

Ancient Civilizations: Geography, Change, and Evidence

Time: 20 min. 6 questions.

Instructions

Answer each question in complete sentences where needed. Read each question carefully before you write your answer. You may use your notes on ancient civilizations to help you.

Questions

1. Which of the following is an example of a factor that can help a civilization rise?

- A) organized structures
- B) a volcanic eruption
- C) a modern smartphone
- D) a school field trip

([Knowledge](#))

2. Name one geographical feature that helped ancient civilizations grow food, and explain why it was helpful. ([Knowledge](#))

3. True or false: Many ancient civilizations were built along river valleys or coastlines. ([Knowledge](#))

4. Historians say ancient civilizations existed from about 3000 BCE to 500 CE. How many years does this time span cover? ([Knowledge](#))

5. Which pair below shows two kinds of social scientists who study evidence of ancient civilizations?

- A) historians and archaeologists
- B) doctors and pilots
- C) chefs and artists
- D) musicians and coaches

([Knowledge](#))

6. Explain one way a natural disaster, such as a volcanic eruption, could cause people in an ancient civilization to change where they live. ([PDF p.3](#))

Curriculum coverage

Question	Outcome alias
1	Knowledge
2	Knowledge
3	Knowledge
4	Knowledge
5	Knowledge
6	PDF p.3

Answer key

1. A) organized structures. Strong internal structures, along with leadership, military power, and innovation, are listed as factors that help civilizations rise ([Knowledge](#)).
2. Fertile soil, abundant water, or a moderate climate. These features supported farming, which let more people settle in one place ([Knowledge](#)).
3. True. Many ancient civilizations, such as those along the Nile or the Mediterranean coast, settled near rivers or coastlines because these locations supported farming and trade ([Knowledge](#)).
4. 3500 years. Adding 3000 years before the common era to 500 years after it gives a span of 3500 years ([Knowledge](#)).
5. A) historians and archaeologists. Social scientists such as historians, archaeologists, anthropologists, and geographers study evidence to learn about ancient civilizations ([Knowledge](#)).
6. A volcanic eruption could destroy farmland, homes, or water sources, forcing people to move somewhere safer or adapt by rebuilding. Environmental changes like natural disasters can cause people to adapt or move ([PDF p.3](#)).