

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER ONE

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- **SOCIAL SCIENTISTS**
- **PRIMARY SOURCES**
- **MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS THAT HAVE APPEARED IN THE FIRST THREE QUESTIONS ON THE GLOBAL REGENTS EXAM**
- **GEOGRAPHY IMPACTS HOW PEOPLE DEVELOP - This topic is divided into fourteen parts. This packet covers the first four (Global Regents Review Packet Number Two covers the last ten):**
 - 1) **Geography Terms**
 - 2) **Physical Maps and Political Maps**
 - 3) **Geography Affects Human Behavior**
 - 4) **Geography's Impact on Ancient (River Valley) Civilizations**

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

(anthropologists, geographers, economists, archaeologists, political scientists, sociologists, and historians)

- **SOCIAL SCIENTISTS study all aspects of society—from past events and achievements to human behavior and relationships among groups. The major social science occupations are explained below:**
- **ANTHROPOLOGISTS study the origin and the physical, social, and cultural development and behavior of humans. Anthropologists study oral histories, archaeological evidence, and cultural histories. Some anthropologists study the development of early human beings.**
- **GEOGRAPHERS study how location influences the way people live (e.g. Geographers study the impact of climate on a society.) BE SURE TO SEE QUESTION 802-1**
- **ECONOMISTS study how a society answers the questions: “What to produce? How to produce? For whom to produce?” Issues economists explore include the scarcity of resources and availability of goods.**

- **ARCHAEOLOGISTS** study the physical artifacts of a culture.
- **POLITICAL SCIENTISTS** study the origin, development, and operation of political systems and public policy.
- **SOCIOLOGISTS** study society and social behavior by examining the groups, cultures, organizations, and social institutions people form.
- **HISTORIANS** research, analyze, and interpret the past.

Which social scientist specializes in studying issues such as the scarcity of resources and availability of goods?

- (1) anthropologist
 - (2) sociologist
 - (3) economist**
 - (4) archaeologist
- 607-2

Which aspect of social science would a geographer most likely study in depth?

- (1) how beliefs influence the behavior of a group of people
 - (2) how economic events influence history
 - (3) how location influences the way people live**
 - (4) how people influence governmental decisions
- 107-1

Which social scientists are best known for studying the physical artifacts of a culture?

- (1) geographers
 - (2) archaeologists**
 - (3) economists
 - (4) sociologists
- 805-2

- What to produce?
- How to produce?
- For whom to produce?

Which social scientist studies how these questions would be answered for a specific society?

- (1) a sociologist
 - (2) an economist**
 - (3) an anthropologist
 - (4) a geographer
- 104-1

In which field of study do people learn about the development of early human beings?

- (1) economics
- (2) cartography
- (3) political science
- (4) anthropology**

803-1

Studying oral histories, archaeological evidence, and cultural histories are methods most often used by

- (1) economists
- (2) anthropologists**
- (3) philosophers
- (4) political

103-1

When studying ancient civilizations, a geographer would be most interested in looking at

- (1) language as a form of expression
- (2) family structure
- (3) climatic influences on food production**
- (4) standards for leadership

103-2

Which occupation is being described in this list of activities?

- (1) geographer**
- (2) economist
- (3) psychologist
- (4) political scientist

802-1

PRIMARY SOURCES

- **A primary source is a document, speech, or other sort of evidence written, created, or otherwise produced during the time under study.**
- **Examples of primary sources include: a diary, a journal, a personal letter, an autobiography, a driver's license**
- **The writing of travelers such as Marco Polo of Italy, Ibn Battuta of Morocco, Zheng He of China, and Mansa Musa of Mali are examples of primary sources.**
- **Textbooks, almanacs, and encyclopedias are NOT primary sources. They are secondary sources. Secondary sources are accounts written after the fact with the benefit of hindsight.**

Which source of information is considered a primary source?

(1) travel diary of Ibn Battuta

- (2) modern novel about the Golden Age of Islam
- (3) textbook on the history of North Africa
- (4) dictionary of English words adapted from Arabic

807-1

Historians value the writings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta because they

- (1) serve as primary sources about trade and culture
- (2) provide the basis for European holy books
- (3) include advice on how to be a democratic ruler
- (4) present unbiased views of life in Africa and Asia

106-16

Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

I. _____ A. Personal letter B. Autobiography C. Diary D. Driver's license

(1) Primary Sources

- (2) Secondary Sources
- (3) Official Records
- (4) Published Records

604-1

Which document is an example of a primary source?

- (1) a novel on the Age of Discovery
- (2) a diary of a Holocaust survivor**
- (3) a textbook on Latin American history
- (4) an encyclopedia article on Songhai culture

803-2

The journals of early travelers such as Ibn Battuta of Morocco, Zheng He of China, and Mansa Musa of Mali are examples of

(1) primary sources describing observations of the travelers

- (2) works of fiction intended to describe the adventures of the travelers
- (3) secondary sources that record the travelers' interpretations of history
- (4) outdated resources for historical research

602-11

Which example is a primary source of information for historians?

- (1) textbook
- (2) encyclopedia
- (3) almanac
- (4) autobiography**

801-1

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS THAT HAVE APPEARED IN THE FIRST THREE QUESTIONS ON THE GLOBAL REGENTS EXAM:

- **The main purpose of a time line is to show the CHRONOLOGICAL relationship between events.**
- **Historical facts are shaped by the available evidence.**
- **The oldest human remains were discovered by Mary Leakey in the Great Rift Valley of East Africa.**

The main purpose of a time line is to show the

- (1) causes and effects of wars
- (2) location of important places
- (3) benefits of modern civilizations
- (4) chronological relationship between events**

106-1

“Archaeologists Revise Historical Interpretations After New Discovery”

“New Research Sheds Light on Causes of World War I”

“Computer Technology Helps Reconstruct Ancient Languages”

These headlines indicate that the understanding of historical facts

- (1) remains the same over time
- (2) is passed down from one generation to another
- (3) reflects a variety of personal opinions
- (4) is shaped by the available evidence**

105-1

“I am lucky enough to have been involved for half a century with work, mostly in East Africa, that very much belongs to everyone, since it concerns the human origins that are common to the whole human race.” — Mary Leakey, Autobiography

In this quotation, the author is implying that early humans

- (1) migrated from Africa to Eurasia
- (2) first appeared in Africa**
- (3) invented tools and mastered the use of fire
- (4) appeared shortly after the Neolithic Age

802-2

GEOGRAPHY IMPACTS HOW PEOPLE DEVELOP (divided into 14 parts)

PART 1: Geography Terms

- **An ARCHIPELAGO is a group or chain of islands clustered together in a sea or ocean.**
- **CARTOGRAPHY is the science of drawing maps**
- **CLIMATE is the average and variations of weather in a region over long periods of time. A region's climate is influenced by its height above sea level, its distance from the equator, the amount of rainfall in the region, and the average daily temperature of the region.**
- **A PENINSULA is a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides. Italy, Korea, Spain, and India are peninsulas.**
- **PLAINS are flat lands that have only small changes in elevation.**
- **POPULATION DENSITY is the measure of the number of people per unit area. It is commonly represented as people per square mile. The Siberian Plain, Sahara Desert, Amazon Basin, and Mongolian Steppes each have a low population density.**
- **A STEPPE is a plain without trees It is similar to a prairie, although a prairie is generally considered as being dominated by tall grasses, while short grasses are normal in the steppe. It may be semi-desert, or covered with grass or shrubs or both, depending on the season and latitude. The term is also used to denote the climate encountered in regions too dry to support a forest, but not dry enough to be a desert.**
- **A STRAIT is a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water.**
- **TOPOGRAPHY is the study of Earth's surface features.**

- Height above sea level
- Distance from the equator
- Amount of rainfall
- Average daily temperature

Which aspect of geography is most influenced by these factors?

(1) natural boundaries

(2) climate

(3) topography

(4) mineral resources 806-1

- Siberian Plain
- Sahara Desert
- Amazon Basin
- Mongolian Steppes

One characteristic common to these areas is that they all

(1) have a low population density

(2) are located between major river valleys

(3) are major religious centers

(4) have large areas of valuable farmland

606-2

Italy, Korea, Spain, and India are similar in that each is considered

(1) an archipelago

(2) a peninsula

(3) a landlocked nation

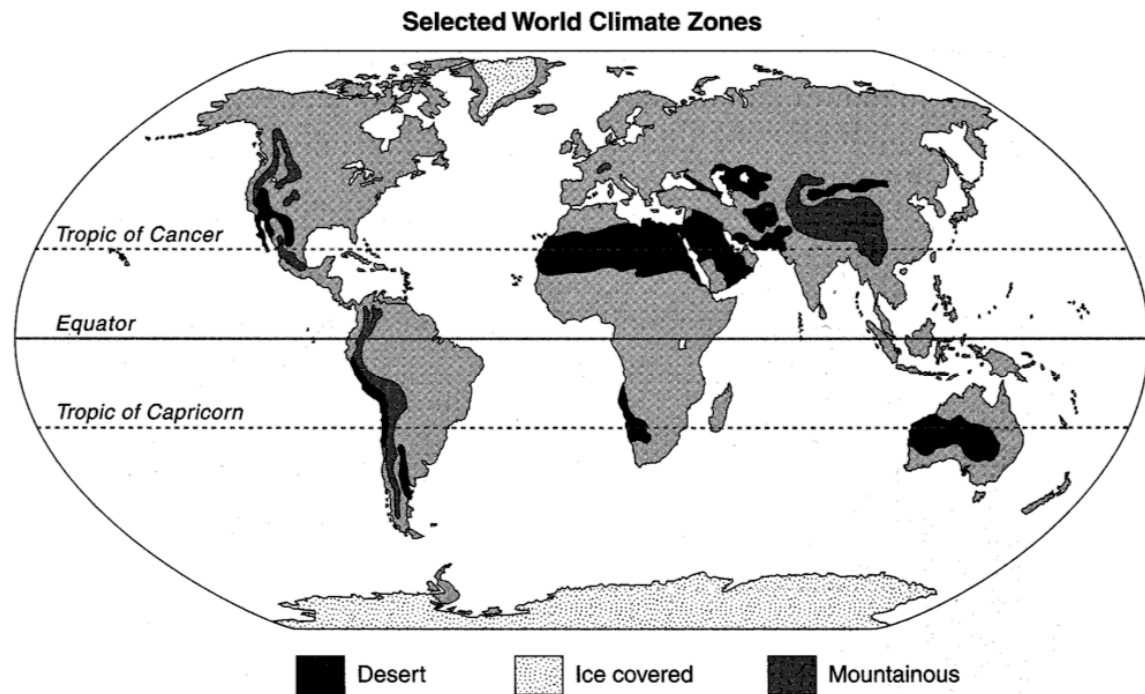
(4) an island nation

104-3

GEOGRAPHY IMPACTS HOW PEOPLE DEVELOP (divided into 14 parts)

PART 2: Physical Maps and Political Maps

- A physical map shows identifiable landmarks such as mountains, rivers, lakes, oceans, and other permanent geographic features.
- A political map is a map that shows lines defining countries, states, cities, or territories. It is unlike other maps in that its purpose is to show borders.



Source: *Geography on File*, Facts on File, 1994 (adapted)

Based on the information provided in this (*physical*) map, which statement is accurate?

- (1) The world's largest icecap is located in northern Europe.
- (2) Most mountainous climates are located on the eastern borders of the continents.
- (3) The largest desert area stretches from western Africa through much of southwestern Asia.**
- (4) South America is connected to Antarctica by a narrow land bridge.

108-1

Which feature would most likely be shown on a physical map?

- (1) population density
- (2) vegetation zones
- (3) climate
- (4) mountain ranges**

607-3

Which feature would most often be shown on a political map?

- (1) topography
 - (2) type of climate
 - (3) capital cities**
 - (4) elevation
- 603-2

GEOGRAPHY IMPACTS HOW PEOPLE DEVELOP (divided into 14 parts)

PART 3: Geography Affects Human Behavior

- **Throughout history, people have adapted to their surroundings.**
- **The geographic isolation of a society most often leads to the strengthening of traditional culture (e.g. Sparta, Tokugawa Japan).**
- **The cultural diversity found throughout much of South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia is due in large part to geographic factors.**

Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____**
 - A. Seafood makes up a large part of the Filipino diet.**
 - B. Africans built hydroelectric plants along the Zambezi River.**
 - C. The majority of Russians live west of the Ural Mountains.**
 - D. The most densely populated area of India is the Ganges River Valley.**

- (1) Rivers Are Barriers to Interdependence
 - (2) Economic Issues Influence National Goals
 - (3) Geography Affects Human Behavior**
 - (4) Governments Control the Actions of Citizens
- 606-1

Throughout history, people have lived on savannas, in deserts, in mountains, along river valleys, along coastlines, and on islands.

This statement demonstrates that people

- (1) adapt their surroundings**
 - (2) develop a common language
 - (3) organize similar forms of government
 - (4) prefer to live in isolated areas
- 106-2

- Oceans are an important source of food in Japan.
- Terrace farming is used in many parts of China.
- Irrigation systems are widely used in India.

Which conclusion can best be drawn from these statements?

(1) Many civilizations use irrigation to improve crop production.

(2) People adapt to meet the challenges of their geography.

(3) Fish provide adequate protein for the Japanese.

(4) Most nations are dependent on the same food source.

805-1

Base your answer to the following question on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

- The fertile soil of river valleys allowed early civilizations to develop and flourish.
- In the 1500s and 1600s, control of the Strait of Malacca determined who traded in the Spice Islands.
- Because Japan is an island that is mostly mountainous, people live in densely populated areas along the coast.

Which conclusion is best supported by these statements?

(1) Major urban centers are found only along rivers.

(2) The geography of a nation or region influences its development.

(3) Without mountains and rivers, people cannot develop a culture.

(4) The spread of new ideas is discouraged by trade and conquest.

605-2

The geographic isolation of a society most often leads to the

(1) development of trade

(2) strengthening of traditional culture

(3) promotion of cultural diffusion

(4) growth of international alliances

603-3

The cultural diversity found throughout much of South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia is due in large part to

(1) geographic factors

(2) political unity

(3) traditional religious practices

(4) a market economy

602-2

GEOGRAPHY IMPACTS HOW PEOPLE DEVELOP (divided into 14 parts)

PART 4: Geography's Impact on Ancient (River Valley) Civilizations

- **Be prepared to see a map.**
- **The four earliest (ancient river valley) civilizations include:**
 - 1) EGYPT (NILE River)**
(The Old, Middle, and New Kingdom were periods in ancient Egyptian history. The ancient Egyptians harvested papyrus for writing)
 - 2) CHINA (YELLOW River)**
The Yellow River is also called the HUANG HE River.
 - 3) INDIA (INDUS River)**
The Indus River is actually located in modern-day Pakistan (in SOUTH ASIA).
The archaeological remains of the Indus Valley cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro show evidence of urban planning (the cities were designed in grid-like patterns). This is an indication that a well-organized central government had been established.
 - 4) MESOPOTAMIA (The TIGRIS and EUPHRATES Rivers)**
The Regents Exam might refer to Mesopotamia as Babylonian civilization.
Mesopotamia was located in modern-day Iraq.
- **Why did ancient civilizations develop in valleys of rivers?**

The climate and geography of these river valleys favored agriculture.

The river valleys provided good farmland. (A plentiful water supply provided the means for irrigation. RICH [FERTILE] SOIL helped grow crops.)

River valleys also provided a source of fresh water and transportation (e.g. the transportation of soldiers and resources).
- **River valleys contained rich soils because of annual (yearly) floods.**

Which geographic factor had a major influence on the development of both Egyptian and Babylonian civilizations?

(1) river valleys

- (2) cool temperatures
- (3) locations near a strait
- (4) mountains

108-4

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Charles F. Gritzner, *Exploring Our World, Past and Present*, D. C. Heath and Company (adapted)

The main purpose of this map is to illustrate the location of

- (1) overseas trade routes
- (2) early belief systems
- (3) river valley civilizations**
- (4) burial sites of ancient rulers

607-1

Which factor led to the development of civilizations in ancient Mesopotamia?

- (1) political harmony
- (2) favorable geography**
- (3) religious differences
- (4) universal education

806-8

Which statement most accurately describes how geography affected the growth of the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia?

- (1) River valleys provided rich soil to grow plentiful crops.**
- (2) Large deserts provided many mineral deposits.
- (3) Access to the Atlantic Ocean provided trade routes.
- (4) Large savanna areas provided protection from invaders.

805-3

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 - (3) Without mountains and rivers, people cannot develop a culture.
 - (4) The spread of new ideas is discouraged by trade and conquest.
- 605-2

Which heading best completes this partial outline?

- I. _____
- A. Natural boundaries of desert, mountains, and the sea**
 - B. Yearly flooding to enrich farmlands**
 - C. Old and Middle Kingdoms**
 - D. Production of papyrus plant**

(1) Egypt—Gift of the Nile

- (2) Mesopotamia—Land Between the Rivers
 - (3) China's Sorrow—Huang He River
 - (4) Harappa—City on the Indus
- 105-5

Which geographic feature had the greatest influence on the development of ancient civilizations?

- (1) dense forests
 - (2) mountain passes
 - (3) smooth coastlines
 - (4) river valleys**
- 804-1

Which geographic factor had the greatest influence on the early history of South Asia and China?

- (1) river valleys**
 - (2) island locations
 - (3) vast coastlines
 - (4) tropical rain forests
- 604-3

Which geographic feature was common to the development of civilizations in ancient Egypt, China, India, and Mesopotamia?

(1) river valleys

- (2) deserts
- (3) rain forests
- (4) mountains

104-4

One reason the Euphrates, Indus, Nile, and Tigris valleys became centers of early civilization is that these valleys had

- (1) borders and elevations that were easy to defend
- (2) rich deposits of coal and iron ores

(3) the means for irrigation and transportation

- (4) locations in regions of moderate climate and abundant rainfall

603-5

One way in which the Huang He, the Indus, and the Nile civilizations were similar is that they each

- (1) flourished by trading salt and gold
- (2) developed monotheistic religions
- (3) suffered repeated invasions

(4) originated in river valleys

103-4

One reason early civilizations developed in China, Egypt, and the Tigris-Euphrates Valley in Mesopotamia is because

- (1) vast mineral deposits existed for manufacturing
- (2) climate and geography favored agriculture**
- (3) rivers contributed to nomadic lifestyles
- (4) natural barriers provided protection from invasions

802-3

The development of early civilizations usually depended on

- (1) the formation of democratic governments
- (2) a location near large deposits of gold and silver
- (3) the existence of large armies

(4) a plentiful water supply and fertile land

602-1

In which region did China's earliest civilizations develop?

- (1) Gobi Desert
- (2) Himalaya Mountains
- (3) Yellow River Valley**
- (4) Tibetan Plateau

102-4

Why did ancient civilizations develop in valleys of rivers such as the Nile, Indus, Tigris and Euphrates?

(1) The river valleys provided a source of fresh water and good farmland.

(2) The rivers aided in the exploration of new territories.

(3) The rivers provided power for industries.

(4) The river valleys provided areas for recreation.

801-3

Which factor led to the prosperity and success of the world's early civilizations?

(1) formation of democratic governments

(2) development of monotheism

(3) acceptance of gender equality

(4) location in river valleys

601-3

Archaeological studies of the Indus Valley cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro show evidence of

(1) dynastic rule

(2) monotheism

(3) social equality

(4) urban planning

601-4

Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

To see map, go to: <http://nysedregents.org/testing/socstre/socstudarch/gh0101.pdf>

What does this map show about the Nile River in ancient Egypt?

(1) It was important for the transportation of soldiers and resources.

(2) It was needed for trade between the Red Sea and the Western Desert.

(3) It brought fresh water from the Mediterranean Sea to the Valley of the Kings.

(4) It flowed through a populated region in Arabia.

101-1

The river valleys of the Tigris-Euphrates, Huang He (Yellow River), and Indus were centers of early civilization because they

(1) had rich deposits of iron ore and coal

(2) were isolated from other cultural influences

(3) contained rich soils from annual floods

(4) were easy to defend from invasion

101-2

Which geographic factor was most important to the development of the early river valley civilizations?

(1) fertile soils

(2) high mountains

(3) vast deserts

(4) smooth coastlines

800-1

Which factor influenced the development of ancient civilizations along river valleys?

(1) fertile soil

(2) dry climate

(3) oil-rich tundra

(4) dense rain forests

600-6