

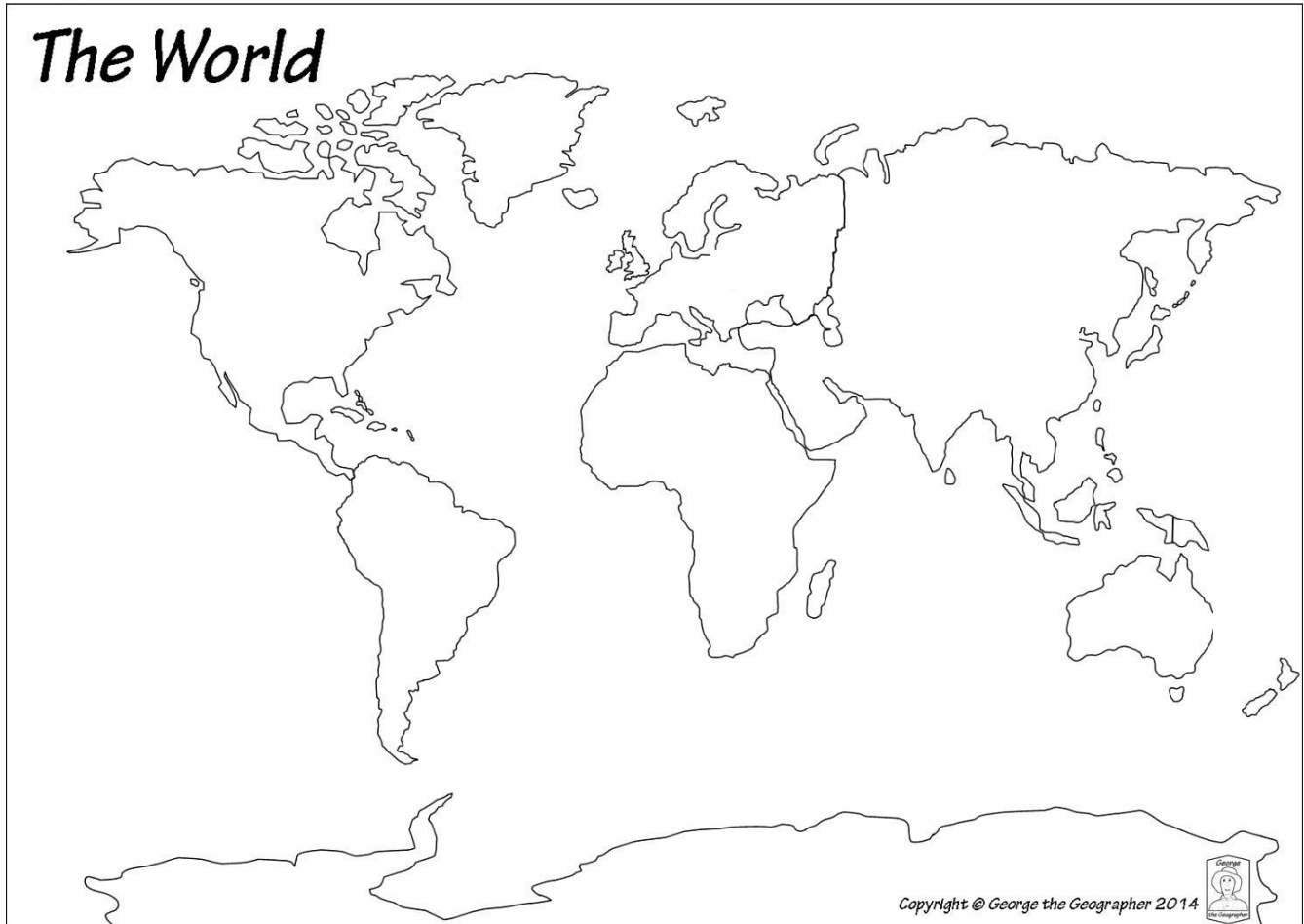
Note: The essay/written portion of the Midterm will be on Tuesday, January 21st. Students may use all of their vocabulary packets, Big Idea Cards, and any handouts that were given out for Units 1 & 2 for the written portion.

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

World History Midterm Study Guide (M)

Map Skills – Continents and Oceans

Directions: Label the map with the continents and oceans listed below.



Label the map with the following continents and oceans:

1. Australia
2. Antarctica
3. Europe
4. Asia
5. South America
6. North America
7. Africa
8. Pacific Ocean
9. Atlantic Ocean
10. Indian Ocean
11. Arctic Ocean

Vocabulary – Use the attached vocab cards to study. Cut them out to study.

Know the following vocabulary:

Agricultural Revolution

Domestication

Foragers

Specialization

Surplus

The Great Thaw

Primary sources – know the definition and be able to give examples

Secondary sources – know the definition and be able to give examples

Turning points – know the definition and be able to give examples

Migration – know the definition and be able to give reasons why humans migrated

Adaptation – know the definition and be able to give examples of how people adapted to their environment during the Paleolithic Age (this is when people hunted/gathered and migrated because of the Ice Age)

Social Institutions

Know how the following social institutions helped solve problems in societies:

Government

Education

Language

Family

Vocab cards are attached to this study guide.

Timeline

Be able to locate the following time periods/turning points on a timeline. They are listed in the order that they happened.

Paleolithic Age

The Great Thaw


Think about hunting/gathering, farming, and factories to decide where these time periods/turning points would be on a timeline. Vocab cards are attached for you to study with.

Neolithic Age & Agricultural Revolution mean the same thing

Industrial Revolution

Timeline – Be able to put these time periods/turning points in order, so you can locate them on a timeline. Cut them out and practice putting them in order. They are listed in order on the previous page of this study guide.

32
the Great Thaw




an event that happened about 10,000 years ago when the Earth's climate warmed and regions of the planet became more temperate

Example: After the Great Thaw many plants and animals began to flourish due to the warmer climate.


(SS070206)

Industrial Revolution



The Industrial Revolution was a time when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories. It introduced new technologies, new types of transportation, and a different way of life for many.

35
Neolithic Age or Era

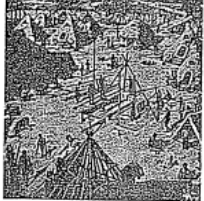


a term that means "new stone age" and refers to period when humans came to live in agricultural communities

Example: The Neolithic Age began nearly 10,000 years ago.

(SS070206)

36
Agricultural Revolution (or Neolithic Revolution)




a turning point that began about 10,000 years ago when humans began to live in settled communities and raise plants and animals

Example: The development of new technology that allowed humans to become more efficient farmers is called the Agricultural Revolution.

(SS070206)

26
Paleolithic Age or Era



the period of the Stone Age that began about 2.5 to 2 million years ago, marked by the earliest use of tools made of chipped stone

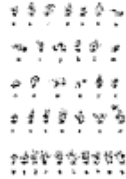
Example: The Paleolithic Age is also known as the Old Stone Age.

(SS070205)

Vocabulary – Cut these vocab cards out and study. You can have someone help you. They can say the definition and have you say the vocabulary term that goes with each definition. That person can make a pile for the ones you know and a pile for the ones you need to study. Have someone help you over the next several days until you know them.

32
language

the system or way people in a society create and use a shared system of communication and self-expression



Example: English and Spanish are the two main languages spoken in the United States.

(SS070107)

37
family

the system or way people in a society care for and raise children



Example: According to the US Census, the average family size in the United States is three people.

(SS070107)

33
education

the system or way people in a society share knowledge and learning.



Example: In the United States, state governments provide public education from kindergarten through high school.

(SS070107)

34
government

the system or way people in a society provide and keep order



Example: The government system of the United States is known as a democracy.

(SS070107)

24
adaptation

the process or state of changing to fit a new environment or different conditions



Example: Sherpas of Nepal have a higher number of red blood cells which allow them to live at higher Himalayan altitudes.

(SS070204)

25
human migration

The physical movement by humans from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups.



Example: Homo sapiens appear to have moved out of Africa around 70,000 years ago.

(SS070204)

27
foragers



a group of people who survive by hunting and gathering over a large region

Example: Foragers spread to most parts of the globe following large mammals.

(SS070205)

31
social institutions

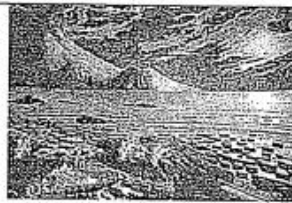


organizations that large groups of humans (societies, cultures) create to help solve social problems

Example: Religion is one social institution that almost every culture has.

(SS070205)

32
the Great Thaw



an event that happened about 10,000 years ago when the Earth's climate warmed and regions of the planet became more temperate

Example: After the Great Thaw many plants and animals began to flourish due to the warmer climate.

(SS070206)

34
turning point

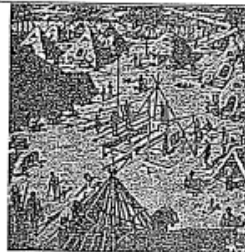


an event or occurrence which causes a very significant change

Example: The Agricultural Revolution was a turning point in human history.

(SS070206)

36
Agricultural Revolution (or Neolithic Revolution)



a turning point that began about 10,000 years ago when humans began to live in settled communities and raise plants and animals

Example: The development of new technology that allowed humans to become more efficient farmers is called the Agricultural Revolution.

(SS070206)

40
specialization / division of labor



when different people in society take on specific roles or jobs that require unique skill sets

Example: In healthcare, there are specializations like surgery, pediatrics, dentistry, and orthodontics.

(SS070207)

18

primary source

first-hand account of the event that was created at about the time the event occurred



Example: Diaries, letters, reports, photographs, and birth certificates are a few types of primary sources.

(SS070104)

19

secondary source

an account of an event that was created later by people who did not experience first-hand the event you are researching



Example: Encyclopedia articles, books written by historians, and textbooks are three types of secondary sources.

(SS070104)

42

surplus

having more than you need (as opposed to more than you want).



Example: There was a surplus of cupcakes after the party, so the class gave the rest away to other teachers.

(SS070207)

43

social organizations / institutions

an organized group or network in a society that exists to help meet the long-term needs of its people (food, clothing, shelter, education, rules, safety).



Example: Schools are organized to help prepare young people for adult life and work.

(SS070207)

44

domestication

an approach to altering the genetic makeup of plants and animals to make them more useful to humans



Example: Humans domesticated plants by planting seeds from individual plants that seemed most desirable for their size, taste, and nutrition.

(SS070207)