

Name _____ Period _____

Parent Signature _____

Test Date: _____

UNIT 3 Study Guide: Early Civilizations



DIRECTIONS: Use the word bank to complete the sentences.

Abraham	dynasty	irrigation	protect the people	Mesopotamia
Assyrian	empire	Israel	simpler	cuneiform
Carthage	farming	Lydians	Sumerian	Hammurabi
civilization	fresh water	monotheism	Sumerians	Phoenicians
low rainfall	polytheism	writing		

Chapter 2 - LESSON 1: The Fertile Crescent *(read p. 34 – 39 of textbook and/or summary)*

- _____ is a group of people in a complex organized society. (p. 35)
- The area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers became known as _____, which means the “land between the rivers.” (p. 35)
- People settled in southern Mesopotamia because there was a permanent source of _____. (p. 36)
- Farming was a challenge in Mesopotamia because of _____. Mesopotamians made farming successful by creating an _____ system to water their crops. (p. 36)
- The first Mesopotamians gained their food mostly by _____. (p. 37)

Chapter 2 - LESSON 2: Mesopotamia *(read p. 40 – 46 of textbook and/or summary)*

- The _____ civilization had ziggurats, mud-brick houses, and walls surrounding their city-states. (p. 41)
- The Sumerians and Akkadians practiced _____, or the worship of many gods. (p. 42)
- The _____ advanced their civilization by developing writing, religion, and government. (p. 42-43)
- The people of Mesopotamia developed a system of technology known as _____ to help keep track of business dealings. (p. 43)
- _____ is a wedge-shaped writing formed in wet clay and is a way to preserve literature. (p. 43)

11. Using wedged-shaped markings, cuneiform writing was _____ compared to picture writing. (p. 43)
12. _____ is a large territory of many places under one ruler. (p. 45)
13. _____ is the ruling family of an empire. (p. 45)

Chapter 2 - LESSON 3: Babylonia and Assyria (read p. 48 – 53 of textbook and/or summary)

14. _____ ruled the kingdom of Babylon and created a code of laws by which to live. (p. 49-50)
15. The overall purpose of the Code of Hammurabi was to _____ . (p. 50)
16. The _____ culture places a higher value on war and conquest. (p. 52)

Chapter 2 - LESSON 4: Hebrews, Phoenicians, and Lydians (read p. 54 – 59 of textbook and/or summary)

17. _____ was the founder of Judaism. (p.55)
18. Abraham agreed to practice _____ when he made the covenant with God. (p. 55)
19. King David formed the kingdom of _____ by uniting the Hebrew tribes. (p. 57)
20. Trading done by the _____ promoted the exchange of new ideas, as well as the exchange of goods. (p. 58)
21. The most important trading post established by the Phoenicians was at _____. (p. 58)
22. The _____ were the inventors of the first coins. (p. 59)

SEQUENCE: Put the following events in the correct order. Include the dates for each event.

- Sumerians invented a system of writing. (p. 40) _____ B.C.
- The first civilization arose in Mesopotamia. (p. 34) _____ B.C.
- Israel was founded and the Hebrews were united. (p. 54) _____ B.C.
- Hammurabi established the Babylonian Empire. (p. 49) _____ B.C.



Largest Number (1st) _____ B.C. _____

↓

(2nd) _____ B.C. _____

(3rd) _____ B.C. _____

Smallest Number (4th) _____ B.C. _____



Name _____ Period _____

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SHORT RESPONSE: Use your textbook, lesson summaries, quizzes, additional books provided by the teacher and/or interweb. Be sure to use specific VERY detailed text evidence and cite your resources. **Remember to RESTATE THE QUESTION in your answers!!!** RESOURCES USED ► name of book and page number(s) AND/OR complete URL address of website used

1. What is an archaeologist? **AND** How do archaeologists draw conclusions about ancient civilizations?

▲ RESOURCE #1: _____

▲ RESOURCE #2: _____

2. Why was farming a challenge in Mesopotamia? **AND** How did Mesopotamians overcome this challenge?

▲ RESOURCE #1: _____

▲ RESOURCE #2: _____

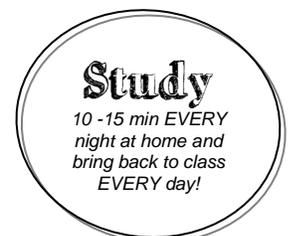
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1. **Civilization** is a group of people in a complex organized society. (p. 35)
2. The area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers became known as **Mesopotamia**, which means the “land between the rivers.” (p. 35)
3. People settled in southern Mesopotamia because there was a permanent source of **fresh water**. (p. 36)
4. Farming was a challenge in Mesopotamia because of **low rainfall**. Mesopotamians made farming successful by creating an **irrigation** system to water their crops. (p. 36)
5. The first Mesopotamians gained most of their food by **farming**. (p. 37)
6. The **Sumerian** civilization had walls surrounding their city-states, ziggurats, and mud-brick houses. (p. 41)
7. The Sumerians and Akkadians practiced **polytheism**, or the worship of many gods. (p. 42)
8. The **Sumerians** advanced their civilization by developing writing, religion, and government. (p. 42-43)
9. The people of Mesopotamia developed a system of technology known as **writing** to help keep track of business dealings. (p. 43)
10. Using wedged-shaped markings, **cuneiform** is a wedge-shaped writing formed in wet clay and is a way to preserve literature. (p. 43)
11. Cuneiform writing was **simpler** compared to picture writing. (p. 43)
12. **Empire** is a large territory of many places under one ruler. (p. 45)
13. **Dynasty** is the ruling family of an empire. (p. 45)
14. **Hammurabi** ruled the kingdom of Babylon and created a code of laws by which to live. (p. 49-50)
15. The overall purpose of the Code of Hammurabi was to **protect the people**. (p. 50)
16. The **Assyrian** culture places a higher value on war and conquest. (p. 52)
17. **Abraham** was the founder of Judaism. (p.55)
18. Abraham agreed to practice **monotheism** when he made the covenant with God. (p. 55)
19. King David formed the **Israel** kingdom by uniting the Hebrew tribes. (p. 57)
20. Trading done by the **Phoenicians** promoted the exchange of new ideas, as well as the exchange of goods. (p. 58)
21. The most important trading post established by the Phoenicians was at **Carthage**. (p. 58)
22. The **Lydians** were the inventors of the first coins. (p. 59)

SEQUENCE:

- (1st) **3500** B.C. **The first civilization arose in Mesopotamia.** (p. 34)
- (2nd) **3200** B.C. **Sumerians invented a system of writing.** (p. 40)
- (3rd) **1754** B.C. **Hammurabi established the Babylonian Empire.** (p. 49)
- (4th) **1000** B.C. **Israel was founded and the Hebrews were united.** (p. 54)



UNIT 3 Short Responses: Early Civilizations



1. What is an archaeologist? **AND** How do archaeologists draw conclusions about ancient civilizations?

An archaeologist is a scientist who carefully uncovers evidence, or proof, from the past by analyzing artifacts to learn about ancient peoples. Archaeologists draw conclusions about ancient civilizations by finding and then analyzing artifacts to learn about the daily lives of ancient peoples. Archaeologists study artifacts, such as tools, weapons, jewelry, and pottery. Archaeological work is like trying to piece together a puzzle with lots of pieces missing.

2. Why was farming a challenge in Mesopotamia? **AND** How did Mesopotamians overcome this challenge?

Farming was a challenge in Mesopotamia because there was little rainfall and the average temperature was often over 100 degrees. Mesopotamians overcame this challenge being able to adapt to and modify their environment. Water was not scarce, however, and farmers solved the problem by irrigating their crops with water from the rivers.

3. **DESCRIBE** an example of an idea or invention that shaped Mesopotamian civilization and influenced others that followed. **Explain your answer using specific details.** **AND** How does this affect your life today?

An example of an invention that shaped Mesopotamian civilization was... [Answers will vary] the wheel, writing (cuneiform), the plow, advancements in mathematics, irrigation systems, board game (checkers), soap, taxes, sailboat, chariot...

