

Name: KEY Date: _____ Period: _____

World History

Chapter 1 Study Guide

Part One: Vocabulary Terms

Directions: Match the vocabulary word with the correct definition.

Era	Archaeology	Artifact	Paleontology
Fossil	Anthropology	Species	Evidence
Primary Source	Secondary Source	Point of View	Bias
Conclusion	Scholarly	Credentials	URL
.gov	.edu	.org	Plagiarize

1. Something that shows proof that something is true **EVIDENCE**
2. The study of fossils **PALEONTOLOGY**
3. A large division of time **ERA**
4. The ending of a URL for a government Web site **.GOV**
5. The study of objects to learn about past human life **ARCHAEOLOGY**
6. The study of human culture and how it develops over time **ANTHROPOLOGY**
7. Firsthand evidence of an event in history **PRIMARY SOURCE**
8. An unreasoned, emotional judgment about people and events **BIAS**
9. Abbreviation for "uniform resource locator"; the address of an online resource **URL**
10. The ending of a URL for a Web site for an educational institution **.EDU**
11. An object made by people **ARTIFACT**
12. A class of individuals with similar physical characteristics **SPECIES**
13. Concerned with academic learning or research **SCHOLARLY**
14. The ending of a URL for an organization **.ORG**
15. A personal attitude about people or life **POINT OF VIEW**
16. To present someone's work as your own without giving that person credit **PLAGIARIZE**
17. Something that gives confidence that a person is qualified for a task **CREDENTIALS**

18. A decision reached after examining evidence CONCLUSION
19. A document or written work created after an event SECONDARY SOURCE

Part Two: Chapter Review

Directions: Use your book, Chapter 1 outline notes, and vocabulary definitions to answer the following questions.

1. Why is it important to always cite your sources?
It is important to always cite your sources so that you are documenting someone else's work. This avoids plagiarism.
2. Why is learning about the past important?
Learning about the past allows us to understand the present better. What we learn from history helps us to make decisions about the future.
3. What is the definition of "history"?
The definition of history is the study of people and events of the past.
4. Why must you be careful when using sources with "bias"?
You must be careful when using sources that contain bias because they cannot be trusted.
5. What do most .edu sites pride themselves on?
Most .edu sites contain reliable, accurate information due to the experts that provide the information.
6. How can you decide if a Web site is "reliable"?
You can decide if a website is reliable if you see if it's been recently updated or credentials are listed.
7. What is the difference between a primary and secondary source?
**A primary source gives a first hand account.
A secondary source is after the fact and tends to be more broad.**
8. What are some examples of primary sources?
Some examples of primary sources are: letters, diaries, or government records.
9. What are some examples of secondary sources?
Some examples of secondary sources are: biographies, encyclopedias and textbooks.
10. Why are .org websites not always the most "reliable" sources?
These websites are not the most reliable because they may contain biased information regarding the organization.
11. Why does a historian have to understand what "point of view" is?
Point of view helps historians determine if the source is trustworthy.

12. What type of calendar is based on important religious events?

The Gregorian calendar is based on religious events.