Hearts question sheet –
Early History

1. What name do we give the period of the human past before writing was invented?
2. Name some evidence or clues that bones can provide. How do we know this?
3. Name some evidence or clues can pottery provide us.
4. What is the difference between a primary and a secondary source?
5. What does B.C.E. stand for?
6. What does A.D. mean? What does C.E. stand for?
7. 345 BCE can also be referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century BCE.
8. Name the early type of human called “skillful man”
9. Name the early type of human called “wise man”
10. What have we named the period 35,000 years ago when there is evidence of a major jump in innovations?

J. Name 3 characteristics of a civilization.

 Q. Explain the significance of agriculture for the emergence of civilizations.

 K. Name 3 major differences between the Paleolithic and Neolithic Stone Ages.

 Spades question sheet – Mesopotamia

1. Name the geographical area where the earliest civilization developed (be specific).
2. Name two projects/activities that required group cooperation in river valleys.
3. Name the twin rivers of Mesopotamia and the body of water they emptied into.
4. What was the pyramid structure at the centre of Mesopotamian cities? For whom was it intended?
5. Name the Babylonian code of law and the concept of justice on which it was based
6. Name the Sumerian priest-king who was the hero of the world’s oldest epic written story.
7. The mathematical system was based on the number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Name 2 reasons for the weakening of Mesopotamian civilizations (think resources and environment)
9. Hammurabi was king of this city-state.
10. Which modern-day countries encompass Mesopotamia?

J: Name two major Mesopotamian innovations.

 Q: What does the word Mesopotamia mean in Greek?

K: Name a famous biblical story that is part of the Epic of Gilgamesh.

Clubs question sheet –
Mesopotamia & Egypt


1. Why were Mesopotamians able to settle in such a dry region? How did the natural geography both help and hinder them?
2. Name one of Hammurabi’s laws.
3. What is cuneiform and how does it compare to other styles of writing?
4. Why did so many early civilizations emerge near rivers. Give at least 3 reasons.
5. How was the Nile different from the Euphrates and the Tigris? Give 2 reasons.
6. What relationship did Mesopotamian kings have to the gods? How is this different or similar to Egyptian pharaohs?
7. I have green skin and I’m the god of the underworld
8. I had a love affair with Marc Antony and Julius Caesar; I was the last Ptolemaic ruler.
9. Who were Kha and Merit? Why are they important to us today?
10. Who is Isis? Explain her family relationships. What object represent her?

J: How did hieroglyphics work? In which direction were they read?

 Q: How was it determined if someone could go to the afterlife or not? If not, what
 happened to them?

 K: The pith of this plant was used for paper.

Diamonds question sheet – ![C:\Users\oconnork\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\944E5VVL\MC900431593[1].png]()Egypt

1. Explain the importance of the deserts to Egypt. Name at least two ways it influenced Egyptian culture.
2. The majority of Egyptians worked as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. How did the Egyptians view the afterlife?
4. How did Cleopatra differ from other Ptolemaic leaders?
5. What did Ma’at represent? How did her presence impact pharaohs’ behaviour?
6. What is Menes known for?
7. Why were the dead buried to the west of the Nile? What connection does this have to Ra?
8. I am the god of the earth and I killed Seth
9. How did Akhenaton differ from other pharaohs? Did he have a lasting legacy?
10. What is Ramses II known for?

J: Describe the mummification process

Q: During which era were the Great Pyramids built? Who built them? Why did later pharaohs stop building pyramids? Where did they build their tombs instead?

K: How did the Nile contribute to Egyptian stability over centuries and centuries?