

6th Grade Social Studies – 1st Semester Final – Study Guide

Europe: History/

1. What were the 4 main European countries that explored the new world?
2. Why were European countries interested in exploring the New World?
3. What two main continents did the Europeans explore and colonize?
4. What is imperialism?
5. What is nationalism?
6. Identify and explain the causes of World War I (WWI).
7. During WWI, what countries fought for the Central Powers?
8. During WWI, what countries fought for the Allied Powers?
9. What side won WWI?
10. Describe how each of the causes of WWII listed below helped to start WWII?
 - a. Russian Revolution:
 - b. Treaty of Versailles:
 - c. Worldwide Depression (Great Depression):
 - d. Rise of the Nazi Party:
11. What was the Holocaust?
12. During WWII, what countries fought for the Axis Powers?
13. During WWII, what countries fought for the Allied Powers?
14. What side won WWII?
15. The Cold War was between what 2 countries?
16. What caused the Cold War?
17. What happened to Germany after WWII?

18.How did the Cold War end?

Europe: Government

19.Explain the difference between the 3 systems of government: unitary, federal and confederation.

20.Draw a diagram to represent how power is distributed by each of the 3 systems of government: unitary, federal and confederation.

21.Describe each of the forms of citizen participation in government below. For example who rules the government and are the citizens allowed to vote?

- a. Oligarchic:
- b. Autocratic:
- c. Democratic:

22.In a democracy, how do citizens participate in government?

23.Explain the characteristics presidential democracy.

24.Explain the characteristics of parliamentary democracy.

25.Who leads the government in a presidential democracy?

26.Who leads the government in a parliamentary democracy?

27.What is the difference in how the president and prime minister of a country are chosen?

28. What is the name of the legislative (law-making) body in the United Kingdom?

29.What is the name of the two houses of the legislative body in the UK? How are they chosen?

30.What are the responsibilities of each of the two houses of the legislative body in the UK?

31.Who is the chief of state for the UK? How are they chosen?

32. Who is the Head of Government for the UK? How are they chosen?
33. What is the name of the legislative (law-making) body in Germany?
34. What is the name of the two houses of the legislative body in Germany? How are they chosen?
35. What are the responsibilities of each of the two houses of the legislative body in Germany?
36. Who is the chief of state for Germany? How are they chosen?
37. Who is the Head of Government for the Germany? How are they chosen?
38. What is the name of the legislative (law-making) body in Russia?
39. What is the name of the two houses of the legislative body in Russia? How are they chosen?
40. What are the responsibilities of each of the two houses of the legislative body in Russia?
41. Who is the chief of state for Russia? How are they chosen?
42. Who is the Head of Government for Russia? How are they chosen?

Europe: Economics

43. What are the three (3) types of economies?
44. What are the three (3) economic questions answered by each type of economy?
45. Identify who makes the decisions and answers the three major economic questions for each of the 3 major economic systems? Use the chart below.

	Who decides what to make?	Who decides how to make it?	Who decides for whom is it made?
Market Economy			
Command Economy			
Traditional Economy			

46. What type of economic system do the United Kingdom, Russia, and Germany have?

47. What is a tariff?

48. What is a quota?

49. What is an embargo?

50. Why is the currency exchange important when different countries trade goods and services?

51. What are some things a person can do to increase their human capital?

52. The more education you have the _____ (lower or higher) your standard of living.

53. The less education you have the _____ (lower or higher) your standard of living.

54. The greater the investment in human capital, the _____ (lower or higher) a country's GDP.

55. The smaller the investment in human capital, the _____ (lower or higher) a country's GDP.

56. The smaller the investment in physical capital (technology, factories, equipment), the _____ (lower or higher) a country's GDP.

57. The greater the investment in physical capital (technology, factories, equipment), the _____ (lower or higher) a country's GDP.

58. Explain how a country's available natural resources impact its economy.

59. What is an entrepreneur?

60. How are entrepreneurs beneficial to a country's economy?

61. True or False: Entrepreneurs take risks when they start a new business.

Europe: Geography

62. Where do most people in Russia live? Why?

63. What natural resources are found in Russia?

64. Describe Russia's climate.

65. Describe Russia's location and why it is good or bad for trading.

66. Where do most people in Germany live? Why?

67. What natural resources are found in Germany?

68. Describe Germany's climate.

69. Describe Germany's location and why it is good or bad for trading.

70. Where do most people in the UK live? Why?

71. What natural resources are found in the UK?

72. Describe the UK's climate.

73. Describe the UK's location and why it is good or bad for trading.

Australia: History

74. Who are the Aborigines?

75. Where did the Aborigines migrate from before arriving in Australia?

76. When did the Aborigines arrive in Australia?

77. How do we know about the first Aborigines?

78. Describe the Aborigine's religion.

79. Who claimed Australia for Great Britain?

80. In what year did James Cook claim Australia for Great Britain?

81. Why did the British colonize Australia? They used Australia as a _____.

82. How did the British impact the religion of the Aborigines?

83. How did the British impact the language of the Aborigines?

84. How did the British impact the health of the Aborigines?

85. What weapons and other supplies did the British bring to Australia that the Aborigines had never seen before?