This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

SE02 Exam

15DEC2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Special HGC
Class :	6A
Teacher :	Samer Bassoulou
Duration :	1 hour
Answer on a separate paper You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Lined paper	

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

SE02/20252026/SpHGC/6A

Section A: The Neolithic Era

1. Multiple Choice (3 marks)

1. What major change happened during the Neolithic Era?
A. People began to hunt dinosaurs
B. People started farming and settling in villages
C. People invented airplanes
D. People lived in skyscrapers

2. Why did Neolithic people begin to build permanent houses?
A. They were tired of moving
B. Farming required staying in one place
C. They preferred to live near mountains
D. They wanted to travel less

3. Which material did Neolithic people use to make stronger tools?
A. Plastic
B. Bronze
C. Steel
D. Stone

2. Short Answer (4 marks)

4. Give **one reason** why farming was important in the Neolithic Era.
(1 mark)

5. Give **one difference** between Paleolithic and Neolithic life.
(1 mark)

6. Why did people begin to domesticate animals?
(1 mark)

7. Name one tool or invention that helped Neolithic people farm better.
(1 mark)

Section B: The Cradle of Civilizations – Fertile Crescent

Source Question (5 marks)

Read the passage:

"The Fertile Crescent had rich soil, rivers that flooded and left silt, and mild weather that helped early people grow crops. Because food was available, more people settled there and built the first cities."

8. What made the soil in the Fertile Crescent fertile?
(1 mark)

9. Why did flooding help early farmers?
(1 mark)

10. What is one reason people settled in the Fertile Crescent?
(1 mark)

11. How did good farming conditions lead to the rise of cities?
(1 mark)

12. Based on the passage, explain why the Fertile Crescent is called "The Cradle of Civilizations."
(1 mark)

Section C: The Sumerians

Check Understanding (6 marks)

13. What writing system did the Sumerians invent?
(1 mark)

14. Why were ziggurats important in Sumerian cities?
(1 mark)

15. Name one Sumerian invention that improved daily life.
(1 mark)

16. Give one reason why Sumerian city-states sometimes fought each other.
(1 mark)

17. What was the role of the king in Sumer?
(1 mark)

18. Why was the Tigris–Euphrates River system important for Sumerian survival?
(1 mark)

Section D: Critical Thinking (4 marks)

19. If you lived in a Sumerian city-state, what job would you want to have (farmer, priest, merchant, scribe, etc.)? Explain **one reason** for your choice.
(4 marks)

Section E: Writing Question (5 marks)

Choose ONE topic and write a short paragraph (6–7 sentences):

A. Explain how farming during the Neolithic Era changed human life.

OR

B. Explain why the Fertile Crescent was a good place for the first civilizations to develop.

Your paragraph must include:

- A topic sentence
- At least **two facts**
- Complete sentences
- A clear explanation

(5 marks)

Part A – Short Answers

1. The shortest distance from Greece to the western end of the Royal Road was about 800 kilometers.
2. The Persian Empire posed a danger to Greece because it was very large, powerful, and controlled many territories close to Greece.
3. Athens defeated the Persian army in a major battle at Marathon.
4. The Greek city-states had an advantage because their soldiers were well trained, highly motivated, and fighting to defend their homeland.
5. The Persians depended on a large army, while the Greeks used strong discipline and better battle formations.

Part B – Map Skills & Knowledge

6. The Royal Road helped the Persians by allowing fast communication, trade, and movement of armies.
7. Greece's geography, with mountains and seas, encouraged independent city-states and strong navies.
8. The Persian Empire stretched across Asia, the Middle East, and parts of Europe, making it one of the largest empires of its time.

Part C – Greek Culture

9. Greek art and architecture expressed ideas such as balance, harmony, beauty, and perfection.
10. The Greeks showed their belief in human importance through realistic statues and well-proportioned buildings.

Writing (Paragraph Answer)

The Persian Empire was a powerful and well-organized empire that controlled a large area of land. However, the Greek city-states were able to resist Persian attacks because they were united, disciplined, and fighting for their freedom. Greek soldiers knew their land well and used strong military tactics. In addition, Greek culture valued courage, reason, and human achievement, which helped them remain independent despite the Persian threat.