**Study guide Chapter 3 and 4 Test- Mesopotamia and Egypt**

***Vocab:***

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| **Gilgamesh**: A king who became a legendary figure in Sumerian literature. **Dynasty**: series of rulers from the same family**Pyramids**: royal tombs for Pharaohs with four triangle-shaped sides that meet in a point on top. The Egyptians began to build pyramids during the Old Kingdom**Agriculture**: Mesopotamian society was based on this **Sumerians**: In Mesopotamia they were people who developed the world’s first civilization.**Ka**: Egyptians believed this was a person’s life force that left the body and became a spirit after death. **Canals**: man-made waterways to help control flooding of the rivers**Surplus**: an excess amount of something such as a crop and was traded for other kinds of goods.**Scribes**: People who were important in government matters as well as religious activities and they could read and write  | **Cuneiform**: a form of writing using wedge-shaped symbols**Plow**: like the modern day tractor**Ziggurats**: A pyramid-shaped temple tower**Hammurabi**: he worked to improve Babylon. He oversaw many building and irrigation projects and developed a written code of laws.**Rosetta Stone**: helped historians understand hieroglyphics.**Ahmose of Thebes**: drove the Hyksos out of Egypt to begin the New Kingdom**Mentuhotep II**: powerful Pharaoh who’s rule began the Middle Kingdom **Delta**: a triangle-shaped area of soil deposited by a river.**City-state**: A city and its surrounding countryside  |

**Mesopotamia**

1. Why did crops grow well in Mesopotamia? farmland was fertile and water was nearby.
2. Which two land features gave Mesopotamia its name? the Tigris River and the Euphrates River
3. Write a sequence of events show how Mesopotamia developed? People settled where crops could grow. The population grew. Villages and cities formed.
4. Why did people come to work as craftsmen in Mesopotamia? division of labor.
5. What is the best explanation for why Mesopotamians built canals? They needed a way to control the river’s flow.
6. When did the first cities develop in Mesopotamia? between 3000 BC and 4000 bc
7. Which statement best represents the development of a civilization? If they have a steady food supply, people can develop a complex society.
8. Which is an inference about why city-states fought each other for farmland? Each city-state wanted to have enough farmland to grow food.
9. Who was among the first leaders to have a permanent army? Sargon I.
10. What did Sargon’s empire have in common with other Mesopotamian city-states? It fought with surrounding city-states.
11. What purpose did the wall around a city serve? to protect inhabitants of the city-state from attack
12. One characteristic that Sumerians believed their gods possessed was a need to be worshipped and pleased.
13. Who served a role between the Sumerians and the gods? priests
14. What best describes Sumerian advances in medicine? Sumerians became effective at treating different symptoms and parts of the body.
15. The first group to rule after Hammurabi was: the Hittites.
16. The resource for which Phoenicia was well known was cedar wood.
17. Which people grew more powerful due to trade rather than from winning battles? the Phoenicians
18. The Assyrian capital was named Nineveh
19. Which natural obstacle led Phoenicians to use the sea for trade? mountains to the east and north
20. What technology did the Hittites and Assyrians use in battle? iron weapons and chariots
21. What did both Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar do? built up Babylon.
22. What was the relationship between trade and the spread of the Phoenician alphabet? The Phoenician alphabet spread along their trade routes.
23. Mesopotamia is an area of land between Asia Minor and the **\_\_Persian Gulf\_\_.**
24. The army of **\_\_Sargon I\_\_** defeated all the city-states of Sumer and conquered northern Mesopotamia.
25. Sumerians believed that the **\_\_\_gods\_\_** could bring a good harvest or a terrible flood.
26. Farmers and laborers made up the Sumerian **\_\_working\_\_** class.
27. Sumerian city centers were dominated by **\_\_temples\_\_.**

**Egypt**

1. The Nile River flows through two important regions in Egypt called Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt.
2. Why was the Nile River Valley was well suited for settlement? The geography included areas for farming.
3. How did Egyptian civilization developed? Farms grew into villages and then cities.
4. Besides providing a stable food diet, what other advantage did Egypt’s location provide for early Egyptians? It had natural barriers to protect against invaders.
5. The first pharaoh built a new capital city at the southern tip of the Nile Delta called Memphis
6. The political order of Egypt around 3200 BC was based on what? wealthy farmers who emerged as leaders.
7. The first pharaoh and rulers after Menes wore a double crown to symbolize what? their rule over both Upper and Lower Egypt.
8. Who would the people of Egypt blame if crops did not grow or if disease struck? the pharaoh who was both ruler and god
9. The most famous pharaoh of the Old Kingdom was Khufu
10. Which of the following did not cause social classes to appear during the Old Kingdom? Sumerian influences
11. Which of the following beliefs was central to Egyptian religion? the afterlife
12. How was Egypt able to build pyramids and temples? The Pharaohs collected taxes from the people.
13. Which statement best describes the burial practices of Egyptians? Egyptians preserved bodies as mummies.
14. Who drove the Hyksos out of Egypt to begin the New Kingdom? Ahmose of Thebes
15. By the 1400s BC, Egypt was the leading military power. Based on this fact, what conclusion can you make about Egypt’s resources? It was a rich country.
16. What factor contributed most to the growth of trade in the New Kingdom? Egypt’s conquest of distant lands
17. What happened in Egypt after the wars in the Middle Kingdom? created a professional army.
18. What job employed the most people in Egypt? farmer
19. Ramses the Great is best remembered how? as a great warrior and builder.
20. What are some features you might find inside an Egyptian temple? Hieroglyphics, paintings, sanctuary \*not sphinxes because those were outside the Pyramids\*
21. Why were tombs filled with art, jewelry, and other treasures? Egyptians believed the dead enjoyed such materials in the afterlife.
22. Whose tomb, discovered in 1922, taught us much about Egyptian burial practices and beliefs? King Tutankhamen (Tut)
23. What are ancient documents that have been preserved for centuries? government records, medical manuals, literary works.
24. Why was Mesopotamia an ideal place for a civilization to develop? Mesopotamia was in the Fertile Crescent, an area of rich farmland. With a surplus of food, the population grew. People built cities and developed governments and cultures.
25. Describe the social hierarchy of ancient Sumer. At the top was the king, followed by priests and nobles. Craftspeople and merchants were the middle class. Farmers were in the working class, and slaves were at the bottom.
26. Name one Sumerian technical advance and tell how it made people’s lives easier. Sumerians invented the wheel. It could be used to make carts and wagons, so transporting people and goods was easier. The Sumerians also used a potter’s wheel to shape clay.
27. What does the location of temples in Sumerian cities tell you about Sumerian culture? Temples were at the center of the cities. This suggests that religion was very important to the Sumerians.
28. Do you think Hammurabi was a good ruler? Why or why not? Hammurabi was a good ruler, because he worked to improve Babylon. He oversaw many building and irrigation projects and developed a written code of laws.
29. What were some geographical features that protected Egypt from invasion? The desert to the west of the Nile Valley could not be crossed. The Mediterranean and Red seas prevented invasion as well. The cataracts in the Nile made it difficult for anyone to invade from the south.
30. Why did pharaohs have absolute power? Egyptians believed that the pharaohs were gods who had come to take care of Egypt.
31. What were some things that Queen Hatshepsut accomplished? Queen Hatshepsut sent Egyptian traders to trade with people outside of Egypt. She used the wealth gained from trade to support the arts. She built monuments during her reign, like her temple near the city of Thebes.
32. Why did Egyptians build temples? Religion was very important to the Egyptians. They built temples as homes for the gods. They decorated the temples in order to honor the gods.