

88. Hammurabi was the leader of the Babylonians who attacked the Sumerians and gained control of the Sumerian civilization.
89. The Punic Wars were conflicts between Rome and Carthage ending in a victory for Rome.
90. Constantine was a Roman emperor who founded Constantinople as the new eastern capital of the Roman empire.
91. Alexander the Great was the king of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley, spreading Greek culture throughout three continents.
92. The Crusades were wars fought by Christians during the Middle Ages to capture the Holy Land from Muslim Turks.
93. Charlemagne was the king of the Franks and the emperor of Rome who spread Christianity across Europe.
94. Hieroglyphics are symbols used in some writing systems such as the one used in Ancient Egypt.
95. A mosque is a Muslim place of worship.
96. Plebeians were Roman citizens who farmed, traded, and made things for a living.
97. Patricians were members of Rome's noble families who owned large farms and hired plebeians to work the land.
98. America's present day government is based on the governments of Ancient Greece and Rome.
99. Papyrus is a reed plant that grows along the Nile River; it was used to make paper for writing hieroglyphics.
100. A journey undertaken by a group of people with a definite goal, such as to explore a region, is called an expedition.

GRADE 6

The Social Studies Survival Guide



Facts Every Student Should Know



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GEOGRAPHY

1. The United States is located in the Northern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.
2. Parallel is another name for a line of latitude.
3. Meridian is another name for a line of longitude.
4. A system of bringing water to farm land to grow crops is irrigation.
5. An elevation map is a type of physical map that shows the height of land above sea level.
6. A resource map is a type of distribution map that shows how natural resources are distributed throughout an area.
7. An area of land almost entirely surrounded by water is a peninsula.
8. A natural or artificial lake used to store water is a reservoir.
9. A gulf is part of an ocean that extends into land.
10. A narrow strip of land that connects two larger bodies of land is an isthmus.
11. A global grid shows patterns on a map or globe by crossing lines of latitude and longitude.
12. The Nile River in Africa is the world's largest and longest river; it flows south to north.
13. A cartographer is a person who makes maps.
14. The Mediterranean Sea is a large, almost landlocked arm of the Atlantic Ocean, touching Europe, Asia, and Africa.
15. The number of people who live in a square mile of a measured area is that area's population density.
16. The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line of longitude labeled zero degrees that separates the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
17. The route connecting Asia and Europe, which allowed merchants and traders to transport goods, was the Silk Road.

18. The Fertile Crescent was a region in southeast Asia that included the region of Mesopotamia.
19. The earliest civilization in China settled on the banks of the Huang-He River is also known as the River of Sorrows because it flooded so often.
20. Mesopotamia is the region between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and the birthplace of the Sumerian and Babylonia civilizations.
21. The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers are known as the "cradle of civilization" because the water and soil they brought made ancient civilizations possible in the area of Mesopotamia.

CIVICS

22. A caste system is a social system in Hindu society in which a person's place is determined by the rank of the family into which he or she is born.
23. A written set of laws that applies to everyone under a government is called a code of law.
24. A republic is a form of government where citizens elect representatives to speak or act for them.
25. An oligarchy is a type of government where a small group of citizens control decision making.
26. The joining of separate parts into one is called unification.
27. Civics is a branch of study that deals with duties, responsibilities, and affairs of citizenship.
28. The Code of Hammurabi, which was developed in Ancient Babylon, is one of the world's oldest codes of law.
29. A ruler in ancient Egypt was called a pharaoh.

30. An empire is a group of people and lands ruled by one government.
31. A line of rulers who belong to the same family is called a dynasty.
32. Feudalism is the system for organizing and governing society based on land and service.
33. Government rule by a king or queen is called a monarchy.
34. A self-governing city that also governs surrounding villages is called a city-state.
35. A province is a self-governing region similar to a state.
36. An alliance is an agreement between countries to work together in war or trade.
37. An aristocracy is the class of a society made up of members of noble families, usually the most powerful group.

ECONOMICS

38. Dividing the work a society does into a variety of tasks performed by different individuals is the division of labor.
39. The way people manage money and resources for the production of goods and services is called economy or economic system.
40. Training to do a particular kind of work is called specialization.
41. An extra supply of a product is a surplus.
42. A hunter-gatherer was a person of the old Stone Age who met needs by hunting animals or gathering plants.
43. The situation that occurs when individuals and businesses rely on each other for production of goods or services is called interdependence.
44. Bartering is a direct exchange of goods or services for another without the use of money.
45. Migration is the process of people moving to a new place with the intent of staying at the

destination permanently or for a long period of time.

46. Import is something bought from another country for trade or sale.
47. Export is something sent to another country for trade or sale.

HISTORY

48. A record of the past based on information collected from primary sources is a secondary source.
49. Oral tradition is the passing on of history, beliefs, or customs by word of mouth.
50. The Phoenician Alphabet, which was developed about 1000 B.C., is a forerunner of our current alphabet.
51. Pyramids were ancient burial tombs of Egyptian pharaohs.
52. An artifact that unlocked the mystery of Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing is the Rosetta Stone.
53. The Agricultural Revolution was brought about by the invention of the plow and had such a profound impact on society that many people call this era the “dawn of civilization.”
54. The ancient Egyptian “boy king” whose rule showed great wealth of the New Kingdom was King Tutankhamun.
55. Hieroglyphics, astronomy, medicine, and irrigation methods are some of the contributions of the Ancient Egyptians.
56. The Indus River brings water and silt to the farming lands of India.
57. A civilization is a culture that has developed systems of specialization, religion, learning, and government.
58. The process of spreading cultural elements from society to society through contact among people is cultural diffusion.

59. Reincarnation is the Hindu belief that people move in a constant cycle of life, death, and rebirth.
60. Cuneiform was the system of writing used by ancient Sumerians.
61. Domestication is the act of training plants or animals to be used for people.
62. A ziggurat was a large temple located in the centers of ancient Sumerian cities.
63. Judaism is the religion of the Jewish people.
64. The Great Wall of China is a long defensive wall extending 1500 miles through northern China.
65. The Chinese philosopher who stressed the need to respect tradition and whose teaching discussed the right and wrong uses of power was Confucius.
66. The Roman general who became the republic’s dictator in 45 B.C. was Julius Caesar.
67. The ruler of the Egyptian government in Alexandria who supported Caesar in the civil war he waged from 49-45 B.C. was Cleopatra.
68. Three great philosophers of ancient Greece were Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
69. Pericles was an Athenian general who led Athens during the war with Sparta.
70. A German monk who led the Protestant Reformation was Martin Luther.
71. Henry VIII was the King of England who broke with the Catholic Church because the pope would not grant him a divorce.
72. Michelangelo was an Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, architect and poet.
73. A journey for religious purposes is a pilgrimage.
74. Nicholaus Copernicus observed the night sky and made startling discoveries about the

universe that greatly changed our knowledge about the universe.

75. The Renaissance was a time of rebirth for the arts in Europe.
76. The Reformation brought reform to the Church in Rome and led to another division of Christianity.
77. The act of assembling and getting ready for war or another emergency is militarization.
78. First-hand accounts, such as documents or artifacts created during the period being studied, are primary sources.
79. A religion based on the teachings of Jesus as recorded in the New Testament is Christianity.
80. The religion of Muslims based on the teachings of the prophet Muhammad is Islam.
81. Hinduism is the religion of India that grew out of the belief of the Ancient Aryans that one main force connects all life.
82. The Mandate of Heaven is the belief that the Chinese emperors’ right to rule came from the gods.
83. The Peloponnesian War was fought in 400 B.C. between Athens and Sparta, ending in a victory for Sparta.
84. The Olympics were founded in Ancient Greece.
85. A custom is a way of living that people of the same culture practice regularly over time.
86. Representatives were members elected to the republic to represent the people.
87. Buddhism is a religion founded in India which teaches that the most important thing in life is to reach peace by ending suffering.