

**** Foundations of Civilizations Test Review KEY ****

1. What was the Neolithic Revolution?

The transition of many human cultures from a lifestyle of hunting and gathering to one of agriculture and settlement approx. 10,000 years ago

2. Explain the effects of the Neolithic Revolution. How did it impact early citizens?

Surplus of crops resulted in the end of nomadic life. People settled in communities, organized politically, economically, and socially, and specialized in jobs.

3. What were economic results of the start of civilizations?

Job specialization, increased trade between civilizations, trading economies

4. List the six major characteristics of civilizations.

Cultural development, rise of cities, writing, specialization of labor, social structure, institutions

5. Why was the use of written language particularly important for early civilizations?

Anticipating when flooding would occur & for record-keeping

6. How did geography impact each of the early river valley civilizations? Think of physical features (deserts, mountains, rivers, & weather patterns (flooding, extreme temperatures).

Nile:

Natural barriers for protection (Sahara & Mediterranean/Red Seas)

Mesopotamia:

Lack of physical barriers (deserts) led to constant invasions

Indus:

Isolated & protected by mountains

Huang He (Yellow):

Isolated & protected due to mountains and deserts

7. Which river valley civilizations had predictable flooding?

Nile

8. Which river valleys often faced unpredictable flooding?

Mesopotamia, Huang He

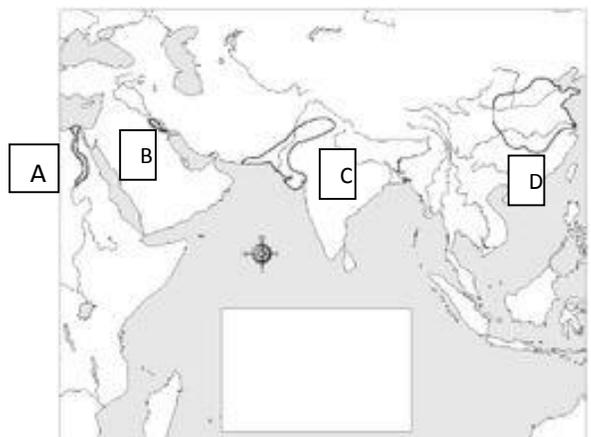
9. Locate each River Valley Civilization on a world map.

A: Nile (Egypt)

B: Mesopotamia (Tigris-Euphrates)

C: Indus

D: Huang He/Yellow (China)



10. What was the Fertile Crescent?

Area of very fertile land between the Tigris & Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia surrounded by desert

11. Complete the chart with the defining characteristics of each river valley civilization. *Think religion, government, geography, economy...*

Civilization	Characteristics
Nile	<i>Theocratic monarchy Lots of trade on the Nile Nile provided stable supply of food & acted as protection</i>
Mesopotamia (Sumer) aka Tigris-Euphrates	<i>Theocratic government divided into city-states Polytheistic Fertile Crescent provided excellent soil for agriculture Lots of trading</i>
Indus	<i>Government & religion were linked Lots of trade with Mesopotamia Himalayas & other mountains provided protection & isolation</i>
Huang He (Yellow)	<i>Dynasty, centralized government Silk, bronze working, first coins Isolated & protected due to mountains & deserts</i>

12. What were the major inventions and innovations of each early river valley civilization?

Nile: **Geometry (for building), 365 day calendar, hieroglyphics, pyramids**

Mesopotamia: **Wheel, cuneiform writing, ziggurats**

Indus: **Plumbing, sewage system, well-organized cities**

Huang He: **Pictograms, ancestor worship, many royal palaces & tombs**

13. List three examples of advanced technology from the river valley civilizations.

(Many additional possible answers) The wheel, pyramids, calendars, irrigation, plumbing

14. Which river valley civilization lasted particularly long due to its river providing food and protection?

The Nile river valley civilization in Egypt

15. Explain what Hammurabi's Code was, including why it was so important.

First written legal code in the world.

16. What was particularly unique about the punishments in Hammurabi's Code?

It had the same laws for all people but different punishments for men/women and different social classes.

Example: a wealthy citizen convicted of a crime would pay a higher fine than a poor citizen

17. Compare and contrast Hammurabi's Code and the Ten Commandments.

Hammurabi's Code: a government's legal code applied to all citizens of the Babylonian Empire

10 Commandments: a religious moral code initially followed by Hebrews (Jews)

Both: rules on how people should behave

18. Explain what made Judaism unique when it first began as well as some of the influence it later had.

Ancient Hebrews were monotheistic at a time when most civilizations were polytheistic

Influence: spread monotheism, provided foundation for Christianity & Islam