

First Nine Weeks Benchmark Study Guide

1. archaeologist – people who study the past based on what people left behind
2. historian – people who study the past
3. primary source – an account of an event by someone who took part in or witnessed the event
4. artifact – an object created and used by humans
5. physical features – natural features of the earth
6. Early peoples used what resources? Water, animals and fertile land
7. Why was the discovery of Lucy important? It pointed to a hominid's ability to walk upright
8. How did the invention of tools help early humans? Increased humans chances of survival
9. Why did people learn to make clothes and build shelters? Needed more protection from the cold
10. Neolithic Revolution – shift from food gathering to food producing
11. How did farming during the Stone Age help people? Allowed them to build permanent settlements
12. How did farming help the growth of towns? Helped allow them to build permanent settlements
13. The word Mesopotamia means land between two rivers
14. What type of irrigation did Mesopotamians use? Why? Canals; because they needed to control the water
15. Sumerian priests were the link between the Sumerians and their gods.
16. Ziggurats – a pyramid shaped temple in Sumer
17. What technology did the Hittites and Assyrians use? Chariots and iron weapons
18. What did Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar have in common? Built up Babylon
19. List three Sumerian technological advances. Cuneiform, wheel, city-states
20. land bridge – a strip of land connecting two continents
21. cuneiform – the world's first system of writing; developed in Sumer