

**Schroon Lake Central School
Global Studies 9
Mr. Jones
Final Exam**

A selection of these questions will appear on your final examination.

Answers which include specific names, dates, places, facts in response will receive the highest credit. Some may be answered using a chart or other graphic representation as noted.

1. Archeological evidence known to date indicates modern humans originate in Africa about 50,000 years ago. After migrating around the globe, descendants of early humans meet again in the 15th century CE in Central and South America when European explorers clashed with Native Americans. Explain why it is that the Europeans arrived so far advanced technologically. Include a careful description of the role of guns, germs, and steel in overpowering the native peoples. Your response should be inspired by the work of Dr. Jarred Diamond.
2. The human is physiologically deigned to be a hunter-gatherer in a Paleolithic environment. It is how we had spent the majority of our time in pre-historic days. Relate 3 most important characteristics of life in the hunter-gatherer community. You may consider speculating further about the effects of this part of our nature on our current society.
3. The *Neolithic Revolution* is the first turning point in modern human prehistory. Over the course of 5,000 years, many people shifted from a lifestyle of hunting and gathering to farming settlements. Explain the characteristics of this revolution. Provide an account of why it happened.
4. Mythology is a characteristic of all cultures. Dr. Joseph Campbell, a leading scholar in comparative mythology, has identified four functions of mythology, namely: 1) to bring meaning to the world; 2) to explain where everything came from; 3) to pass on the culture's laws and moral traditions; 4) to teach us how to live and guide us through life's stages. There stories are mental picture and metaphors, rarely intended to be taken "literally", but symbolically. Cite an example of each of these functions of myth from myths we have studied this year. For each, specify the culture of origin. [Graphic]
5. Of the following world religions: Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam, identify any 4 of these features: core beliefs, holy book(s), basic moral outlook, important persons, meaning and purpose of life, place of origin, important customs and tradition. [Graphic]
6. Empires rise from competing independent political entities. Relate carefully the example of the rise of any 3 empires we have studies this year. Include the location of the empire, the relationship geography played in the empire, the strategy used by the leader to bring it together into a united empire.
7. World history is full of great leaders. In a single short statement for each, describe what history considers the most important contribution of any 8 of the following: Hammurabi, Pericles, Julius Caesar, Asoka, Confucius, Justinian, Genghis Khan,

- Charlemagne, Urban II, Martin Luther, Tokugawa Ieyasu, Timur Lenk, Harun al-Rashid (Abbasid Dynasty), Wudi, Elizabeth I, Philip II of Spain. [Graphic]
8. Contrast the following typical governing types: monarchy, democracy, republic, despotism/tyranny, chieftain, absolute monarchy. [Graphic]
 9. The importance of trade often dawned on our ancestors late. Explain the role of trade in any 3 of the following: Mediterranean and Middle East 1200 BCE; Greece 600s BCE; African Kingdoms 4th century CE; Song Dynasty of China; Late Middle Ages Europe; Italian City-states of the Renaissance; "Columbian Exchange" between Europe and the Americas, 16th century.
 10. An old saying: "What goes up, must come down." Describe the fall of any 3 empires we have studied this year. Include a detailed analysis of the causes for the fall of each.
 11. Although most people see human history as a long road of progress: getting better all the time, the fact is, there have been times when knowledge and technology and order have been lost. These chaotic eras are called "dark ages" because there is typically a large drop in population and scant archeological or historical evidence to shed light on events. Describe any 2 such periods from world history and include analysis of the causes of the descent into darkness.
 12. Since the Neolithic Revolution, land ownership defined wealth. Describe the role of land ownership in any 2 of the following: Ancient Greece, ancient Rome, Middle Ages Europe, Ancient Japan, Ancient Egypt.
 13. All human societies are in some way hierarchical. Some are more rigid than others; some permit some measure of social mobility; some are rigid and fixed in tradition or religion. Examine any 3 societies from our studies this year that have a rigid class structure. [Graphic]
 14. The role of technology cannot be underestimated in world history. Relate any 3 instances from world history when you feel technology played a most decisive role.
 15. The Greeks and Romans, through civilizations that came after and copied them, have influenced the modern world immeasurably. Explain two ways that this is so.
 16. The earliest civilizations developed along river valleys with certain characteristics. List 3 such places and explain how and why civilization was to develop there.
 17. The Commercial Revolution was a major innovation in economics in the 15th century. Europe's population grew rapidly and with it came increasing demand for goods and services. Relate the advances of the Commercial Revolution and why they came about.