



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **6th Grade** | Unit 10

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 610

Development Of Our World

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Development Of Our World

Introduction

The development of our world has been a chain of related events. Civilization began and grew in the Fertile Crescent. Man gained knowledge. Civilizations grew. Each civilization sought to influence its world. The Greek and Roman empires developed. The modern nations of Eastern and Western Europe grew from these two empires. The modern countries of South America and Africa have grown and developed. Some of this growth has been a result of European influence. We will review some of the events and changes in our world beginning with the Cradle of Civilization.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC®. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. List the geographical factors that affected the development of the Fertile Crescent and the Greek and Roman empires.
2. List accomplishments of the people of the Fertile Crescent and the Greek and Roman empires.
3. Describe government, way of life, and religion of the Fertile Crescent, Greece, Rome, and the Middle Ages.
4. List effects of the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution.
5. Give dates, causes, and results of World War I and World War II.
6. Identify the beliefs of communism.
7. Name the countries of South America and Africa.
8. Describe European influence and today's government of South American and African countries.
9. List resources of South American and African countries.

1. CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION

Geographical factors affect the development of a region. Several geographical factors contributed to the development and growth of the Fertile Crescent. These geographical factors were rich soil, warm climate, and sufficient water.

The Fertile Crescent was a region which stretched from the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The Fertile Crescent

continued to the valley of the Nile River. The Fertile Crescent is also known as the Cradle of Civilization. Early civilization began and spread from this region.

The Fertile Crescent was home to a number of early civilizations. In this section of the LIFEPAC, we will be studying three: Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Israel.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. List the geographical factors that affected the development of the Fertile Crescent.
2. List accomplishments of the people of the Fertile Crescent.
3. Describe government, way of life, and religion of the Fertile Crescent.

Vocabulary

Study this word to enhance your learning success in this section.

bondage (bon' dij). Slavery; lack of freedom.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rŭle; child; long; thin; /ʃh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

MESOPOTAMIA

Mesopotamia was located in the area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. From 3100 B.C. to 400 B.C., Mesopotamia thrived as a center of civilization.

Government. Many different tribes lived in Mesopotamia. Among them were the ancestors of the Hebrews, God's chosen people. Many battles and wars were fought between the people of Mesopotamia. Ruling empires

changed often as a more powerful people conquered the existing government. Each empire was ruled by a king. Names of the various empires included Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria, Chaldea, and Persia. Abraham received his promise of land and a nation of people from God. God commanded Abraham to leave Mesopotamia and journey to Canaan, which we now know as Israel. You can read about God's command and promise in Genesis 12:1–5.



| The Fertile Crescent



Match these items.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1.1 _____ Fertile Crescent</p> <p>1.2 _____ Cradle of Civilization</p> <p>1.3 _____ Mesopotamia, Israel, Egypt</p> <p>1.4 _____ geographical factors of Fertile Crescent</p> <p>1.5 _____ Tigris and Euphrates river valleys</p> <p>1.6 _____ Hebrews</p> <p>1.7 _____ Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia</p> <p>1.8 _____ 3100 B.C. to 400 B.C.</p> | <p>a. population areas of Fertile Crescent</p> <p>b. God’s chosen people</p> <p>c. region stretching from Tigris- Euphrates rivers to Nile River</p> <p>d. another name for Fertile Crescent</p> <p>e. eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea</p> <p>f. period during which Mesopotamia thrived</p> <p>g. rich soil, warm climate, sufficient water</p> <p>h. different ruling empires of Mesopotamia</p> <p>i. location of Mesopotamia</p> |
|---|---|

Way of life. Because of the rich soil in Mesopotamia, farming was very successful. Crops grew well. Food consisted of fruits, vegetables, meat, and fish. The wealthy class of citizens found time to study, to learn, and to develop art. Sculpture, pottery, and temple decorations were very beautiful.

Religion. The people of Mesopotamia believed in many gods. Beautiful temples were built to honor the gods. Religious festivals were also held to honor the many gods. The Hebrews, however, worshiped the one true God.

Accomplishments. The people of Mesopotamia accomplished many things. Education was very important. Each empire developed its own written language. Multiplication and division were used in mathematics. Improvements to help in farming were developed. Mesopotamians used a wheel. A plow with a metal tip was developed. Crops could be cultivated better and faster. Shadufs were also used to lift water. Good roads were built.

Other accomplishments included the weaving of cloth and the use of weights and measures. Trade was also important in Mesopotamia.



Write true or false.

- 1.9 _____ Crops grew well in Mesopotamia.
- 1.10 _____ Art was highly developed.
- 1.11 _____ Everyone farmed and no time was given to other developments.
- 1.12 _____ The Fertile Crescent is called the Cradle of Civilization because early civilization began and grew in this region.
- 1.13 _____ The people of Mesopotamia worshiped the God of the Hebrew people.
- 1.14 _____ The people of Mesopotamia worshiped many gods.

Complete the following activity.

1.15 List five accomplishments of the Mesopotamian people.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

EGYPT

Egypt is located in the northeastern part of Africa. The early civilization of Egypt was located along the Nile River. Egypt thrived between 2700 B.C. and 1100 B.C.

Government. The Egyptian empire was ruled by Pharaohs. A Pharaoh was all-powerful. The common people were used as labor. They built pyramids, temples for the gods, and palaces for the Pharaoh.

Way of life. The Egyptians traded with the outside world. The wealthy enjoyed many luxuries. The common people were farmers and laborers. God's children lived as slaves in Egypt for many years. The story of their **bondage** and journey to freedom is found in the book of Exodus.

Religion. The Egyptians worshiped many gods. Pyramids were built as burial places for rulers. One of the Pharaohs did introduce the worship of only one god into Egypt. This one god, however, was not the one true God. Pharaoh's answer to Moses in Exodus 5:2 shows the Egyptians did not worship God. Their god was a god of their own creation. "And Pharaoh said, Who is the Lord, that I should obey his voice to let Israel go? I know not the Lord, neither will I let Israel go."

Accomplishments. Egypt enjoyed many accomplishments. Architecture was improved. Beautiful palaces, pyramids, sphinxes, and tombs were built. Large blocks of stone were used. This building was quite an accomplishment because the Egyptians had no complex machinery like we have today.



Complete the following sentences.

- 1.16 Egypt is located in the northeastern part of _____ .
- 1.17 Civilization in Egypt grew along the _____ .
- 1.18 An Egyptian ruler was called a _____ .
- 1.19 Egyptian rulers were buried in _____ .
- 1.20 Beautiful palaces, pyramids, sphinxes, and tombs are examples of Egyptian _____ .
- 1.21 Egyptians built large buildings of _____ .
- 1.22 Common people were used as farmers and _____ .
- 1.23 Egypt also traded with the _____ .

Answer the following question.

- 1.24 Do you think Egyptians who worshiped one god were more spiritual than those Egyptians who had worshiped many gods? a. _____

Why or why not? b. _____

ISRAEL

Israel is a small country located along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. In ancient times it was called Canaan. God promised this land to Abraham and his descendants. The Hebrews, or the Israelites, established their kingdom here during the period of 1200 B.C. to 587 B.C.

Government. Israel had many kings through the years. Israel lost its independence in 63 B.C. The Hebrews did not regain control of Israel again until 1948.

Today, Israel is governed by a body of representatives. This group is called the Knesset. Israel also has a prime minister.

Religion. The Hebrew people were God's chosen people. He gave His Word through the Hebrew people. The Israelites lived among people who worshiped many different gods. The Hebrews worshiped the one true God.

Accomplishments. Through the Hebrews, we have received the books of the Old Testament. Other Hebrew literature includes beautiful psalms, other poetry, and the history of ancient times.



Clockwise from top left: The Sphinx; Moses & The Ten Commandments; a Shaduf; a farmer plowing a field with oxen; the Pyramids.

| Accomplishments and Contributions from the People of the Fertile Crescent



Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

- 1.25** Israel is located on the eastern coast of the ____ .
 a. Mediterranean Sea b. Persian Gulf c. Tigris River
- 1.26** In ancient times, Israel was called ____ .
 a. Mesopotamia b. Canaan c. Egypt
- 1.27** Israel was the land which God promised to ____ .
 a. Abraham b. Egypt c. Adam
- 1.28** Through the Hebrews we have received the books of the ____ .
 a. church b. Bible c. Old Testament
- 1.29** Hebrew literature also gives us history of ____ .
 a. modern times b. ancient times c. Mediterranean Sea
- 1.30** Israel did not become a nation again until ____ .
 a. 63 B.C. b. 1979 c. 1948



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Write true or false (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.01 _____ The Fertile Crescent had sufficient water.
- 1.02 _____ Soil was poor in the Fertile Crescent.
- 1.03 _____ The Fertile Crescent had a warm climate.
- 1.04 _____ The Fertile Crescent was an agricultural region.
- 1.05 _____ Mesopotamia was located along the Nile River.
- 1.06 _____ Many tribes, including the Hebrews, lived in Mesopotamia.
- 1.07 _____ Ruling empires changed often in Mesopotamia.
- 1.08 _____ One of the Mesopotamian empires was Canaan.
- 1.09 _____ The Hebrews were God's chosen people.
- 1.010 _____ An Egyptian ruler was called a Pharaoh.

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.011 Egypt is located in the northeastern part of _____.
 a. the Fertile Crescent b. Africa c. the Cradle of Civilization
- 1.012 The Mesopotamians used a _____ to lift water.
 a. *shaduf* b. pulley c. bucket
- 1.013 Mesopotamia was located along the _____.
 a. Nile River b. Mediterranean Sea c. Tigris-Euphrates rivers
- 1.014 God promised land and a nation of people to _____.
 a. Canaan b. Abraham c. Pharaoh
- 1.015 One accomplishment of the Mesopotamians was the use of the _____.
 a. wheel b. horse c. soil
- 1.016 Egyptian rulers were buried in _____.
 a. urns b. pyramids c. cemeteries
- 1.017 One Pharaoh began the worship of _____.
 a. many gods b. the true God c. one god
- 1.018 Through the Hebrews we have received the books of the _____.
 a. synagogue b. Temple c. Old Testament

- 1.019** In ancient times, Israel was called _____.
 a. Hebrew b. Egypt c. Canaan
- 1.020** The ancestors of the Hebrews lived in _____.
 a. Mesopotamia b. Egypt c. Canaan

Complete these sentences (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.021** From 1200 B.C. to 587 B.C. Israel was ruled by _____.
- 1.022** Civilization in Egypt grew along the _____.
- 1.023** Israel is located on the eastern coast of _____.
- 1.024** The Egyptians used large _____ in their building.
- 1.025** The common people of Egypt were used as farmers and _____.
- 1.026** Among their accomplishments, the Mesopotamians also wove _____.
- 1.027** The Mesopotamians had a written _____.
- 1.028** The people of Mesopotamia worshiped _____.
- 1.029** The Mesopotamians used a plow with a _____.
- 1.030** Most Egyptians worshiped _____.

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.031 _____ Mesopotamia, Israel, Egypt | a. Mediterranean Sea |
| 1.032 _____ Cradle of Civilization | b. the one true God |
| 1.033 _____ Fertile Crescent | c. accomplishments of the Mesopotamian people |
| 1.034 _____ Sumer, Babylonia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia | d. population areas of Fertile Crescent |
| 1.035 _____ geographical factors of the Fertile Crescent | e. examples of Egyptian architecture |
| 1.036 _____ weights and measures, multiplication and division | f. ruling empires of Mesopotamia |
| 1.037 _____ pyramids, palaces, tombs, sphinxes | g. important activity in Mesopotamia and Egypt |
| 1.038 _____ 1948 | h. another name for Fertile Crescent |
| 1.039 _____ God of the Hebrew people | i. warm climate, rich soil, sufficient water |
| 1.040 _____ trade | j. Israel became a nation again |
| | k. region stretching from Tigris-Euphrates rivers to Nile River |

Answer these questions (each answer, 5 points).

1.041 Why is the Fertile Crescent called the Cradle of Civilization? _____

1.042 How was the religion of the Hebrew people different from the religion of the people of Mesopotamia and Egypt? _____

	SCORE _____	TEACHER _____	initials _____	date _____
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