***Chapter 3 Study Guide***

***Pages 55-75***

**Vocabulary:** using your book, fill out each definition.

1. **Silt:** a mixture of rich soil and tiny rocks.
2. **Irrigation:** a way of supplying water to an area of land.
3. **Mesopotamia:** a large arc of fertile farmland.
4. **Polytheism:** the worship of many gods.
5. **Empire:** land with different territories and people under a single rule.
6. **Social Hierarchy:** the division of society by rank or class.
7. **City-States:** consisted of a city and all the country side around it
8. **Priests:** people who performed religious ceremonies.
9. **Cuneiform**: world's first writing system
10. **Ziggurat**: a pyramid shaped temple tower.
11. **Chariot**: a wheeled, horse-drawn cart used in battle.

**Section 1- pages 54-57**

1. **What does Mesopotamia mean?**

"Between two rivers", Tigris and Euphrates river

1. **What is the Fertile Crescent?**

A large arc of rich farmland extending from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.

1. **What made civilization possible in Mesopotamia?**

Tigris and Euphrates flooding left a fertile layer of soil for crops, which provided food for early settlements.

1. **Why did farmers need to develop a system to control water supply? What did they build?**

When rivers flooded, crops, livestock, and homes were destroyed. Farmers needed a stable water supply. They built canals for irrigation, to direct the water.

**Section 2- pages 60-64**

1. **How was Sargon able to build the first empire?**

He used a permanent army to defeat all the city-states of Sumer.

1. **What steps did city-states take to protect themselves from their rivals?**

They built up strong armies and constructed walls around their cities.

1. **Why did priests gain high status in Sumer?**

The people believed the priests gained the god's favor.

**Section 3- pages 65-69**

1. **How did Sumerians write?**

Using a sharp stylus, they made wedge-shaped symbols on clay tablets.

1. **Why were scribes important?**

They kept track of items people traded or records for the government or temples. They were the only people in Sumer that knew how to write!

1. **Fill out the chart below**

\*\*\*YOU CAN CHOOSE ANY ACHIEVEMENT, YOU DO NOT NEED TO DO THE ONE I INCLUDED\*\*\*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sumerian achievement/Inventions | How did Sumerians use it? | What do we have today? |
| Wheel | Used the wheel for carts and wagons and potter's wheel. | Improved transportation, we have cars |
| Plow | Farming production | We use it to help increase farming production, we now have machines. |

***\*Know Sumerians invented the wheel, the plow and a math system based on the number 60.***

**Section 4 - pages 72-77**

1. **What was Hammurabi's most important accomplishment?**

His code of laws, Hammurabi's code

1. **Which group came into power have Hammurabi?** The Hittites
2. **What trade goods were the Phoenicians known for?**

Lumber, silverwork, ivory carvings, slaves, beautiful glass objects, purpose cloth and development of the alphabet.

1. **What technology did the Hittites and Assyrians use in battle?**

Iron weapons and chariots

1. **Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar both built up the city of** Babylon
2. **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.

1. **Do you think Hammurabi was a good ruler? WHY or WHY not? (EXPLAIN)**

***This is your opinion, there is no right or wrong answer, HOWEVER, you MUST support your answer with strong support.***

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. However, Hammurabi's code was a very harsh, unfair code of laws.