

Questions about Egypt, Kush & Canaan  
6<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

1. The Egyptian, Kush, and Hebrew civilizations developed in and around Egypt between 3100 B.C.E. and 350 B.C.E. What were three environmental factors that determined where people settled?
  - a. topography (the shape of the land), the presence of water, and vegetation (plant life)
  - b. frequency of earthquakes, air quality, animal life
  - c. pollution, average temperature, presence of disease
  - d. none of the above
  
2. Physical features of the land were important to settlers in and around Egypt. Which of these features would affect how well food would grow?
  - a. rivers
  - b. climate
  - c. fertility of the soil
  - d. all of the above
  
3. Why was water such an important factor in early human settlement?
  - a. because it helped in irrigation (the watering of crops)
  - b. it was needed to drink
  - c. it helped to prevent disease (sicknesses that spread)
  - d. all of the above
  
4. Besides irrigation of crops, how were rivers helpful to humans?
  - a. they provided a means of transportation
  - b. they provided a source of food
  - c. they provided a source of drinking water
  - d. all of the above
  
5. Which type of land did farmers in and around the Nile River find most productive for growing crops?
  - a. desert land which was hot and dry
  - b. flat open land near the river itself
  - c. mountainous land that was steep
  - d. rocky land

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6<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

6. Which of the following is **not** an example of vegetation?
- a. reeds
  - b. trees
  - c. crops
  - d. rocks
7. Which of the following land areas has the **least amount** of vegetation?
- a. deserts
  - b. mountain forests
  - c. river valleys
  - d. the coastline around lakes
8. Besides food, how else did settlers in the Nile River Valley use vegetation to improve their lives?
- a. by making medicines
  - b. by making rope and other tools
  - c. by making paper
  - d. all of the above
9. Which of the following statements is **not true** about settlements in the Nile River Valley?
- a. vegetation provided shade
  - b. birds that could be hunted lived near rivers
  - c. fish were a source of food
  - d. hard, rocky soil was preferred by farmers over moist soil
10. Which is **true** about the Nile River?
- a. unlike most other rivers, it flows from south to north
  - b. it is the longest river in the world
  - c. it floods its banks every year
  - d. all of the above are true

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6<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

11. Which of these groups did **not** settle near the Nile River?

- a. Egyptians
- b. Kushites
- c. Hebrews
- d. all of them settled near the Nile River

12. What was the one benefit to the Egyptians and Kushites for being surrounded by the vast, hot, dry desert?

- a. it helped the crops grow better
- b. it kept enemy armies away
- c. sandy rocky soil made it easier to cross
- d. all of the above

13. What annual (yearly) event made growing crops near the Nile River so successful?

- a. the birds flew south for the winter
- b. the Nile overflowed its banks
- c. the building of the pyramids
- d. it snowed in the desert

14. What is the name given **to an area** of sediment (silt) that is deposited at the mouth of the river, where it drains into the sea, as the Nile does at the Mediterranean Sea?

- a. delta
- b. papyrus
- c. irrigation
- d. topography

15. A most useful, tough water plant was used by Egypt and Kush settlements. It was used for roofing, rope, baskets, and making paper. What is this plant called?

- a. fertilizer
- b. nomad
- c. papyrus
- d. silt

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16. What was the name of the Jordan River settlement of the Hebrews, which included hills, mountains, deserts, and bodies of water?
- Canaan
  - Kush
  - Egypt
  - Nubian Desert
17. Because the topography in Canaan made growing crops difficult, many Hebrews became **herders**. What do **herders** do?
- they fish from flat-bottom boats
  - they mine for salt and valuable metals
  - they tend grazing animals while they eat grass
  - they combine herbs to make natural medicines
18. Herders, seeking grasses for their animals to eat, were **nomads**. What does the term **nomads** mean?
- people who never marry
  - people who ride animals in races
  - people who bet on animals as they fight
  - people who move from place to place with no permanent home
19. Which was the most important source of **fresh water** for the Canaan settlement?
- Dead Sea
  - Jordan River
  - Sea of Galilee
  - Mediterranean Sea
20. **Topography** greatly influenced where settlements were established and how people lived. What does the term **topography** mean?
- how people rose to higher classes in society
  - how tall buildings were constructed
  - the high and low surface features of the land, such as mountains, valleys, hills, and deserts
  - none of the above