**Name**

**World History Midterm Exam**

**Ancient World**

1. What is the name for the time before writing?
2. What is an artifact? What is a fossil?
3. A people’s way of life, including diet, religious beliefs, artistic achievements, and language is called their
4. The main purpose of the pyramids in Egypt was to function as
5. This is the belief in many gods
6. What geographical feature did most ancient cities develop around?
7. Which civilization came first?
8. What are the eight features of civilizations?
9. Which discovery allowed us to translate hieroglyphics?
10. What caused Early Man to settle into civilizations rather than hunting and gathering?
11. What is Hammurabi’s Code and why is it important?

**Match each description with its proper religion**

**Judaism Buddhism**

**Hinduism**

1. Founder is Siddhartha Gautama
2. Believe Moksha (union with Brahman) is the final goal of reincarnation
3. Spread to China where it is practiced most today
4. The Torah or Hebrew Bible is their holy book
5. Belief in Dharma & Karma
6. Many gods, all faces of Brahman
7. Believe in one god
8. Caste System
9. Shiva, Vishnu, and Brahma are important gods
10. Believe that you reach nirvana by following the Eightfold Path
11. Founder is Abraham
12. Originated in the Middle East
13. Has no founder

**Greece and Rome**

 **True or False**

1. The early people of the Aegean, such as the Mycenaeans, became the basis for Greek culture and myth
2. Early city-states of Greece that emerged as leading city-states were Athens and Sparta.
3. Alexander the Great was the Spartan leader who defeated Athens.
4. Sparta believed in strict obedience and military skill.
5. Pericles was the leader that led Athens into the Golden Age.
6. A direct democracy is where citizens elect representatives to govern the country.
7. The Peloponnesian Wars left Athens stronger than they were before they fought.
8. Athens was the city philosophers, artists, and writers wanted to live in.
9. Hellenistic culture spread because of Alexander the Great’s conquests
10. What feature of Greece allowed it to develop individual city-states rather than a unified empire?
11. How did the government of Ancient Athens influence the United States government?
12. Who was Homer?
13. Sparta was most known for .
14. Who was the enemy of Greece who attempted to conquer them and, in turn, united them into a single force?
15. What Macedonian military leader spread Greek culture?
16. What government form is the *legacy* of Ancient Rome?
17. Who was Augustus (Octavian)?
18. What makes a republic different from a direct democracy?
19. What made the Roman Republic unfair?
20. Which of the following was a period of peace and prosperity that lasted almost 240 years?
21. What were reasons that Christianity appealed to citizens of the Roman Empire?
22. Constantinople was the capitol of the:
23. Why did the Romans initially reject Christianity?

**Roman Society True or False:**

1. All children went to school in Rome.
2. Women in Rome had many personal freedoms.
3. Slaves made up 1/3 of the Roman population.
4. Girls were often given the feminine form of their father’s names rather than their own names.
5. Rome treated all conquered territory equally.
6. Christians were originally protected by laws in Rome.

**Islam & the Middle Ages**

1. What trade becomes the most important for Ghana and West Africa?
2. The Islamic university in Timbuktu was one result of the hajj made by
3. An Islamic house of worship is called a
4. What is the term for the basic beliefs of Islam?
5. What is considered the *most* holy city of Muslims?
6. What is the name for the social structure of the Middle Ages?
7. Which of the following was the most important economic activity in a medieval town?
8. How did Clovis unite the Frankish kingdoms of the Middle Ages?
9. Which city was being fought over during the Crusades?
10. Describe the Mongols
11. Where did Mongols conquer and rule under the name Yuan Dynasty?
12. Where did they conquer and rule under the name “Khanate of the Golden Hoard”?
13. What people did the Slavic and Vikings become?
14. What form of Christianity did Russia convert to?
15. Why was Japan isolated from the rest of Asia and Europe?
16. Many towns surrendered to the Mongols without a fight because .

**Renaissance and Reformation**

1. Why was the Renaissance seen as the modern era?
2. Why was the printing press so influential on the time period?
3. What triggered the events that resulted in the formation of the Church of England?
4. Who is considered to be the “Father of the Protestant Reformation?”
5. What was the major effect of the Reformation?
6. What was the chief crop grown in North America?
7. The route that brought Africans to the Americas was called the
8. What three main areas of the world were connected by the triangular trade?