

## 2cool4school - Grade 6 History Worksheet

### Q1 - History - American History

What event is known as the "shot heard 'round the world" that marked the start of the American Revolutionary War?

1. The Boston Massacre
2. The Declaration of Independence
3. The Battles of Lexington and Concord
4. The Gettysburg Address

### Q2 - History - American History

Which document announced the American colonies' separation from Great Britain in 1776?

1. The Gettysburg Address
2. The Declaration of Independence
3. The Articles of Confederation
4. The U.S. Constitution

### Q3 - History - American History

Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence?

1. George Washington
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. Benjamin Franklin
4. John Adams

### Q4 - History - American History

What was the main purpose of the Gettysburg Address delivered by Abraham Lincoln in 1863?

1. To declare war on the Confederacy
2. To dedicate a national cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield
3. To announce his re-election campaign
4. To propose a new amendment to the Constitution

### Q5 - History - American History

Which event involved British soldiers killing five colonists in 1770, escalating tensions leading up to the American Revolution?

1. The Boston Tea Party

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2. The Boston Massacre
3. The Intolerable Acts
4. The Stamp Act

### **Q6 - History - American History**

In which year did the Boston Massacre take place?

1. 1765
2. 1770
3. 1775
4. 1780

### **Q7 - History - American History**

Which battle is considered the turning point of the American Civil War, leading to a Union victory?

1. Battle of Gettysburg
2. Battle of Antietam
3. Battle of Bull Run
4. Battle of Yorktown

### **Q8 - History - American History**

Who was the first President of the United States?

1. Thomas Jefferson
2. George Washington
3. John Adams
4. James Madison

### **Q9 - History - American History**

What was the main purpose of the Lewis and Clark expedition?

1. To find a trade route to Asia
2. To explore the Louisiana Territory
3. To fight in the War of 1812
4. To establish British settlements

### **Q10 - History - American History**

Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution abolished slavery?

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1. The First Amendment
2. The Tenth Amendment
3. The Thirteenth Amendment
4. The Fifteenth Amendment

### **Q11 - History - American History**

What was the main reason for the Boston Tea Party?

1. To protest against British tea taxes
2. To celebrate American independence
3. To demand voting rights for women
4. To support King George III

### **Q12 - History - American History**

What year did the American Civil War begin?

1. 1776
2. 1861
3. 1812
4. 1914

### **Q13 - History - American History**

Who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner?

1. Francis Scott Key
2. Thomas Paine
3. Paul Revere
4. Betsy Ross

### **Q14 - History - American History**

What was the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America in 1620?

1. The Nina
2. The Mayflower
3. The Santa Maria
4. The Constitution

### **Q15 - History - American History**

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Which battle is considered the turning point of the American Civil War, leading to a Union victory?

1. Battle of Gettysburg
2. Battle of Antietam
3. Battle of Bull Run
4. Battle of Yorktown

### **Q16 - History - Early Modern Europe**

What was the Renaissance?

1. A period of renewed interest in art and learning in Europe.
2. A time when Europe was isolated from the rest of the world.
3. The era when the Industrial Revolution began.
4. A period of constant warfare in Europe.

### **Q17 - History - Early Modern Europe**

Which explorer completed the first circumnavigation of the Earth?

1. Hernn Corts
2. Christopher Columbus
3. Vasco da Gama
4. Ferdinand Magellan

### **Q18 - History - Early Modern Europe**

Who initiated the Protestant Reformation by posting the Ninety-Five Theses?

1. Martin Luther
2. John Calvin
3. Henry VIII
4. Galileo Galilei

### **Q19 - History - Early Modern Europe**

What was a key effect of the Scientific Revolution?

1. The end of scientific inquiry
2. Stronger emphasis on mythological explanations
3. Increased reliance on observation and experimentation
4. The reinforcement of medieval beliefs

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### Q20 - History - Early Modern Europe

Which invention by Johannes Gutenberg had a significant impact on the spread of information during the Renaissance?

1. The printing press
2. The telescope
3. The steam engine
4. The compass

### Q21 - History - Early Modern Europe

What was the main purpose of the Spanish Inquisition?

1. To promote Protestantism
2. To spread democracy across Europe
3. To enforce Catholic doctrine and punish heresy
4. To advance scientific discoveries

### Q22 - History - Early Modern Europe

What was the primary focus of the Enlightenment?

1. Emphasizing reason and individualism over tradition.
2. Promoting religious dogma and superstition.
3. Encouraging feudalism and serfdom.
4. Advancing alchemy and astrology.

### Q23 - History - Early Modern Europe

Who was known as the "Sun King" and ruled France with absolute power?

1. Philip II
2. Charles I
3. Peter the Great
4. Louis XIV

### Q24 - History - Early Modern Europe

What was the Columbian Exchange?

1. The agreement that ended the Thirty Years' War.
2. The transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds.

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3. The trade route between Europe and Asia.
4. The alliance between European nations during the Renaissance.

### **Q25 - History - Early Modern Europe**

What was one major consequence of the Treaty of Westphalia?

1. It started the Hundred Years' War
2. It led to the unification of Italy
3. It established absolute monarchy in France
4. It ended the Thirty Years' War and allowed religious freedom in many German states

### **Q26 - History - Early Modern Europe**

Who painted the Mona Lisa, one of the most famous artworks of the Renaissance?

1. Michelangelo Buonarroti
2. Leonardo da Vinci
3. Raphael Sanzio
4. Donatello di Niccol

### **Q27 - History - Early Modern Europe**

Which economic system became dominant in Europe during the Age of Exploration?

1. Feudalism
2. Communism
3. Mercantilism
4. Socialism

### **Q28 - History - Early Modern Europe**

What was the primary reason European countries began exploring new trade routes in the 15th century?

1. To escape religious persecution
2. To find a direct route to Asia for spices and goods
3. To establish democratic governments overseas
4. To discover new planets

### **Q29 - History - Early Modern Europe**

Which explorer completed the first circumnavigation of the Earth?

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1. Vasco da Gama
2. Christopher Columbus
3. Ferdinand Magellan
4. Hernn Corts

### **Q30 - History - Early Modern Europe**

Why did European nations create colonies in the Americas?

1. To create religious utopias
2. To escape from Europe permanently
3. To build schools for indigenous people
4. To gain wealth and power through resources and trade

### **Q31 - History - Islamic empires**

What is the term for the leader of an Islamic state, considered the political and religious successor to the Prophet Muhammad?

1. Caliph
2. Sultan
3. Emperor
4. Pharaoh

### **Q32 - History - Islamic empires**

Which was the first caliphate established after the death of Prophet Muhammad?

1. Umayyad Caliphate
2. Abbasid Caliphate
3. Rashidun Caliphate
4. Ottoman Caliphate

### **Q33 - History - Islamic empires**

Which city became the capital of the Umayyad Caliphate?

1. Baghdad
2. Damascus
3. Mecca
4. Cairo

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### Q34 - History - Islamic empires

The Abbasid Caliphate is known for establishing which city as a major center of learning and culture?

1. Baghdad
2. Damascus
3. Cairo
4. Istanbul

### Q35 - History - Islamic empires

The capital of the Abbasid Caliphate was moved to which city?

1. Cordoba
2. Damascus
3. Baghdad
4. Medina

### Q36 - History - Islamic empires

What was the official language of the Umayyad Caliphate?

1. Latin
2. Persian
3. Arabic
4. Greek

### Q37 - History - Islamic empires

Which caliphate was known for its golden age of science, culture, and philosophy during the 8th to 13th centuries?

1. Umayyad Caliphate
2. Abbasid Caliphate
3. Rashidun Caliphate
4. Ottoman Caliphate

### Q38 - History - Islamic empires

Who was the first caliph of the Rashidun Caliphate?

1. Umar ibn al-Khattab



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2. Uthman ibn Affan
3. Ali ibn Abi Talib
4. Abu Bakr

### Q39 - History - Islamic empires

The Umayyad Caliphate expanded into which European region in the early 8th century?

1. Scandinavia
2. Iberian Peninsula
3. British Isles
4. Balkans

### Q40 - History - Islamic empires

Who was the founder of the Umayyad Caliphate?

1. Muawiya I
2. Harun al-Rashid
3. Saladin
4. Suleiman the Magnificent

### Q41 - History - Islamic empires

Which battle in 732 stopped the Umayyad advance into Western Europe?

1. Battle of Manzikert
2. Battle of Constantinople
3. Battle of Tours
4. Battle of Hastings

### Q42 - History - Islamic empires

The Abbasid Caliphate is known for establishing which city as a major center of learning and culture?

1. Baghdad
2. Damascus
3. Cairo
4. Istanbul

### Q43 - History - Islamic empires

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What was the name of the famous Islamic university in Baghdad during the Abbasid Caliphate?

1. Hagia Sophia
2. Alhambra
3. House of Wisdom
4. Al-Azhar

### **Q44 - History - Islamic empires**

Which dynasty overthrew the Abbasid Caliphate and captured Baghdad in 1258?

1. Mongols
2. Ottomans
3. Mamluks
4. Umayyads

### **Q45 - History - Islamic empires**

Which caliphate ruled from Istanbul and lasted until 1924?

1. Abbasid Caliphate
2. Umayyad Caliphate
3. Ottoman Caliphate
4. Rashidun Caliphate

### **Q46 - History - Medieval Europe**

What was the primary system of land ownership and duties in medieval Europe?

1. Feudalism
2. Capitalism
3. Socialism
4. Communism

### **Q47 - History - Medieval Europe**

What was the primary purpose of medieval castles?

1. Markets for trading
2. A place for religious ceremonies
3. Schools for knights
4. Defense and protection

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### Q48 - History - Medieval Europe

Which religious wars were initiated to reclaim the Holy Land from Muslim control?

1. The Crusades
2. The Reformation
3. The Renaissance
4. The Inquisition

### Q49 - History - Medieval Europe

What was the Black Death?

1. A famous medieval festival
2. A war between England and France
3. A deadly plague that killed millions
4. A treaty signed by European kings

### Q50 - History - Medieval Europe

What term describes the period in European history from the 5th to the late 15th century?

1. The Middle Ages
2. The Industrial Revolution
3. The Enlightenment
4. The Modern Era

### Q51 - History - Medieval Europe

Which system structured medieval European society around relationships derived from the holding of land in exchange for service or labor?

1. Monasticism
2. Feudalism
3. Mercantilism
4. Imperialism

### Q52 - History - Medieval Europe

Who called for the First Crusade in 1095?

1. Pope Urban II
2. King Richard the Lionheart

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3. Emperor Constantine
4. Martin Luther

### Q53 - History - Medieval Europe

What was the primary goal of the First Crusade launched in 1096?

1. To explore new trade routes
2. To capture Jerusalem from Muslim control
3. To convert Eastern Orthodox Christians
4. To defend against Viking invasions

### Q54 - History - Medieval Europe

Who was Joan of Arc?

1. A Viking explorer
2. A queen of England
3. A famous medieval artist
4. A French peasant who led troops in battle

### Q55 - History - Medieval Europe

What was the primary goal of the First Crusade launched in 1096?

1. To capture Jerusalem from Muslim control
2. To explore new trade routes
3. To convert Eastern Orthodox Christians
4. To defend against Viking invasions

### Q56 - History - Medieval Europe

In feudal Europe, who were the individuals granted land by lords in exchange for military service?

1. Serfs
2. Vassals
3. Merchants
4. Clergy

### Q57 - History - Medieval Europe

What was a common term for the agricultural laborers bound under the feudal system to work on their lord's estate?

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1. Bishops
2. Knights
3. Serfs
4. Nobles

### **Q58 - History - Medieval Europe**

What was the Magna Carta?

1. A medieval book on medicine
2. A map of medieval trade routes
3. A religious decree
4. A document limiting the kings power

### **Q59 - History - Medieval Europe**

What was the role of monks in medieval Europe?

1. Preserved knowledge and copied texts
2. Led armies into battle
3. Governed cities
4. Worked as blacksmiths

### **Q60 - History - Medieval Europe**

What was the main role of a medieval knight?

1. To work as a farmer
2. To trade goods with other kingdoms
3. To protect their lord and land
4. To write laws

### **Q61 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

What is the significance of the Nile River in Ancient Egypt?

1. It provided water, transportation, and fertile soil.
2. It was considered a barrier to trade.
3. It was used only for religious ceremonies.
4. It served as a boundary with neighboring empires.

### **Q62 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

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Who was considered the ruler of Ancient Egypt?

1. The priest.
2. The pharaoh.
3. The merchant.
4. The farmer.

### **Q63 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

What is a pyramid in the context of Ancient Egypt?

1. A type of boat.
2. A style of writing.
3. A monumental tomb for pharaohs.
4. A marketplace.

### **Q64 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

What is the process of mummification?

1. The art of building pyramids.
2. The process of preserving bodies after death.
3. The method of writing hieroglyphs.
4. The system of government.

### **Q65 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

What language did the Ancient Egyptians use for writing?

1. Hieroglyphics.
2. Latin.
3. Sanskrit.
4. Greek.

### **Q66 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

What are hieroglyphs?

1. A type of food.
2. A form of ancient Egyptian writing using pictures.
3. A group of gods.
4. A style of architecture.

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### Q67 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush

What was the purpose of tombs in Ancient Egypt?

1. To serve as homes for common people.
2. To honor the gods.
3. To provide a resting place for the dead and their treasures.
4. To store food supplies.

### Q68 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush

Who were the pharaohs?

1. The military leaders.
2. The royal family members who ruled Ancient Egypt.
3. The common laborers.
4. The foreign invaders.

### Q69 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush

What role did the gods and goddesses play in Ancient Egyptian culture?

1. They were believed to control natural forces and aspects of life.
2. They were simply decorative figures.
3. They were unknown to the people.
4. They were considered inferior beings.

### Q70 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush

What is the significance of the Sphinx in Ancient Egyptian culture?

1. It is a natural rock formation.
2. It is a mythical creature with a human head and lion's body, symbolizing strength and wisdom.
3. It is a type of boat used on the Nile.
4. It is a type of hieroglyph.

### Q71 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush

How did the geography of Egypt influence its civilization?

1. The desert limited the spread of disease.
2. The fertile land along the Nile enabled agriculture.
3. The mountains made transportation impossible.

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4. The flat lands made defense difficult.

### **Q72 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

What was the importance of the afterlife in Ancient Egyptian beliefs?

1. It was not significant at all.
2. It provided a reason to build pyramids.
3. It influenced the practice of mummification and tomb construction.
4. It was a myth with no impact on daily life.

### **Q73 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

What materials were commonly used in building pyramids?

1. Wood and straw.
2. Stone and limestone.
3. Metal and glass.
4. Clay and mud.

### **Q74 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

What can the art and artifacts of Ancient Egypt tell us about their society?

1. They only depict abstract shapes.
2. They reveal information about their religious beliefs, daily life, and social structure.
3. They show that Egyptians had no interest in beauty.
4. They are unrelated to Egyptian culture.

### **Q75 - History - Ancient Egypt and Kush**

How did trade impact Ancient Egyptian civilization?

1. It led to isolation from other cultures.
2. It brought wealth, new ideas, and materials from other regions.
3. It had no impact on their economy.
4. It resulted in constant warfare.

### **Q76 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

Which ancient civilization is known as the 'Cradle of Civilization'?

1. Mesopotamia



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2. Egypt
3. Greece
4. Rome

### **Q77 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

What writing system did the Sumerians develop?

1. Hieroglyphics
2. Cuneiform
3. Alphabet
4. Pictographs

### **Q78 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

What was the primary form of government in Mesopotamian city-states?

1. Republic
2. Democracy
3. Monarchy
4. Oligarchy

### **Q79 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

Which Mesopotamian ruler is famous for creating one of the world's earliest legal codes?

1. Hammurabi
2. Sargon
3. Nebuchadnezzar
4. Gilgamesh

### **Q80 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

The Epic of Gilgamesh is an ancient poem from which civilization?

1. Egyptian
2. Mesopotamian
3. Greek
4. Roman

### **Q81 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

What was the role of a scribe in Mesopotamian society?

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1. Farmer
2. Soldier
3. Record keeper
4. Merchant

### **Q82 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

Which two rivers were crucial to the development of Mesopotamian civilization?

1. Nile and Amazon
2. Tigris and Euphrates
3. Ganges and Indus
4. Yangtze and Yellow

### **Q83 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

What was the primary purpose of ziggurats in Mesopotamian cities?

1. Religious worship
2. Storage of grain
3. Military fortifications
4. Marketplaces

### **Q84 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

Which Mesopotamian empire was known for its military strength and cruelty?

1. Babylonians
2. Sumerians
3. Assyrians
4. Hittites

### **Q85 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

The Mesopotamians invented which of the following?

1. The wheel
2. The compass
3. Paper
4. The telescope

### **Q86 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

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What was the name of the first known civilization in Mesopotamia?

1. Babylonians
2. Sumerians
3. Assyrians
4. Persians

### **Q87 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

Mesopotamian society was primarily based on what?

1. Fishing
2. Mining
3. Agriculture
4. Hunting

### **Q88 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

What material did Mesopotamians primarily use to write on?

1. Papyrus
2. Clay tablets
3. Wood planks
4. Animal hides

### **Q89 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

What was Hammurabis Code known for?

1. First written set of laws
2. First religious scripture
3. First democratic government
4. First empire

### **Q90 - History - Ancient Mesopotamia**

What Mesopotamian city was famous for its Hanging Gardens?

1. Nineveh
2. Ur
3. Babylon
4. Akkad

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### Q91 - History - Early human history

What tool advancement is considered one of the first major steps in early human history?

1. Stone hand axe
2. Bronze sword
3. Iron plow
4. Modern computer

### Q92 - History - Early human history

What is one reason early humans created art in caves?

1. To write computer code
2. To advertise products
3. To design clothing
4. To communicate and record their experiences

### Q93 - History - Early human history

What is one effect of the development of tools on early human societies?

1. Development of online social networks
2. Creation of modern skyscrapers
3. Improved ability to hunt and build shelters
4. Advancement of digital technology

### Q94 - History - Early human history

How did early humans primarily use fire?

1. For cooking and warmth
2. To power engines
3. For digital communication
4. As a decorative element

### Q95 - History - Early human history

Which statement best explains the role of community in early human history?

1. Working together helped in survival and sharing resources
2. Community life was not important in early times
3. Individuals always worked alone for survival

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4. Early humans lived in isolated high-tech cities

### **Q96 - History - Early human history**

How did the control of fire impact early human societies?

1. It resulted in space travel
2. It led to the invention of television
3. It was used to create electricity
4. It allowed them to cook food and stay warm

### **Q97 - History - Early human history**

Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of early human societies?

1. Use of stone tools
2. Writing systems
3. Nomadic lifestyle
4. Cave dwelling

### **Q98 - History - Early human history**

Which material did early humans first use to make tools?

1. Glass
2. Plastic
3. Steel
4. Stone

### **Q99 - History - Early human history**

What development allowed early humans to transition from nomadic to settled life?

1. Internet
2. Agriculture
3. Air travel
4. Robotics

### **Q100 - History - Early human history**

How did early humans communicate before the development of written language?

1. Using sign language from computers

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2. By using email
3. Through spoken language and gestures
4. With printed newspapers

### **Q101 - History - Early human history**

Why is the study of early human history important?

1. It predicts modern weather patterns
2. It helps us understand the origins of human culture
3. It explains the workings of modern computers
4. It teaches advanced calculus

### **Q102 - History - Early human history**

What was the significance of early human migration?

1. It was a short, unimportant journey
2. It resulted in the invention of the internet
3. It led to the development of skyscrapers
4. It helped humans adapt to different environments

### **Q103 - History - Early human history**

Which of the following innovations is linked to early human survival?

1. Smartphones
2. The development of simple tools
3. Nuclear power
4. Automobiles

### **Q104 - History - Early human history**

Which of the following best describes cave paintings?

1. Ancient artworks created by early humans
2. Modern graffiti found in cities
3. Blueprints for buildings
4. Maps for navigation using stars

### **Q105 - History - Early human history**

What did early humans use to hunt and gather food?

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1. Tractors
2. Modern firearms
3. Basic stone tools and weapons
4. Fishing nets made of plastic

### **Q106 - History - Ancient South Asia**

Which river was central to the development of the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Ganges River
2. Indus River
3. Yamuna River
4. Brahmaputra River

### **Q107 - History - Ancient South Asia**

What was the primary material used by the Indus Valley people for building their homes?

1. Stone
2. Wood
3. Brick
4. Clay

### **Q108 - History - Ancient South Asia**

Which ancient city is known for its advanced urban planning and drainage system?

1. Harappa
2. Mohenjo-Daro
3. Lothal
4. Kalibangan

### **Q109 - History - Ancient South Asia**

What was the religion followed by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Hinduism
2. Buddhism
3. Jainism
4. It is unknown

### **Q110 - History - Ancient South Asia**

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The Mauryan Empire was founded by which ruler?

1. Ashoka
2. Chandragupta Maurya
3. Bindusara
4. Harsha

### Q111 - History - Ancient South Asia

Which Mauryan emperor is known for spreading Buddhism?

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. Ashoka
3. Bindusara
4. Harsha

### Q112 - History - Ancient South Asia

What was the main occupation of the people in the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Hunting
2. Fishing
3. Agriculture
4. Pottery

### Q113 - History - Ancient South Asia

The Gupta Empire is often referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ Age of India.

1. Silver
2. Golden
3. Bronze
4. Iron

### Q114 - History - Ancient South Asia

Who was the famous poet and playwright during the Gupta period?

1. Kalidasa
2. Tulsidas
3. Kabir
4. Valmiki



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### Q115 - History - Ancient South Asia

Which metal was predominantly used by the people of the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Iron
2. Bronze
3. Copper
4. Gold

### Q116 - History - Ancient South Asia

Which ancient university, considered one of the first residential universities, was established during the Gupta Empire?

1. Nalanda
2. Takshashila
3. Vikramashila
4. Ujjain

### Q117 - History - Ancient South Asia

Which ruler issued edicts inscribed on rock pillars to promote Buddhism?

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. Ashoka
3. Harsha
4. Kanishka

### Q118 - History - Ancient South Asia

The Indus Valley script remains undeciphered to this day.

1. True
2. False
3. nan
4. nan

### Q119 - History - Ancient South Asia

What is the name of the script used by the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Devanagari
2. Brahmi

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3. Indus script
4. Sanskrit

### **Q120 - History - Ancient South Asia**

Which of the following was a major trade product of the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Cotton textiles
2. Silk garments
3. Iron tools
4. Silver coins

### **Q121 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

What was the primary purpose of the Silk Road?

1. To facilitate trade between Asia and Europe
2. To serve as a military route
3. To mark territorial boundaries
4. To promote religious pilgrimages

### **Q122 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

Which ancient civilization was known for trading gold and ivory with India?

1. Ancient Egypt
2. Ancient Mesopotamia
3. Ancient South Asia
4. Ancient Kush

### **Q123 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

What valuable fabric was primarily traded from China to other regions?

1. Cotton
2. Silk
3. Wool
4. Linen

### **Q124 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

Which sea was central to the trade networks of the Phoenicians?

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1. Mediterranean Sea
2. Red Sea
3. Black Sea
4. Caspian Sea

### **Q125 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

The city of Timbuktu was a major trading hub in which ancient empire?

1. Roman Empire
2. Mali Empire
3. Byzantine Empire
4. Persian Empire

### **Q126 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

Which ancient civilization is credited with establishing extensive maritime trade routes in the Indian Ocean?

1. Ancient Greece
2. Ancient Rome
3. Ancient Egypt
4. Ancient South Asia

### **Q127 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

What was the primary commodity traded by the ancient kingdom of Axum?

1. Spices
2. Gold
3. Ivory
4. Silk

### **Q128 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

Which ancient civilization developed the first known coinage system to facilitate trade?

1. Ancient Egypt
2. Ancient Mesopotamia
3. Ancient Lydia
4. Ancient China

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### Q129 - History - Ancient trade and commerce

The Amber Road was an ancient trade route primarily used to transport amber from the Baltic region to which empire?

1. Roman Empire
2. Persian Empire
3. Maurya Empire
4. Han Empire

### Q130 - History - Ancient trade and commerce

Which ancient civilization was renowned for its trade in purple dye, produced from sea snails?

1. Ancient Greece
2. Ancient Phoenicia
3. Ancient Egypt
4. Ancient Rome

### Q131 - History - Ancient trade and commerce

What was the primary trade commodity of the ancient city of Petra?

1. Spices
2. Gold
3. Silk
4. Timber

### Q132 - History - Ancient trade and commerce

Which ancient trade route connected China to the Mediterranean?

1. Amber Road
2. Silk Road
3. Spice Route
4. Incense Route

### Q133 - History - Ancient trade and commerce

The trans-Saharan trade route was mainly used for trading which goods?

1. Salt and gold
2. Silk and spices

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3. Cotton and tea
4. Copper and ivory

### **Q134 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

Which ancient civilization built extensive trade networks along the Nile River?

1. Ancient Greece
2. Ancient China
3. Ancient Egypt
4. Ancient Persia

### **Q135 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

What innovation helped ancient merchants keep records of trade transactions?

1. Papyrus
2. Coins
3. Cuneiform writing
4. Pottery

### **Q136 - History - Ancient trade and commerce**

What was the main reason ancient traders formed trade caravans?

1. To carry more goods
2. To protect against bandits
3. To travel faster
4. To explore new lands

### **Q137 - History - Early Americas**

What was the primary purpose of the Silk Road?

1. To trade goods between Asia and Europe
2. To explore new territories
3. To spread religious beliefs
4. To establish military alliances

### **Q138 - History - Early Americas**

What was the primary purpose of Mayan pyramids?

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1. Housing for rulers
2. Military defense
3. Religious ceremonies
4. Storage of food

### Q139 - History - Early Americas

Which European explorer is credited with discovering the Americas in 1492?

1. Christopher Columbus
2. Ferdinand Magellan
3. Marco Polo
4. Vasco da Gama

### Q140 - History - Early Americas

What was a key feature of Aztec society that allowed them to expand their empire?

1. A written legal system
2. A powerful military
3. A democratic government
4. A strong navy

### Q141 - History - Early Americas

What was a key feature of Aztec society that allowed them to expand their empire?

1. A powerful military
2. A written legal system
3. A democratic government
4. A strong navy

### Q142 - History - Early Americas

What was one major reason for the decline of the Inca Empire?

1. All of the above
2. Civil war
3. Disease
4. Spanish conquest

### Q143 - History - Early Americas

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What was a key feature of Aztec society that allowed them to expand their empire?

1. A powerful military
2. A written legal system
3. A democratic government
4. A strong navy

### **Q144 - History - Early Americas**

What was the primary agricultural technique used by the Inca civilization to farm in the Andes Mountains?

1. Crop rotation
2. Slash-and-burn agriculture
3. Terrace farming
4. Irrigation canals

### **Q145 - History - Early Americas**

What was the name of the floating gardens used by the Aztecs to grow crops?

1. Irrigation fields
2. Terraces
3. Greenhouses
4. Chinampas

### **Q146 - History - Early Americas**

Which civilization is known for building the city of Teotihuacan, often referred to as the "City of the Gods"?

1. The Maya
2. The Teotihuacanos
3. The Aztec
4. The Inca

### **Q147 - History - Early Americas**

Which civilization is known for creating large geoglyphs, called the Nazca Lines, in the desert of Peru?

1. The Maya

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2. The Inca
3. The Nazca
4. The Olmec

### Q148 - History - Early Americas

Which Mesoamerican civilization is renowned for its advanced knowledge of astronomy and the creation of a complex calendar system?

1. The Aztec
2. The Maya
3. The Inca
4. The Olmec

### Q149 - History - Early Americas

What was a key feature of Aztec society that allowed them to expand their empire?

1. A strong navy
2. A written legal system
3. A democratic government
4. A powerful military

### Q150 - History - Early Americas

What was the main reason European explorers sought new sea routes to Asia in the 15th century?

1. To conquer new lands
2. To prove the world was round
3. To find a faster way to trade valuable goods like spices and silk
4. To spread Christianity

### Q151 - History - Early Americas

Which Spanish conquistador is credited with conquering the Aztec Empire?

1. Ferdinand Magellan
2. Francisco Pizarro
3. Vasco Nez de Balboa
4. Hernn Corts

### Q152 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire



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What was the primary form of government in early Rome before it became a republic?

1. Monarchy
2. Democracy
3. Oligarchy
4. Republic

### **Q153 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

Which Roman engineering innovation helped supply cities with fresh water?

1. Canals
2. Bridges
3. Wells
4. Aqueducts

### **Q154 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

Which governing body held the most power during the Roman Republic?

1. Senate
2. Assembly
3. Consuls
4. Tribunes

### **Q155 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

Who was appointed as dictator for life, leading to significant changes in Rome?

1. Julius Caesar
2. Augustus
3. Nero
4. Marcus Aurelius

### **Q156 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

What was the primary religion of the Byzantine Empire?

1. Islam
2. Judaism
3. Paganism
4. Christianity

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### Q157 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire

Which legal code, compiled under Emperor Justinian, influenced many modern legal systems?

1. Justinian Code
2. Napoleonic Code
3. Code of Hammurabi
4. Twelve Tables

### Q158 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire

Who was the first emperor of Rome?

1. Trajan
2. Julius Caesar
3. Nero
4. Augustus

### Q159 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire

In 1054, the Christian Church split into two branches. What was the eastern branch called?

1. Protestant Church
2. Roman Catholic Church
3. Eastern Orthodox Church
4. Anglican Church

### Q160 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What magnificent church did Justinian build in Constantinople, known for its massive dome?

1. Hagia Sophia
2. St. Peter's Basilica
3. Notre Dame
4. Pantheon

### Q161 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire

What was the primary language of the Byzantine Empire?

1. Latin
2. Greek
3. Arabic

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4. Persian

### **Q162 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

Which group conquered Constantinople in 1453, leading to the fall of the Byzantine Empire?

1. Huns
2. Visigoths
3. Ottoman Turks
4. Mongols

### **Q163 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

What famous Roman structure was used for gladiator battles?

1. Pantheon
2. Parthenon
3. Circus Maximus
4. Colosseum

### **Q164 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

Which emperor moved the capital of the Roman Empire to Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople?

1. Diocletian
2. Constantine
3. Theodosius
4. Justinian

### **Q165 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

What was the main reason for the fall of the Western Roman Empire?

1. Strong leadership
2. Economic prosperity
3. Barbarian invasions
4. Discovery of new lands

### **Q166 - History - Rome and the Byzantine Empire**

What period of peace and prosperity did Rome experience for about 200 years?

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1. Pax Byzantium
2. Pax Romana
3. Pax Augusta
4. Pax Romulus

### **Q167 - History - World religions**

Which religion is known for the belief in one God and follows the Torah?

1. Judaism
2. Christianity
3. Islam
4. Hinduism

### **Q168 - History - World religions**

Which religion observes the Sabbath on Sunday?

1. Judaism
2. Christianity
3. Islam
4. Buddhism

### **Q169 - History - World religions**

Which religion is based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ?

1. Christianity
2. Judaism
3. Islam
4. Buddhism

### **Q170 - History - World religions**

Which religion has a holy day called Yom Kippur?

1. Hinduism
2. Buddhism
3. Christianity
4. Islam

### **Q171 - History - World religions**

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Which religion follows the Five Pillars and regards the Quran as its holy book?

1. Islam
2. Hinduism
3. Judaism
4. Buddhism

### **Q172 - History - World religions**

Which religion believes in karma and dharma as part of its teachings?

1. Christianity
2. Islam
3. Judaism
4. Buddhism

### **Q173 - History - World religions**

Which religion believes in reincarnation and follows the Vedas?

1. Hinduism
2. Buddhism
3. Judaism
4. Islam

### **Q174 - History - World religions**

Which religion's followers undertake a pilgrimage called Hajj?

1. Christianity
2. Islam
3. Buddhism
4. Hinduism

### **Q175 - History - World religions**

Which religion was founded by Siddhartha Gautama and teaches the Four Noble Truths?

1. Buddhism
2. Hinduism
3. Judaism
4. Islam

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### Q176 - History - World religions

Which religion celebrates the festival of Diwali?

1. Buddhism
2. Hinduism
3. Judaism
4. Islam

### Q177 - History - World religions

Which religion celebrates Christmas as a major holiday?

1. Christianity
2. Judaism
3. Islam
4. Buddhism

### Q178 - History - World religions

Which religion uses the Tripitaka as one of its sacred texts?

1. Hinduism
2. Buddhism
3. Christianity
4. Islam

### Q179 - History - World religions

Which religion practices fasting during Ramadan?

1. Islam
2. Christianity
3. Judaism
4. Hinduism

### Q180 - History - World religions

Which religion's followers aim to achieve Moksha, or liberation from the cycle of rebirth?

1. Judaism
2. Buddhism
3. Hinduism

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### 4. Christianity

#### **Q181 - History - World religions**

In which religion is the synagogue a place of worship?

1. Islam
2. Judaism
3. Christianity
4. Hinduism

#### **Q182 - History - Greece**

What was the primary form of government in Classical Athens?

1. Democracy
2. Monarchy
3. Oligarchy
4. Tyranny

#### **Q183 - History - Greece**

Which group held the most power in Spartan society?

1. Helots
2. Perioikoi
3. Ephors
4. Kings

#### **Q184 - History - Greece**

Which empire did Alexander the Great conquer to expand his territory?

1. Roman Empire
2. Persian Empire
3. Egyptian Empire
4. Ottoman Empire

#### **Q185 - History - Greece**

Who was a famous philosopher from Classical Athens?

1. Socrates

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2. Aristotle
3. Plato
4. All of the above

### **Q186 - History - Greece**

At what age did Spartan boys begin their military training?

1. 5
2. 7
3. 10
4. 12

### **Q187 - History - Greece**

What was the name of Alexander the Great's famous horse?

1. Pegasus
2. Bucephalus
3. Shadowfax
4. Rocinante

### **Q188 - History - Greece**

Which building is considered the most important in Classical Athens?

1. Parthenon
2. Colosseum
3. Pantheon
4. Temple of Zeus

### **Q189 - History - Greece**

What was the primary focus of Spartan society?

1. Arts and culture
2. Military strength
3. Trade and commerce
4. Philosophy

### **Q190 - History - Greece**

Which city did Alexander the Great found in Egypt?



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1. Alexandria
2. Thebes
3. Memphis
4. Cairo

### **Q191 - History - Greece**

What was the central meeting place in Athens called?

1. Agora
2. Forum
3. Acropolis
4. Amphitheater

### **Q192 - History - Greece**

What was the term for the enslaved people in Sparta?

1. Slaves
2. Helots
3. Servants
4. Gladiators

### **Q193 - History - Greece**

How old was Alexander the Great when he became king?

1. 18
2. 20
3. 25
4. 30

### **Q194 - History - Greece**

What was the main function of the Acropolis?

1. A marketplace
2. A religious and cultural center
3. A military training ground
4. A sports arena

### **Q195 - History - Greece**

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What was the name of the Spartan military training system?

1. Hoplite Program
2. Phalanx Academy
3. Agoge
4. Legionnaires

### **Q196 - History - Greece**

Which philosopher was Alexander the Great's tutor?

1. Socrates
2. Plato
3. Aristotle
4. Pythagoras

### **Q197 - History - Early China**

What was the primary philosophy that emphasized harmony with nature in early China?

1. Confucianism
2. Daoism
3. Legalism
4. Buddhism

### **Q198 - History - Early China**

Which dynasty is known for unifying China and initiating the construction of the Great Wall?

1. Han Dynasty
2. Zhou Dynasty
3. Qin Dynasty
4. Shang Dynasty

### **Q199 - History - Early China**

Who was the founder of Confucianism?

1. Laozi
2. Confucius
3. Han Feizi
4. Sun Tzu

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### Q200 - History - Early China

The Silk Road was primarily used for trading which commodity?

1. Silk
2. Spices
3. Gold
4. Tea

### Q201 - History - Early China

Which philosophy emphasized strict laws and harsh punishments in early China?

1. Confucianism
2. Daoism
3. Legalism
4. Mohism

### Q202 - History - Early China

The invention of paper is attributed to which Chinese dynasty?

1. Han Dynasty
2. Qin Dynasty
3. Zhou Dynasty
4. Tang Dynasty

### Q203 - History - Early China

What was the primary purpose of the Terracotta Army?

1. To guard the emperor in the afterlife
2. To intimidate enemies
3. To serve as a tourist attraction
4. To display artistic skills

### Q204 - History - Early China

Which early Chinese philosopher is associated with the concept of Yin and Yang?

1. Confucius
2. Laozi
3. Han Feizi

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4. Mencius

### **Q205 - History - Early China**

What river is often called the "Cradle of Chinese Civilization"?

1. Yangtze River
2. Yellow River
3. Mekong River
4. Ganges River

### **Q206 - History - Early China**

Which Chinese invention helped sailors navigate the seas more accurately?

1. Paper
2. Gunpowder
3. Compass
4. Silk

### **Q207 - History - Early China**

What philosophy focused on family loyalty, respect for elders, and moral virtues?

1. Daoism
2. Confucianism
3. Legalism
4. Buddhism

### **Q208 - History - Early China**

What was the main purpose of the Great Wall of China?

1. To protect against invasions
2. To separate different Chinese states
3. To serve as a trade route
4. To mark the emperors territory

### **Q209 - History - Early China**

Which major trade route connected China to Europe and the Middle East?

1. The Great Wall Route

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2. The Tea Route
3. The Spice Road
4. The Silk Road

### **Q210 - History - Early China**

Who was the first emperor of unified China?

1. Liu Bang
2. Qin Shi Huang
3. Kublai Khan
4. Wu Zetian

### **Q211 - History - Early China**

What is the name of the book that contains the teachings of Confucius?

1. The Art of War
2. The Dao De Jing
3. The Analects
4. The Book of Rites

### **Q212 - History - Age of Exploration**

What period is known as the Age of Exploration?

1. 15th to 17th centuries
2. 12th to 14th centuries
3. 18th to 19th centuries
4. 10th to 12th centuries

### **Q213 - History - Age of Exploration**

What was the primary motivation for European explorers during the Age of Exploration?

1. To discover new species of animals
2. To spread democracy
3. To escape from wars in Europe
4. To find new trade routes to Asia

### **Q214 - History - Age of Exploration**

Which two countries led the early Age of Exploration?

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1. Portugal and Spain
2. England and France
3. Netherlands and Belgium
4. Germany and Italy

### Q215 - History - Age of Exploration

Who was the first explorer to circumnavigate the globe?

1. Ferdinand Magellan
2. Christopher Columbus
3. Vasco da Gama
4. John Cabot

### Q216 - History - Age of Exploration

Which explorer is credited with being the first to circumnavigate the globe?

1. John Cabot
2. Christopher Columbus
3. Vasco da Gama
4. Ferdinand Magellan

### Q217 - History - Age of Exploration

What was the Columbian Exchange?

1. The transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds
2. A trade agreement between European countries
3. The establishment of colonies in the Americas
4. The route used by Marco Polo to reach China

### Q218 - History - Age of Exploration

Which explorer's voyage led to the first European settlement in the Americas?

1. Hernn Corts
2. Ferdinand Magellan
3. Christopher Columbus
4. John Cabot

### Q219 - History - Age of Exploration

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Which navigational tool, improved during the Age of Exploration, helped sailors determine their latitude?

1. Astrolabe
2. Compass
3. Sextant
4. Chronometer

### **Q220 - History - Age of Exploration**

What was the main purpose of the Portuguese expeditions during the Age of Exploration?

1. To establish trade with the Americas
2. To conquer European territories
3. To find a sea route to India
4. To spread Christianity in Africa

### **Q221 - History - Age of Exploration**

Which explorer is credited with discovering the New World in 1492?

1. Ferdinand Magellan
2. Christopher Columbus
3. Hernn Corts
4. Francisco Pizarro

### **Q222 - History - Age of Exploration**

What was the primary motivation for European explorations during this period?

1. To escape from wars in Europe
2. To discover new continents
3. To spread democracy
4. To find new trade routes to Asia

### **Q223 - History - Age of Exploration**

What was the Columbian Exchange?

1. The trade agreement between Columbus and Native Americans
2. The transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds
3. The route used by Columbus to reach the Americas

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4. The agreement between European nations to divide new territories

### **Q224 - History - Age of Exploration**

What was one significant effect of the Columbian Exchange on Europe?

1. Decline in European population
2. Spread of European diseases to the Americas
3. Introduction of new crops like potatoes and maize
4. Loss of European territories

### **Q225 - History - Age of Exploration**

Which nation established the East India Company to control trade in Asia?

1. Spain
2. Netherlands
3. Portugal
4. France

### **Q226 - History - Age of Exploration**

Which country sponsored Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage?

1. England
2. Portugal
3. Spain
4. France

### **Q227 - History - Age of Exploration**

Who was the first European to reach India by sea, sailing around Africa?

1. Ferdinand Magellan
2. Vasco da Gama
3. Christopher Columbus
4. John Cabot

### **Q228 - History - African Empires**

Which empire was known for its wealth and control of the gold trade in West Africa?

1. The Ghana Empire



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2. The Mali Empire
3. The Songhai Empire
4. The Egyptian Empire

### **Q229 - History - African Empires**

What was the main mode of transportation for traders in the West African empires?

1. Elephant caravans
2. Horse-drawn wagons
3. Sailing ships
4. Camel caravans

### **Q230 - History - African Empires**

Who was the famous ruler of the Mali Empire known for his pilgrimage to Mecca?

1. Mansa Musa
2. Sundiata Keita
3. Askia Muhammad
4. Sunni Ali

### **Q231 - History - African Empires**

What was a griot in West African society?

1. A religious leader
2. A warrior
3. A storyteller and historian
4. A merchant

### **Q232 - History - African Empires**

What was the primary commodity traded by the Ghana Empire?

1. Gold
2. Salt
3. Ivory
4. Spices

### **Q233 - History - African Empires**

Which empire is known for its advanced system of laws and administration under Askia

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Muhammad?

1. The Songhai Empire
2. The Mali Empire
3. The Ghana Empire
4. The Ethiopian Empire

### **Q234 - History - African Empires**

Which city was a major center of trade and learning in the Mali Empire?

1. Gao
2. Timbuktu
3. Djenne
4. Accra

### **Q235 - History - African Empires**

Which leader of the Songhai Empire expanded its territory and reformed its government?

1. Sonni Ali
2. Sundiata Keita
3. Mansa Musa
4. Askia Muhammad

### **Q236 - History - African Empires**

Which empire conquered the Mali Empire and expanded its territory in West Africa?

1. The Ghana Empire
2. The Songhai Empire
3. The Egyptian Empire
4. The Ethiopian Empire

### **Q237 - History - African Empires**

What major trade good was just as valuable as gold in West African empires?

1. Timber
2. Spices
3. Salt
4. Silk

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### Q238 - History - African Empires

What was the capital city of the Songhai Empire?

1. Djenne
2. Timbuktu
3. Gao
4. Accra

### Q239 - History - African Empires

What was the primary religion of the Mali and Songhai Empires?

1. Christianity
2. Islam
3. Traditional African Religions
4. Hinduism

### Q240 - History - African Empires

Which river was essential to the development of the Ghana, Mali, and Songhai Empires?

1. Nile River
2. Niger River
3. Congo River
4. Zambezi River

### Q241 - History - African Empires

What was the name of the famous university in Timbuktu?

1. Oxford University
2. Al-Azhar University
3. Sankore University
4. University of Ghana

### Q242 - History - African Empires

Which West African empire was the first to rise to power through trade?

1. Ethiopian Empire
2. Mali Empire
3. Songhai Empire

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### 4. Ghana Empire

#### **Q243 - History - Medieval Asia**

Who was the founder of the Mongol Empire?

1. Genghis Khan
2. Kublai Khan
3. Timur
4. gedei Khan

#### **Q244 - History - Medieval Asia**

What was the primary military strategy of the Mongol Empire?

1. Naval warfare
2. Siege warfare
3. Guerrilla tactics
4. Horseback archery

#### **Q245 - History - Medieval Asia**

Which dynasty did Kublai Khan establish in China?

1. Yuan Dynasty
2. Ming Dynasty
3. Qing Dynasty
4. Tang Dynasty

#### **Q246 - History - Medieval Asia**

What was the capital city of the Mongol Empire under Kublai Khan?

1. Karakorum
2. Beijing
3. Samarkand
4. Nanjing

#### **Q247 - History - Medieval Asia**

What country did Kublai Khan unsuccessfully attempt to invade twice?

1. Korea

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2. India
3. Japan
4. Vietnam

### **Q248 - History - Medieval Asia**

Which religion significantly influenced Medieval Japan?

1. Buddhism
2. Christianity
3. Islam
4. Hinduism

### **Q249 - History - Medieval Asia**

What was the primary trade route that connected Asia to Europe during medieval times?

1. Amber Road
2. Spice Route
3. Silk Road
4. Tea Horse Road

### **Q250 - History - Medieval Asia**

What is the term for the military nobility of medieval Japan?

1. Samurai
2. Shogun
3. Daimyo
4. Ronin

### **Q251 - History - Medieval Asia**

Who held the real political power in medieval Japan, despite the emperor being the official ruler?

1. Shogun
2. Samurai
3. Daimyo
4. Emperor

### **Q252 - History - Medieval Asia**

What type of dwelling did the Mongols traditionally live in?

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1. Igloo
2. Pagoda
3. Yurt
4. Teepee

### **Q253 - History - Medieval Asia**

What is the term for the code of honor and morals developed by the Japanese samurai?

1. Seppuku
2. Bushido
3. Kamikaze
4. Ninjutsu

### **Q254 - History - Medieval Asia**

What powerful feudal lords controlled large areas of land in medieval Japan?

1. Daimyo
2. Shogun
3. Samurai
4. Ronin

### **Q255 - History - Medieval Asia**

What natural disaster is believed to have saved Japan from Mongol invasions?

1. Typhoon
2. Earthquake
3. Tsunami
4. Volcano eruption

### **Q256 - History - Medieval Asia**

What was the name of the Mongol peace that allowed safe trade across Eurasia?

1. Khanate Accord
2. Silk Road Treaty
3. Pax Mongolica
4. Golden Age Pact

### **Q257 - History - Medieval Asia**

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What writing system did the Japanese adopt from China?

1. Kanji
2. Hiragana
3. Katakana
4. Sanskrit

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### Answer Key

- Q1: The Battles of Lexington and Concord
- Q2: The Declaration of Independence
- Q3: Thomas Jefferson
- Q4: To dedicate a national cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield
- Q5: The Boston Massacre
- Q6: 1770
- Q7: Battle of Gettysburg
- Q8: George Washington
- Q9: To explore the Louisiana Territory
- Q10: The Thirteenth Amendment
- Q11: To protest against British tea taxes
- Q12: 1861
- Q13: Francis Scott Key
- Q14: The Mayflower
- Q15: Battle of Gettysburg
- Q16: A period of renewed interest in art and learning in Europe.
- Q17: Ferdinand Magellan
- Q18: Martin Luther
- Q19: Increased reliance on observation and experimentation
- Q20: The printing press
- Q21: To enforce Catholic doctrine and punish heresy
- Q22: Emphasizing reason and individualism over tradition.
- Q23: Louis XIV
- Q24: The transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds.
- Q25: It ended the Thirty Years' War and allowed religious freedom in many German states
- Q26: Leonardo da Vinci
- Q27: Mercantilism
- Q28: To find a direct route to Asia for spices and goods
- Q29: Ferdinand Magellan
- Q30: To gain wealth and power through resources and trade
- Q31: Caliph
- Q32: Rashidun Caliphate
- Q33: Damascus



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- Q34: Baghdad
- Q35: Baghdad
- Q36: Arabic
- Q37: Abbasid Caliphate
- Q38: Abu Bakr
- Q39: Iberian Peninsula
- Q40: Muawiya I
- Q41: Battle of Tours
- Q42: Baghdad
- Q43: House of Wisdom
- Q44: Mongols
- Q45: Ottoman Caliphate
- Q46: Feudalism
- Q47: Defense and protection
- Q48: The Crusades
- Q49: A deadly plague that killed millions
- Q50: The Middle Ages
- Q51: Feudalism
- Q52: Pope Urban II
- Q53: To capture Jerusalem from Muslim control
- Q54: A French peasant who led troops in battle
- Q55: To capture Jerusalem from Muslim control
- Q56: Vassals
- Q57: Serfs
- Q58: A document limiting the kings power
- Q59: Preserved knowledge and copied texts
- Q60: To protect their lord and land
- Q61: It provided water, transportation, and fertile soil.
- Q62: The pharaoh.
- Q63: A monumental tomb for pharaohs.
- Q64: The process of preserving bodies after death.
- Q65: Hieroglyphics.
- Q66: A form of ancient Egyptian writing using pictures.
- Q67: To provide a resting place for the dead and their treasures.
- Q68: The royal family members who ruled Ancient Egypt.

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- Q69: They were believed to control natural forces and aspects of life.
- Q70: It is a mythical creature with a human head and lion's body, symbolizing strength and wisdom.
- Q71: The fertile land along the Nile enabled agriculture.
- Q72: It influenced the practice of mummification and tomb construction.
- Q73: Stone and limestone.
- Q74: They reveal information about their religious beliefs, daily life, and social structure.
- Q75: It brought wealth, new ideas, and materials from other regions.
- Q76: Mesopotamia
- Q77: Cuneiform
- Q78: Monarchy
- Q79: Hammurabi
- Q80: Mesopotamian
- Q81: Record keeper
- Q82: Tigris and Euphrates
- Q83: Religious worship
- Q84: Assyrians
- Q85: The wheel
- Q86: Sumerians
- Q87: Agriculture
- Q88: Clay tablets
- Q89: First written set of laws
- Q90: Babylon
- Q91: Stone hand axe
- Q92: To communicate and record their experiences
- Q93: Improved ability to hunt and build shelters
- Q94: For cooking and warmth
- Q95: Working together helped in survival and sharing resources
- Q96: It allowed them to cook food and stay warm
- Q97: Writing systems
- Q98: Stone
- Q99: Agriculture
- Q100: Through spoken language and gestures
- Q101: It helps us understand the origins of human culture
- Q102: It helped humans adapt to different environments
- Q103: The development of simple tools

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- Q104: Ancient artworks created by early humans
- Q105: Basic stone tools and weapons
- Q106: Indus River
- Q107: Brick
- Q108: Mohenjo-Daro
- Q109: It is unknown
- Q110: Chandragupta Maurya
- Q111: Ashoka
- Q112: Agriculture
- Q113: Golden
- Q114: Kalidasa
- Q115: Bronze
- Q116: Nalanda
- Q117: Ashoka
- Q118: True
- Q119: Indus script
- Q120: Cotton textiles
- Q121: To facilitate trade between Asia and Europe
- Q122: Ancient Kush
- Q123: Silk
- Q124: Mediterranean Sea
- Q125: Mali Empire
- Q126: Ancient South Asia
- Q127: Ivory
- Q128: Ancient Lydia
- Q129: Roman Empire
- Q130: Ancient Phoenicia
- Q131: Spices
- Q132: Silk Road
- Q133: Salt and gold
- Q134: Ancient Egypt
- Q135: Cuneiform writing
- Q136: To protect against bandits
- Q137: To trade goods between Asia and Europe
- Q138: Religious ceremonies

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- Q139: Christopher Columbus
- Q140: A powerful military
- Q141: A powerful military
- Q142: Spanish conquest
- Q143: A powerful military
- Q144: Terrace farming
- Q145: Chinampas
- Q146: The Teotihuacanos
- Q147: The Nazca
- Q148: The Maya
- Q149: A powerful military
- Q150: To find a faster way to trade valuable goods like spices and silk
- Q151: Hernn Corts
- Q152: Monarchy
- Q153: Aqueducts
- Q154: Senate
- Q155: Julius Caesar
- Q156: Christianity
- Q157: Justinian Code
- Q158: Augustus
- Q159: Eastern Orthodox Church
- Q160: Hagia Sophia
- Q161: Greek
- Q162: Ottoman Turks
- Q163: Colosseum
- Q164: Constantine
- Q165: Barbarian invasions
- Q166: Pax Romana
- Q167: Judaism
- Q168: Christianity
- Q169: Christianity
- Q170: Christianity
- Q171: Islam
- Q172: Judaism
- Q173: Hinduism

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- Q174: Islam
- Q175: Buddhism
- Q176: Hinduism
- Q177: Christianity
- Q178: Buddhism
- Q179: Islam
- Q180: Hinduism
- Q181: Judaism
- Q182: Democracy
- Q183: Kings
- Q184: Persian Empire
- Q185: All of the above
- Q186: 7
- Q187: Bucephalus
- Q188: Parthenon
- Q189: Military strength
- Q190: Alexandria
- Q191: Agora
- Q192: Helots
- Q193: 20
- Q194: A religious and cultural center
- Q195: Agoge
- Q196: Plato
- Q197: Daoism
- Q198: Qin Dynasty
- Q199: Confucius
- Q200: Silk
- Q201: Legalism
- Q202: Han Dynasty
- Q203: To guard the emperor in the afterlife
- Q204: Laozi
- Q205: Yellow River
- Q206: Compass
- Q207: Confucianism
- Q208: To protect against invasions

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- Q209: The Silk Road
- Q210: Qin Shi Huang
- Q211: The Analects
- Q212: 15th to 17th centuries
- Q213: To find new trade routes to Asia
- Q214: Portugal and Spain
- Q215: Ferdinand Magellan
- Q216: Ferdinand Magellan
- Q217: The transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds
- Q218: Christopher Columbus
- Q219: Astrolabe
- Q220: To find a sea route to India
- Q221: Christopher Columbus
- Q222: To find new trade routes to Asia
- Q223: The transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Old and New Worlds
- Q224: Introduction of new crops like potatoes and maize
- Q225: Netherlands
- Q226: Spain
- Q227: Vasco da Gama
- Q228: The Ghana Empire
- Q229: Camel caravans
- Q230: Mansa Musa
- Q231: A storyteller and historian
- Q232: Gold
- Q233: The Songhai Empire
- Q234: Timbuktu
- Q235: Askia Muhammad
- Q236: The Songhai Empire
- Q237: Salt
- Q238: Gao
- Q239: Islam
- Q240: Niger River
- Q241: Sankore University
- Q242: Ghana Empire
- Q243: Genghis Khan

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Q244: Horseback archery

Q245: Yuan Dynasty

Q246: Beijing

Q247: Japan

Q248: Buddhism

Q249: Silk Road

Q250: Samurai

Q251: Shogun

Q252: Yurt

Q253: Bushido

Q254: Daimyo

Q255: Typhoon

Q256: Pax Mongolica

Q257: Kanji