Four River Valley Civilizations Test Study Guide Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_key\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Identify each civilization and the river(s) that helped it emerge (start).



D

C

B

A

1. ***A: Egypt, Nile River***
2. ***B: Mesopotamia, Tigris and Euphrates Rivers***
3. ***C: Indus River Valley, Indus River***
4. ***D: Huang He (Yellow River), China***

Word bank for 2,3,4,5: Nile, Tigris and Euphrates, Yellow (Huang He, Indus)

5. What river civilization was nicknamed China’s sorrow? ***Yellow (Huang He)***

6. What are the rivers were the located in the Fertile Crescent? ***Tigris and Euphrates***

7. What civilization considered predictable flooding as a gift? ***Nile River***

8. Monsoons made this river unpredictable. ***Indus River***

9. What mountain range to the north of the Indus Valley civilization has the tallest mountains in the world? ***Himalaya***

10. What geographic features dominate China’s landscape? ***mountains and plains***

11. Mesopotamia means ***between the rivers.***

12. The Nile River runs NORTH and empties into ***Mediterranean*** Sea.

13. Mesopotamia is known as the Fertile Crescent because it has ***nutrient*** rich soil good for farming.

14. One of Japan’s geographic disadvantages is limited natural ***resources***.



15. The map above, infers that early Ancient Rome had easy access to many different ***seas***.

16. The above map illustrates Ancient Italy’s ***physical*** features.



17. Based on the map above, one can infer there are many ***mountains***.

18. According to the map above, what physical features isolate the city states of Greece?

***Mountains, islands, seas***



19. The map above infers Africa has geographic ***diversity***.

20. According to the map above, the rainforest is located in ***central*** Africa.



21. The arrows on the map above represent a theory about the first ***Americans***.

22. A distinguishing ***cultural*** feature of a region, is a country with multiple national languages, because of the ethnic makeup of the nation.

23. Factors that led to the development of the civilizations of Ancient Egypt and Ancient Mesopotamia was favorable ***geography***.

24. Civilizations controlled the flooding of rivers by moving the fields back away from the rivers, building levies and canals, and building ***dams*** on the rivers.

25. The physical characteristics of a place include its landforms and ***vegetation***.

26. Physical features and human characteristics has had the greatest influence on the overall development of a ***civilization***.

27. Many early civilizations settled near bodies of waterbecause a body of water was necessary to keep the civilization thriving, and helped promote farming, ***transportaion*** and trade.

28. Architecture is a human characteristic of a ***place***.

29. The desert was a natural barrier that helped keep Egypt free from many ***invasions***.

30. ***Irrigation*** is bringing water to crops.

31. Reservoirs are used to store ***water***.

32. One main problem with irrigation canals was they became clogged with ***silt***.

33. Large, earthen walls built to control flooding are known as ***levees***.

34. Romans built ***aqueducts*** to carry water from the mountains to the valleys for irrigation and drinking.

35. An outcome of living in a mountainous country is: mountains provide ***protection*** from enemies; mountains isolate one group of people from another; and mountains make travel difficult.

36. When humans stopped being ***nomads*** and started to permanently settle in different regions, humans invented tools, domesticated animals and learned how to farm.

37. Canals for ***irrigation*** helped influence farming in ancient Mesopotamia.

38. Irrigation systems led to increased ***food*** production in both Ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt.

39. According to the map below, it was necessary for ***city-states*** to be located near a body of water, because water was necessary for many aspects of life, including farming, irrigation and transportation.



40. Ancient Mesopotamia experienced frequent invasions that caused many city-states to be conquered or completely collapse. This was due to there were no major natural ***barriers*** between Mesopotamia and other societies.

41. ***Silt*** was the rich mud left behind after a river flooded. Silt was very important to the early people of Mesopotamia because it made the land fertile for farming.

42. Mountains, hills, and ***deserts*** helped the Chinese to thrive because these features protected China from invasion.

43. One disadvantage of living on a peninsula is you are ***isolated*** from other civilizations.

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