

Chapter 1 : Water for Sixth Grade: Ancient India Study Guide

Start studying Ancient India Study guide. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

What Continent did the earliest human come from? How many people lived and worked as a band? No more than 20 lived and worked as a band. They used animals for food, shelter, and weapons. Why did these early bands of people migrate from place to place? They were looking for food. Look at the map on page 52, name the routes and dates that were taken by these bands. What changes took place during the Ice Age? The sea level decreased, food was harder to find, and land bridges formed connecting different continents and allowing migration across seas and oceans. Define artifact and give three examples of an artifact. An artifact is a man made object, such as a tool, shelter, or clothing. Why is culture so important to the ways in which we live our lives? Culture provides with the guidelines to live our lives. It tells us who we are and what we do. Define tundra and tell where it is found. A tundra is a large treeless plain and is found in desert and arctic regions. Define role and explain the role of women in some early societies. A role is a part a person plays. In early society women were the main supplier of gathered plants. As a result women were often leaders and healers. How did Hunter-gatherer societies change from collecting food to producing food? They learned to control the environment. What did women learn about plants that allowed them to domesticate plants? They learned that seeds from fully-grown plants produced new plants. What was the result of growing plants to the hunter-gatherers? The hunter-gatherers had to stay in one place and the early farming societies formed villages and developed an economy built on their crops. What were some of the first animals domesticated by people? Dogs, Sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle were some of the first animals domesticated. How did agriculture affect human societies? Why were walls built around villages? Walls were built for protection. How did the farmers clear the land for farming? They cleared the land by cutting and burning wild plants that grew there. What were some of the first crops and where were they developed? Tigris-Euphrates and Southwestern Asia: Wheat and barley, raising sheep, goats, and cattle. What are the four strands of social studies? History, Government and Civics, Geography, and Economics 2. What are the five themes of geography? What are the cardinal points? North, South, East, and West 4. Which theme of social studies deals with adapting to the environment and each other? Interaction within different environments 5. If you used an encyclopedia as a source for a paper, would it be a primary or secondary source? What did members of a band do? The members of a band divide the labor, into hunting, gathering, cooking, and making tools. What is migration and who practiced it? Migration is the movement from place to place. It was practiced by hunter-gatherers during the Paleolithic Age. In order from earliest to latest, what are the names for the Stone Ages? Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic 9. What formed during the Ice Age that allowed people to one land mass to another? A land bridge formed across the oceans connecting Asia to North America. What is a society? Who often was in charge? You are one of the leaders of the band. There are certain tasks that have to be completed in order for the band to survive. Using your classmates, decide who will collect plants, hunt, make tools, build shelters, and prepare hides for clothing. What is the practice called? How many members in a band needed to be present in order for this to occur? Answer on the back The practice is called division of labor. A band needs 50 to members in order for division of labor to occur. What does domesticate mean? To tame animals or plants. The dog was the first animal domesticated followed by sheep, goats, cows. The main plants domesticated were wheat, squash, and maize corn. What did early farming societies do as a result of caring for the crops? Who or what is a nomad? How were they different from hunter-gatherers? A nomad is an individual that traveled from place to place with their herd. The nomads searched for places for their herds. How did it affect the environment? The domestication of plants and animals. The planting of crops was done by slashing and burning of fields. What is meant by diversity of agriculture? Diversity of agriculture means planting different crops and not being dependent on one crop for food. Where is the Fertile Crescent? Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Kuwait 2. What two rivers can be found in the Fertile Crescent? The Tigris and Euphrates can be found in the Fertile Crescent. What does Mesopotamia mean? Mesopotamia means land between two rivers. Where did the earliest cities

DOWNLOAD PDF ANCIENT INDIA STUDY GUIDE

arise in Mesopotamia? What problems did farmers face using the two rivers to water their crops? The farmers faced flooding and droughts when watering their crops. What did the farmers of Sumer do to control the water? The farmers built dikes and canals to control the rivers and prevent flooding. What invention greatly advanced the technology of Sumer? How did this help the people of Sumer? The invention of the wheel and the wheel cart greatly advanced Sumer. The wheel cart allowed the people to carry goods from one place to the other faster and allowed them to carry materials for building over great distances. What was the largest building in Sumerian cities? How tall were they? What was the highest layer? What was the building later used for? The largest building in Sumer was a ziggurat. It was seven stories high with a shrine to a special god as its highest layer. The buildings were later used as the center of city activity and a market place. What religious beliefs did the Sumerians Show?

Chapter 2 : Water for Sixth Grade: Ancient India Study Guide

Ancient India Study Guide On Thursday, March 12th, the final assessment for India will be given. This unit covered the ancient civilization of India as well as the religions of Hinduism and Buddhism.

Chapter 3 : Sixth grade Ancient India Lessonplans, homework, quizzes

Learn study guide history ancient india china with free interactive flashcards. Choose from different sets of study guide history ancient india china flashcards on Quizlet.

Chapter 4 : Free World History Flashcards

Study Chapter 3 Ancient India Study Guide flashcards taken from chapter 3 of the book Holt World History: The Human Journey.

Chapter 5 : 6th Grade History - Ancient Civilizations

Ancient India Study guide Lesson 1 Geography and Indian Life India is a subcontinent which includes present day Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and most of Pakistan.

Chapter 6 : Ancient India - Broadfoot 6th Grade Social Studies

December Goal - Review Ancient India. Please have out your Study Guide. Pass back papers! Bellringer- What are a few ways Hinduism and Buddhism are alike? Different?.

Chapter 7 : Ancient India Study guide | Essay Writing Service A+

a religion of most people in India that grew from Aryan beliefs and those of Harappans caste system a system that divided people in India/ it decides a person's job, social group, and marriage.

Chapter 8 : Unit 3: Ancient India – Ms. K's Social Studies Experience

Ancient Egypt. Ancient Greece Sitemap. Ancient India Unit test, India, Chapters Friday, February STUDY GUIDE: India Study Guide Ancient India.

Chapter 9 : Sixth Grade Social Studies Curriculum

Ch. 5 - Ancient India Study Guide for Chapter 5 India is a country that is part of the continent _____, and is also a.