

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Parent Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Test Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 2 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		

### LESSON 1: The Fertile Crescent (read p. 34 – 39 of textbook)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 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 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)

### LESSON 2: Mesopotamia (read p. 40 – 46 of textbook)

- 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)

**LESSON 3: Babylonia and Assyria** (read p. 48 – 53 of textbook)

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)

**LESSON 4: Hebrews, Phoenicians, and Lydians** (read p. 54 – 59 of textbook)

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)
- The first civilization arose in Mesopotamia. (p. 34)
- Israel was founded and the Hebrews were united. (p. 54)
- Hammurabi established the Babylonian Empire (p. 49)

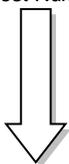
Largest Number (1<sup>st</sup>) \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. \_\_\_\_\_

(2<sup>nd</sup>) \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. \_\_\_\_\_

(3<sup>rd</sup>) \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. \_\_\_\_\_

(4<sup>th</sup>) \_\_\_\_\_ B.C. \_\_\_\_\_

Smallest Number



## Chapter 2 Study Guide: Early Civilizations



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 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:

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