World History Unit 1 Study Guide

1. What was the Fertile Crescent?
2. What is a ziggurat?
3. What was important about pharaohs? What was their relation to Pyramids?
4. What do we call Egyptian form of writing?

1. Why is the development of writing important?
2. What is polytheism?
3. What is a dynasty?
4. What was Hammurabi famous for?
5. How did Hammurabi’s achievement from question 8 affect different social classes, men, and women?
6. What are the similarities between Egyptian and Mesopotamian society?

1. Why was it easier to farm in Egypt versus Mesopotamia?
2. Who were the Phoenicians?
3. What was one of the major contributions of the Phoenicians?
4. What is a Theocracy?

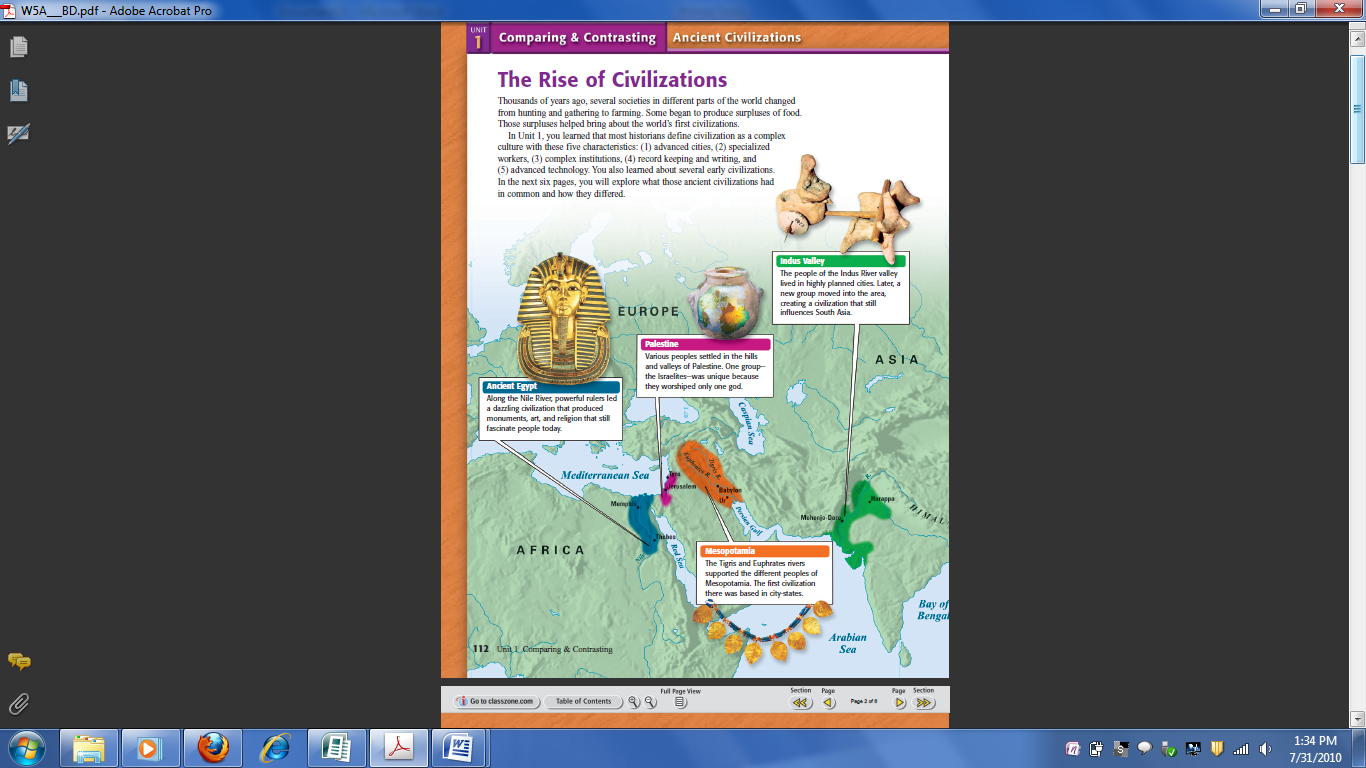
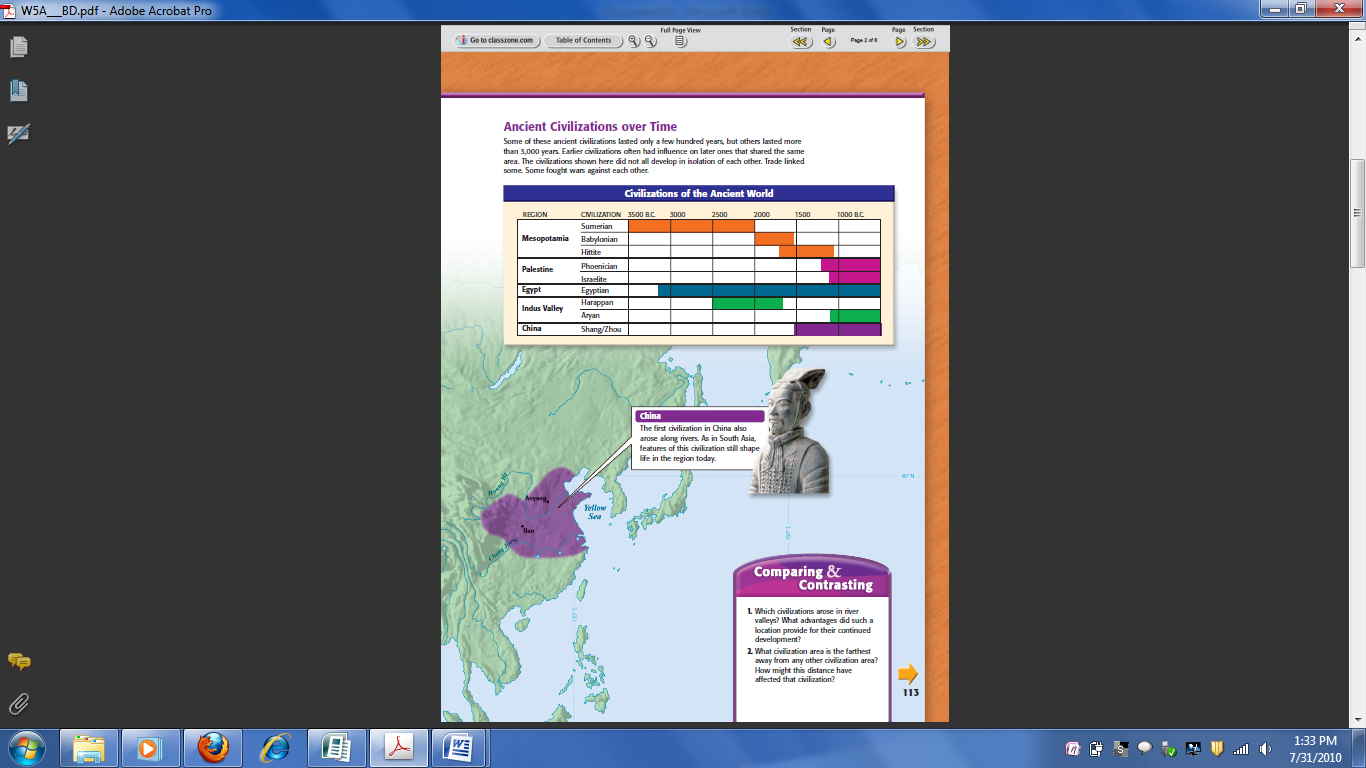
**THE RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS**

**I. THE NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION LEADS TO THE RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS**

**A**.**NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION:** The discovery of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the Neolithic Revolution allowed nomadic people to settle into villages and towns; these eventually became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. The world’s first civilizations all began in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_civilization began in an area known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; some of the other early civilizations were China, Ancient Egypt, and the Indus Valley



**B. MESOPOTAMIA**:

a. Mesopotamia means “\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” and is often called the “Fertile Crescent” or referred to as the “Cradle of Civilization”

b. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Rivers flooded once per year, leaving behind fertile soil ideal for farming (a perfect place to start a civilization)

c. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_civilization that developed in the “Fertile Crescent” of Mesopotamia was the kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

d. Surrounding deserts and the lack of natural barriers attracted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Mesopotamia and   
made the Sumerians vulnerable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; this led to other kingdoms rising in Mesopotamia

**LASTING CONTRIBUTIONS OF MESOPOTAMIA**

1. ADVANCED CITIES

a. Sumerian city-states were protected by \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; at the city center was a temple called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. SPECIALIZED WORKERS

a. At the top of society were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. In the middle were skilled workers, like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. At the bottom, were common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. COMPLEX INSTITUTIONS (RELIGION)

a. Mesopotamia’s Sumerians and Babylonians were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(many gods)

b. The Hebrews in nearby Palestine were the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (single god) faith in history (Judaism)

c. The holy book of Judaism is the Torah; God gave Moses the 10 Commandments which serve as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_

4. COMPLEX INSTITUTIONS (GOVERNMENT)

a. Babylonian King Hammurabi created the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. Hammurabi’s Code had 282 laws based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(for example: “an eye for an eye”)

c. The code had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the various levels of society

5. WRITING

a. Sumerians made the world’s first writing called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. Phoenicians simplified cuneiform to a 22 letter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c.Phoenician merchants spread the alphabet throughout the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_world; the alphabet influenced Greek, Latin, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. TECHNOLOGY

a. Sumerian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ include the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sail, plow, and bronze metalwork

**C. ANCIENT EGYPT**:

a. Egypt’s civilization began along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in North Africa

b. Egypt was bordered on both sides by miles of scorching \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;these natural barriers isolated Egypt and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it from outside invasion

c. The Nile River’s annual floods were predictable and provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for farming (a perfect place to start a civilization)

d. The Nile flooded so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that the Egyptians designed their calendar around it

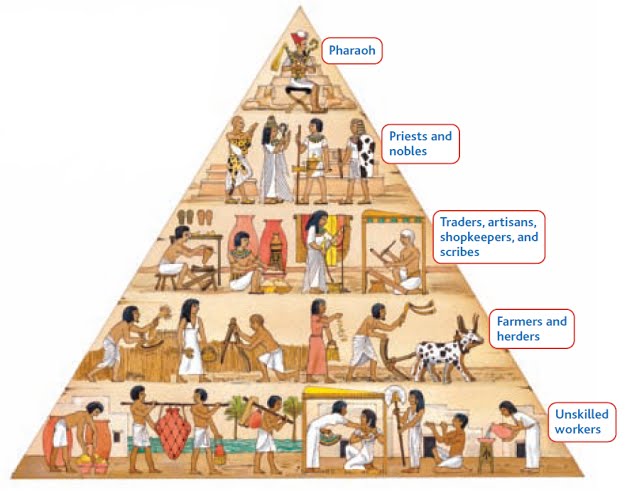
e. Egypt has been called the “\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”there would be no Egyptian civilization without the Nile

**LASTING CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANCIENT EGYPT**

1. ADVANCED CITIES

a. Cities developed along the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in “Upper Egypt” and “Lower Egypt”

2. SPECIALIZED WORKERS

a. Ancient Egypt had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of specialized workers

3. COMPLEX INSTITUTIONS (GOVERNMENT)

a. Pharaohs ruled Egypt as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_” and were thought to control nature

b. Egyptians constructed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and elaborate tombs for the pharaohs

4. COMPLEX INSTITUTIONS (RELIGION)

a. Egyptians were polytheistic and believed the gods \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all aspects of life

5. WRITING

a. Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were both pictograms and a phonetic alphabet

b. Hieroglyphics were translated using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. This stone was inscribed with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from a pharaoh; it has three languages on it, so it provided the basis for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Egyptian hieroglyphics

6. TECHNOLOGY

a. Egyptian ideas included a 365-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, geometry, astronomy, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_