

SOL Review - Geography

I. Review - Reading and Interpreting Maps, Diagrams & Pictures on the SOL

A. Examine any chart, graph, map or other illustrations that accompanies the question.

Examine the illustration after you read the question so that you understand how to use the information to answer the question. You may need to find specific information on the illustration to be able to generalize in answering the question. Only reading the question can tell you how to answer it!

B. Using maps, globes, artifacts and pictures.

Political maps emphasize human-made features such as national borders. Physical maps emphasize the natural features of land and water. Many maps combine both political and physical features. Historical maps show change over time. One way to show change is to put together a series of maps into chronological sequence. The map below shows empires and cultures in the ancient world. For instance, you might be asked what these cultures had in common or on which continents they developed.

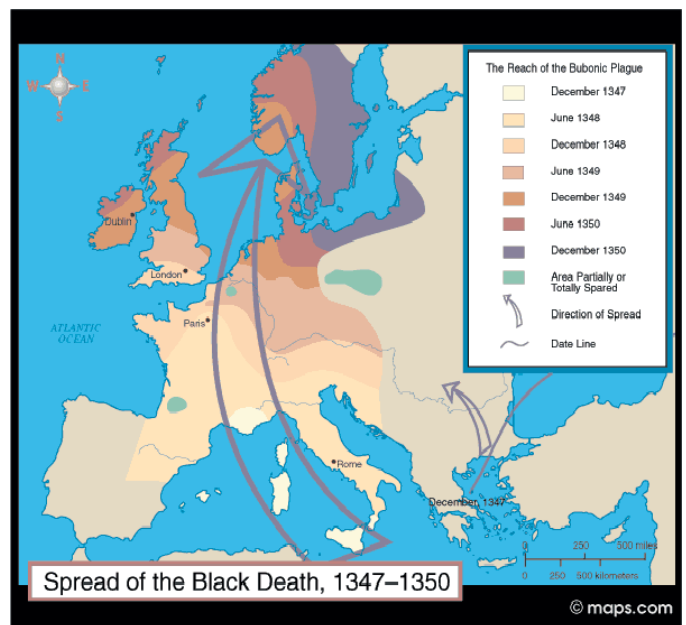
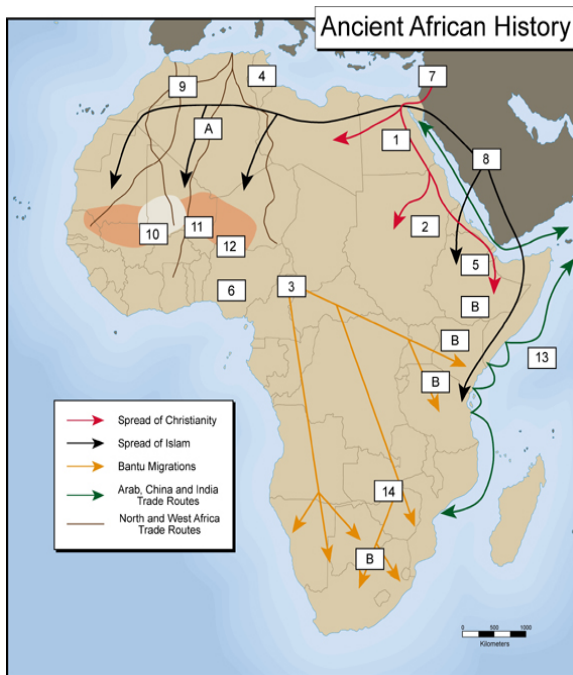


Tools used on historical maps include crosshatching and shading. They are used to identify locations of civilizations, economic activities (such as farming or mining), areas of conflict between people, and movements of peoples. Maps also have a key, also called a map legend. When a legend is provided, you should read it carefully to make sure you are identifying map features correctly. What does the key on this map tell you?



 Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.

On maps such as these, **arrows** are used to show the movements of groups of people, religions or disease. You might be asked to interpret which areas of Africa were predominantly Christian. Or, you might be asked why the Black Death spread from south to north in Europe the way it is depicted on this map on the right.



Artifacts or pictures also play an important part in interpreting history. Artifacts are objects from the historical period such as pottery, weapons or ruins of buildings. For instance, when examining the pictures below, you might be asked what culture they originated from or what culture may have influenced them.



II. SOL-type questions on physical and cultural geography

1. Which continent did early man most likely appear on first?
 - A. Australia
 - B. North America
 - C. Asia
 - D. Africa
2. A hunter-gatherer society would most likely develop in an area
 - A. Where animals are plentiful.
 - B. Near an ocean.
 - C. In an area with many raw materials.
 - D. Close to a mountain.
3. Which geographic feature was most important to the development of the ancient Mesopotamian civilization?
 - A. Modern climate
 - B. Access to the Mediterranean Sea
 - C. Location of the valley formed by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
 - D. Lack of mountains
4. Which of the following ancient civilizations did not first develop in a river valley?
 - A. Shang China
 - B. Kush
 - C. Phoenicia
 - D. Babylon
5. Which of the following aided cultural diffusion among peoples?
 - A. Trade
 - B. New technology
 - C. Poor leaders
 - D. Farming
6. The type of buildings shown (right) in this picture is most closely associated with -
 - A. Ancient Egypt
 - B. The Shang dynasty
 - C. Ancient Rome
 - D. The Phoenicians

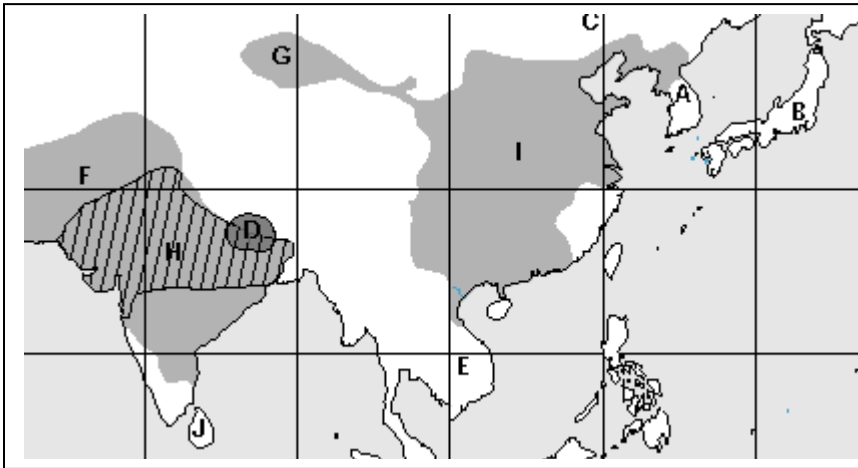


7. The type of ancient Egyptian writing (left) in this picture is called -
 - A. Cuneiform
 - B. Hieroglyphics
 - C. Sanskrit
 - D. Alphabet



8. The dark shaded area on the map shows the location of which ancient civilization?
- A. Phoenician
 - B. Kush
 - C. Hebrew
 - D. Persian

9. The great civilizations of India and China were virtually isolated from one another. What geographic feature kept them apart?
- A. Himalayan Mountains
 - B. Pacific Ocean
 - C. Sahara Desert
 - D. Indian Ocean



10. Letter I on the map represents the region controlled by which ancient civilization?
- A. Kush
 - B. Gupta
 - C. Shang
 - D. Phoenician

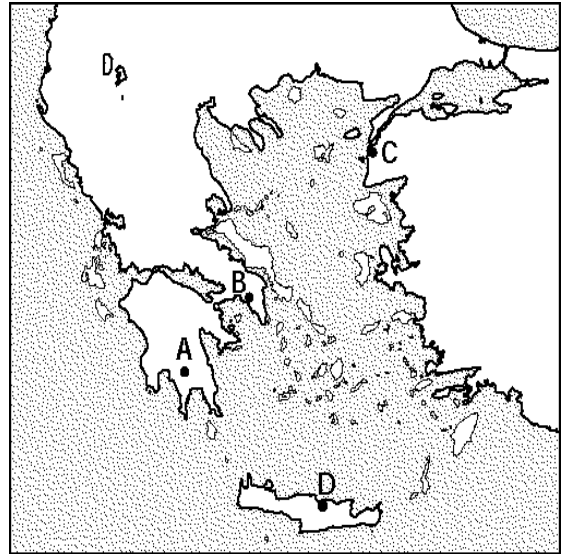
11. The long and massive wall shown in this picture is most closely associated with -
- A. The Persian Empire.
 - B. Cyrus the Great.
 - C. Classical China.
 - D. The Gupta Dynasty.



12. The Silk Road refers to the -
- A. Trade route by sea from China to the Middle East.
 - B. Overland trade route from China to the Middle East.
 - C. Overland trade route from the Black Sea to Italy.
 - D. Trade route by sea from Venice to Timbuktu.

13. How did the geography of Greece affect its development?
- A. The cold weather prevented any agriculture from succeeding.
 - B. The many mountains and seas caused city-states to develop.
 - C. The few natural barriers allowed one strong clan to unite the entire country.
 - D. The intense heat generally forced most outdoor activities inside.

14. Which civilization began in the location marked by the letter D on the map?
- A. Persia
 - B. Egyptian
 - C. Minoan
 - D. Mycenaean

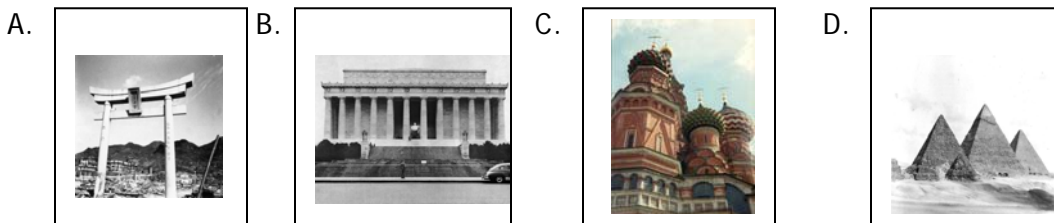


15. Which of the following conflicts centered around the location marked by the letter C on the map?
- A. Trojan War
 - B. Macedonian conquest
 - C. Peloponnesian War
 - D. Persian Wars

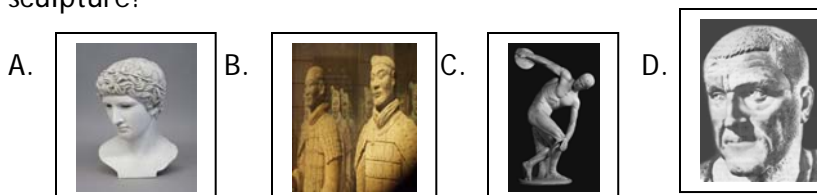


16. The building shown here most likely -
- A. The Parthenon of ancient Greece.
 - B. The Roman palace of Nicaea.
 - C. A Hebrew Temple.
 - D. An Early Christian Church.

17. Which building best represents an appreciation for Greek culture?

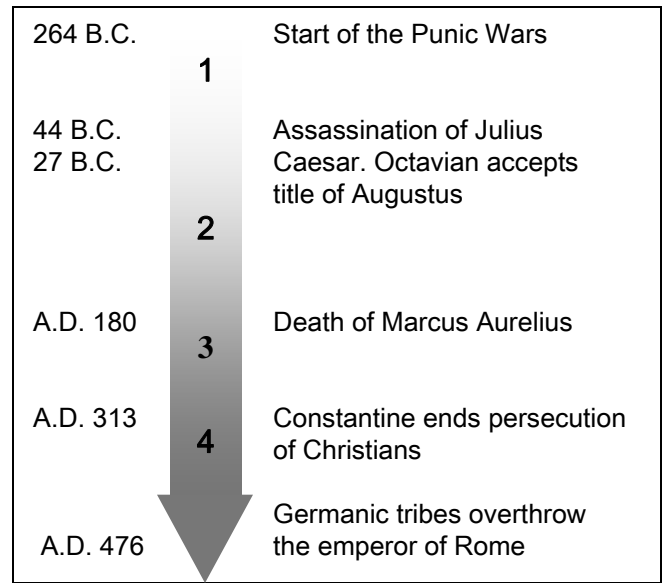


18. All of the following are sculptures, which of the following best represents Roman sculpture?



19. Which number on the timeline to the right marks the period of the Pax Romana?

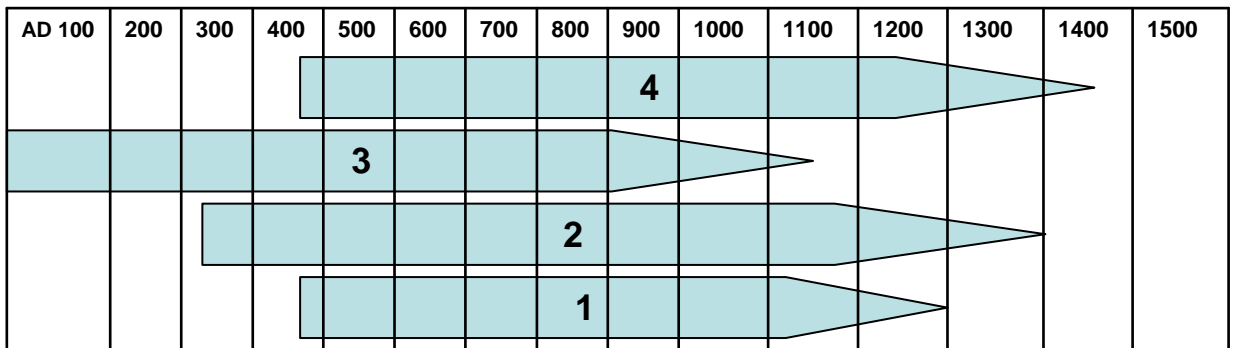
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



20. Which of the following is not associated with Byzantine art and architecture?

- A. Mosaics, paintings and illuminated manuscripts
- B. The church of Hagia Sophia
- C. Icons
- D. Influence of Greek and Hebrew culture

21. Which period on the timeline below best represents the time after the fall of the Roman empire and before the fall of the Byzantine empire?



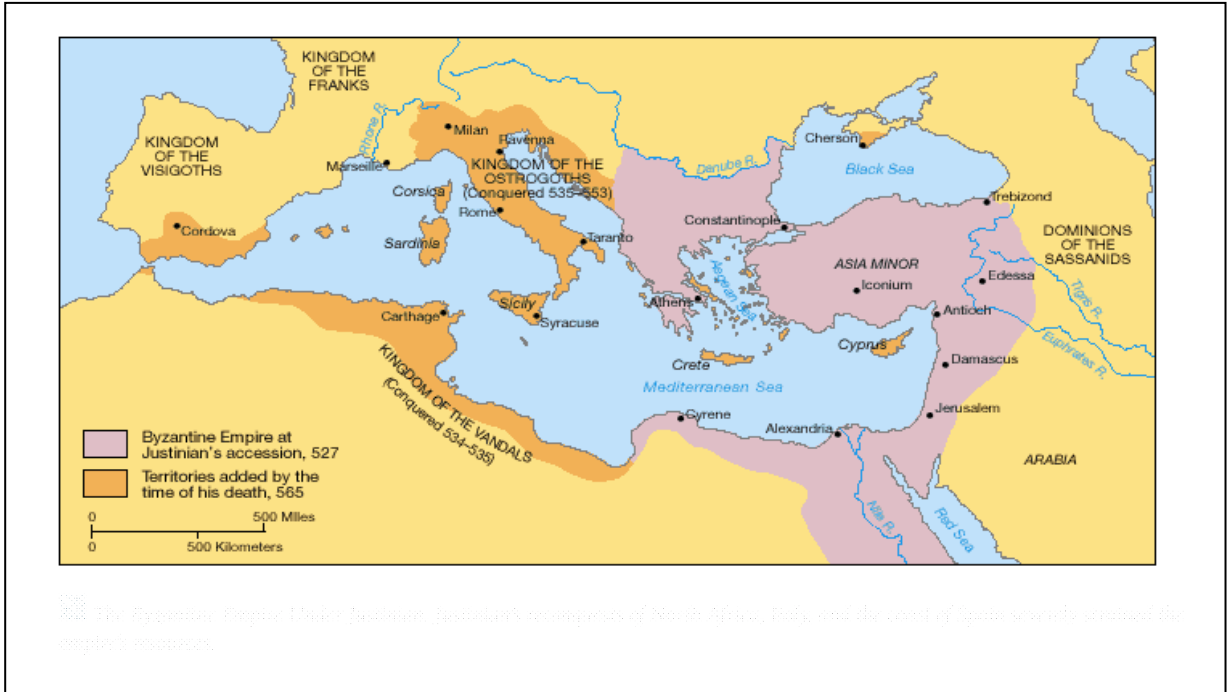
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



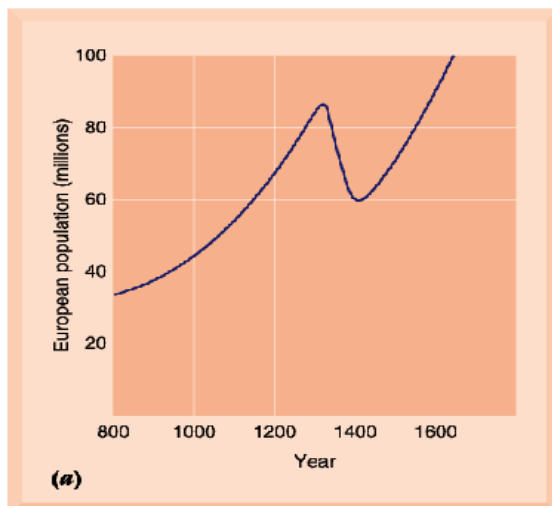
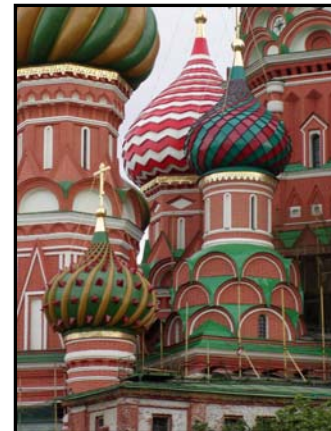
22. The picture (left) of St. Peter is an example of a(n)

- A. Sacrament
- B. Icon
- C. Sculpture
- D. Schism

23. Look at the map below. The territory of which modern country was conquered by Justinian?
- A. France
 - B. Italy
 - C. Germany
 - D. Greece



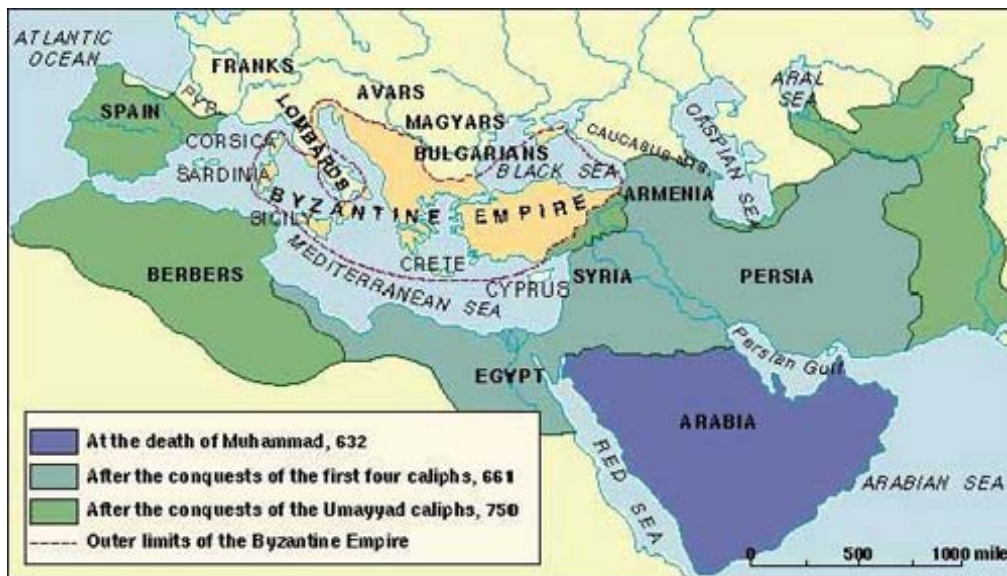
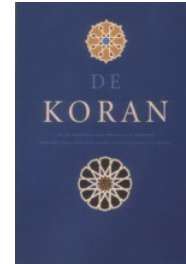
24. This picture (right) shows the influence of what civilization on Russian architecture?
- A. Arab
 - B. Byzantine
 - C. Mongol
 - D. Shang



This change in the population of Europe during the time of the Black Death

25. The population pattern on the graph (left) is directly related to the -
- A. Exploration of the Americas
 - B. Black Death
 - C. Viking Invasions
 - D. Hundred Years War

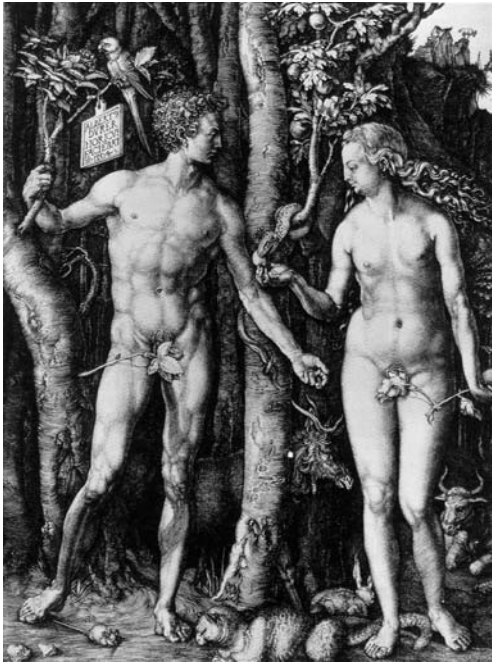
26. Which of the following did not serve to unify the peoples of the early Islamic world?
- Arabic language
 - Islamic faith
 - Koranic legal code
 - Similar geographic conditions
27. The Holy text shown here is most closely associated with the -
- Carolingian Empire
 - Arab Empire
 - Incan Empire
 - Roman Empire
28. At its height, the Muslim empire spread from -
- The Arabian Peninsula to North Africa into Europe.
 - East Asia into West Africa and Europe.
 - Europe into North and South America.
 - Northern Africa into sub-Saharan Africa and into East Asia.
29. The shaded area of the map below shows that, at its height, the Arab Empire included what area of Europe?
- The Balkan Peninsula
 - The Iberian Peninsula
 - Present-day Greece
 - Present-day France



30. Which of the following civilizations is not correctly matched with its geographic region?
- Shang - Mediterranean region
 - Mali - West Africa region
 - Phoenician - Mediterranean region
 - Aztec - Central America

31. The rise of West African kingdoms in Ghana, Mali and Songhai can be attributed to their -
- A. Location near African trade routes.
 - B. Early conversion to Christianity.
 - C. Emphasis on nationalism.
 - D. Resistance to European imperialism.

32. This modern map (right) depicts the geographic area where which of the following major civilizations thrived?
- A. Incan
 - B. Mayan
 - C. Aztec
 - D. Olmec



33. Albrecht Durer's print here of Adam and Eve (left) is characteristic of the -
- A. Italian Renaissance.
 - B. Northern Renaissance.
 - C. Classical Period.
 - D. Counter Reformation.

34. Why would maps of the spread of the Black Death and the spread of the Renaissance have many features in common?
- A. The Black Death was spread by Renaissance art and literary works.
 - B. Both spread from city to city through patterns of trade.
 - C. They both followed trails of military conquest.
 - D. The similarity of the maps is largely a coincidence.