

Vocabulary Activity



The Rise of Civilization

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Hundreds of words in English end with the word part *-logy*, which means "the study of." Match the Greek and Latin word parts and the words they form on the left with the correct definitions on the right. Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.
(archaeology, anthropology)

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| _____ 1. <i>anthrop-</i> ("human being") + <i>-logy</i> =
anthropology | a. the study of past societies by examining ancient remains |
| _____ 2. <i>chron-</i> ("time") + <i>-logy</i> =
chronology | b. the study of how living things in an environment interact |
| _____ 3. <i>the-</i> ("god") + <i>-logy</i> = theology | c. the study of skin |
| _____ 4. <i>ec-</i> ("environment") + <i>-logy</i> =
ecology | d. the study of disease |
| _____ 5. <i>ait-</i> ("cause") + <i>-logy</i> = etiology | e. the study of family lineage |
| _____ 6. <i>archai-</i> ("ancient") + <i>-logy</i> =
archaeology | f. the study of social relationships |
| _____ 7. <i>path-</i> ("suffering" or "disease") +
<i>-logy</i> = pathology | g. the study of human life and culture |
| _____ 8. <i>dermat-</i> ("skin") + <i>-logy</i> =
dermatology | h. the study or science of time measurement |
| _____ 9. <i>genea</i> ("race" or "family") + <i>-logy</i> =
genealogy | i. the study of religious practice and experience |
| _____ 10. <i>soci-</i> ("society") + <i>-logy</i> = sociology | j. the study of causes, especially of disease |

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Include in your answers the vocabulary words in parentheses.

11. The Latin word *homo* (*homin-*) means "human being," *-id* means "belonging to the family of," and *sapiens* means "knowing" or "wise." Identify what a hominid and *Homo sapiens sapiens* are, and then describe what the "out-of-Africa" theory explains about both. **(hominid, *Homo sapiens sapiens*, "out-of-Africa" theory)**

12. What is the difference between a culture and a civilization? **(culture, civilization)**

Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

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13. What is systematic agriculture? (**systematic agriculture**)

14. The Greek root *the* means "god," *poly* means "many," *-ic* means "of or relating to," and *-cracy* means "form of rulership or government." Explain what *polytheistic* and *theocracy* mean. (**polytheistic, theocracy**)

Directions: Write the letter of the phrase or sentence that best answers each question.

___ 15. Which of the following is the best description of the role priests played in early civilizations? (**priests**)

- a. Priests made certain that kings carried out the wishes of the gods and goddesses.
- b. Priests led rituals aimed at pleasing the deities who ensured a community's success.
- c. Priests lived among the common people, helping them with their problems.
- d. Priests tried to explain the stars, weather, and other natural forces in simple terms.

___ 16. Which of the following directly led to the rise of artisans in ancient civilizations? (**artisans**)

- a. the growth of farming
- b. the building of mud-brick houses
- c. the domestication of animals
- d. the specialization of labor

___ 17. Which of the following is true of the ancient Mesopotamian writing system called cuneiform? (**cuneiform**)

- a. The word *cuneiform* means "like pictures of animals."
- b. Scribes wrote cuneiform using a reed stylus to form wedge-shaped impressions on clay.
- c. Cuneiform was used mainly for recording myths and legends.
- d. Most cuneiform has been found chiseled onto huge stone monuments.

Vocabulary Activity *Cont.*

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- ____ 18. Which of the following best describes the purpose of ziggurats in the Mesopotamian city-states? (**ziggurats, city-states**)
- a. Ziggurats were centers of government in the city-states.
 - b. Ziggurats were homes of the kings and queens of the city-states.
 - c. Ziggurats were temples dedicated to the chief gods or goddesses of the city-states.
 - d. Ziggurats were high protective walls that encircled the city-states.

Academic Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the correct choice from each word pair in parentheses. (**theory, survive, revolution, role, transport, invention**)

19. A(n) _____ (**revolution, invention**), such as the development of systematic agriculture in the Neolithic Age, is a sudden, complete change that marks a new way of doing things.
20. Paleolithic humans were hunters and gatherers. They wandered from place to place in search of food in order to _____ (**transport, survive**).
21. A _____ (**revolution, theory**) is an unproved assumption, or hypothesis.
22. Shrines and statues suggest the growing _____ (**role, theory**) of religion in the lives of Neolithic peoples.
23. Of all the _____ (**revolutions, inventions**) the Sumerians created, such as bronze tools and the wheeled cart, the greatest was their writing system, cuneiform.
24. Sumerian traders were able to easily _____ (**survive, transport**) the goods they traded because they had wheeled carts.