

**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? Answer: 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
10. Agriculture and farming began in? Answer: The Bronze Age

### **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