. Mesopotamia is considered to be the? Answer: Cradle of Civilization
7. The earliest language written in Mesopotamia was? Answer: Sumerian
8. Ancient Egypt was located in? Answer: Northeastern Africa
9. The ancient Egyptian civilization flourished mainly because of? Answer: It's ability to adapt to the Nile River valley
10. An achievement of the ancient Egyptians was? Answer: All of the above

**History and Geography of Ancient Civilizations**

1. Ancient history covers past events from? Answer: the beginning of recorded human history to the Early Middle Ages
2. The timeframe of Ancient History is roughly? Answer: 5,000 years
3. Prehistory is the period before? Answer: written history
4. The oldest existing empire of today is? Answer: China
5. The Bronze Age is a period characterized by the use of? Answer: copper and alloy bronze
6. The Mesopotamia Bronze Age begins at about? Answer: 2900 BC
7. The Iron Age came after? Answer: The Bronze Age
8. The Iron Age is characterized by the use of? Answer: iron and steel
9. Classical Antiquity is the period of these two ancient civilizations? Answer: Greece and Rome
10. Alexander the Great ruled what ancient civilization? Answer: Greece
11. Mesopotamia is considered to be? Answer: the Cradle of Civilization
12. Which two rivers flowed through Mesopotamia? Answer: the Tigris and Euphrates
13. Ancient Egypt began about? Answer: 3150 BC
14. Egypt reached the height of its power during the? Answer: New Kingdom

15. The success of the ancient Egyptian civilization came partly from its ability to adapt to the? Answer: Nile river
16. The fall of the Western Roman Empire was about? Answer: 500 AD
17. The Mound Builders were? Answer: all of the above

### **Paleolithic Era to Agricultural Revolution**

1. The Middle Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) began around? Answer: 200,000 years ago
2. Homosapiens first occurred in? Answer: Africa
3. The Stone Age ended between 6000 BCE and 2000 BCE with the advent of? Answer: Metalworking
4. According to researchers, the oldest evidence of stone tools were found in the Lower Awash Valley in Ethiopia and date back? 3.4 million years
5. After the Stone Age, comes the? Answer: Bronze Age
6. The first most significant metal manufactured was? Answer: Bronze
7. Prehistoric paintings in caves are called? Answer: Both of the above
8. The Mesopotamia Bronze Age began around? Answer: Around 2,900 BC
9. In addition to Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, what was the third major early civilization? Answer: Indus Valley Civilization

### **Course: Science 6**

#### **Plate Tectonics and Earth's Structure**

1. Plate Tectonics is? Answer: A scientific theory that describes the large-scale motions of Earth's lithosphere
2. Tectonic Plates are composed of? Answer: Tectonic plates are composed of oceanic lithosphere and thicker continental lithosphere, each topped by its own kind of crust
3. The three types of plate boundaries are? Answer: convergent, divergent, and transform
4. Driving forces behind plate movement includes? Answer: All of the above
5. Alfred Wegener advanced the theory of? Answer: Continental Drift
6. Pangaea is? Answer: A supercontinent that existed during the late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic eras, forming about 300 million years ago
7. Subduction is? Answer: When two tectonic plates meet
8. What is a Rift? Answer: A Rift is a valley with mountains surrounding it caused by tectonic plate movement
9. The Mariana Trench is located? Answer: in the Pacific Ocean
10. A Craton is Answer: An old and stable part of the continental lithosphere

#### **Heat (Thermal Energy and Physical Science)**

1. In physics, heating is? Answer: The spontaneous transfer of energy from one body to another
2. The transfer of heat occurs by? Answer: Any of the above
3. Heat is a central concept in? Answer: Thermodynamics
4. Kinetic energy is? Answer: The energy from an objects motion
5. The transfer of heat from one object to another is also? Answer: Second law of thermodynamics
6. In physics, heat is measured with a unit from the International Systems of Units called a? Answer: joule
7. All physical systems are capable of? Answer: Heating or cooling each other
8. Thermal energy? Answer: Both of the above
9. Heat or thermal energy is represented with what letter in Algebra? Answer: Q

#### **Energy from the Sun, Ocean, and Earth**

1. The earth's primary source of energy is? Answer: The Sun
2. What is the Sun made of? Answer: Plasma and is not solid
3. The core of the Sun produces the most? Answer: Thermal energy
4. Radiant light and heat from the sun is called? Answer: Solar energy

5. Building design, windows, walls, and floors made to collect and distribute solar energy is called?  
Answer: Passive solar
6. The Sun is primarily composed of? Answer: Hydrogen and helium
7. Energy from the ocean is generated by? Answer: All of the above
8. What else can generate energy from the ocean? Answer: Salinity
9. Energy generated and stored in the Earth is called? Answer: Geothermal energy
10. Hot springs are a type of? Answer: Geothermal energy

**Ecology: How Organisms Exchange Energy and Nutrients**

1. Which one of the following is a living organism? Answer: All of the above
2. Which is part of the environment? Answer: Water
3. Plants and animals take in matter from? Answer: Environment
4. Matter is recycled in? Answer: The environment
5. Plants are? Answer: Producers

**How Energy and Matter Differ in Amounts and Use**

1. Energy of an object can be transferred, but it cannot be? Answer: Both of the above
2. Energy comes in? Answer: Many forms
3. According to mass–energy equivalence, all forms of energy have? Answer: Mass
4. From what scientists know so far, matter comes in? Answer: 4 stages
5. Matter may disappear by conversion to? Answer: Energy

**Topography of the Earth's Surface**

1. Topography is the study of? Answer: the surface shape and features of the Earth
2. Topography involves the? Answer: all of the above
3. Which of the following are landforms? Answer: All of the above
4. The process by which soil and rock are removed from the Earth's surface by wind or water flow is?  
Answer: Erosion
5. The height of a geographic land forms is called? Answer: Elevation
6. Geographers might use this to locate places on the Earth? Answer: Topographical Map
7. A geographic coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on the Earth's surface is called? Answer: Latitude
8. A geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on the Earth's surface is called? Answer: Longitude