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

**Mesopotamian Civilization– STUDY GUIDE**

**SUMMATIVE on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Make a plan. How are you going to study?**

**\*\*Reread text pages 17-25**

**\*\*Make flash cards or answer the questions below on loose leaf or in your spirals**

**\*\*Ask someone to review with you**

**Vocabulary:** Fill in the blank using the words in the word bank. Know the following terms.

Civilization complex societies

city-state city with its own government and the land around it

Tigris one of the rivers that Mesopotamia is between

Euphrates one of the two rivers that Mesopotamia is between

Ziggurat grand temple built for each city-state’s chief god

Epic long poem that tells the story of a hero

Epic of Gilgamesh oldest known epic written in Sumer

Irrigation methods of watering crops

Artisan made metal products, pottery, and cloth

Cuneiform writing system using hundreds of wedge-shaped marks cut into damp clay

Sumer region in southern Mesopotamia formed around 3000 B.C.

**Multiple Choice:** Choose the letter that best answers the question.

* Rivers in Mesopotamia
  + Tigris and Euphrates River
* Fertile Crescent description/location
  + A curving strip of land that extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf
* Scribes roles
  + Keep records and pass on ideas
  + Held high positions in society
  + Only boys from wealthy, upper class families
* City that became the center of trade
  + Babylon
* Sargon was known for…
  + Set up the world’s first empire
* Hammurabi was known for…
  + Law code or collection of laws

**Chart:** Complete a chart classifying Sumerian people into the three social classes (upper, middle, and lower).

Upper— kings, priests and priestesses, and government officials

Middle— artisans, merchants, farmers, fishers

Lower— slaves

**Short Answer: Use the G.R.A.P.E.S. organizer to help you answer the following questions/statements in complete sentences. Restate and give details.**

1. **GEOGRAPHY** (DESCRIBE)

Why did the first civilizations begin in river valleys?

Include at least two (2) reasons in your answer. Use the terms **Tigris** and **Euphrates.**

* **Good farming conditions fed large numbers of people**
* **Tigris and Euphrates Rivers provided fish and fresh water**
* **It was easy to travel and trade**

1. **ACHIEVEMENTS** (CAUSE AND EFFECT)

Why do historians consider writing to be the greatest Sumerian invention?

Use the terms **scribe** and **cuneiform**.

* **Allowed Sumerians to keep records, pass on ideas to others, and keep track of business ideas such as trade**
* **Boys from wealthy families learned to become scribes and write in cuneiform to keep track of trade and write down laws for each city-state**

1. **ACHIEVEMENTS** (PROBLEM AND SOLUTION)

What problem did the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers bring to the Sumerians? How did they work to solve this problem? Use the term **irrigation** and explain.

* **Problem—the Tigris and Euphrates floods were unpredictable**
* **Solution—created irrigation methods to control the floods**
  + **Such as walls, waterways, and ditches**
  + **Levees were walls that stopped water from flooding the fields**
  + **Canals or channels were waterways that brought water to the fields**

1. **SOCIAL STRUCTURE** (DESCRIBE)

Slaves were a part of which social class? Why were people enslaved?

* **Slaves were a part of the lower class**
* **People were enslaved because they were forced to be, prisoners or war, criminals, or because they had to pay off their debts**

**Illustration and Caption**: Choose **one (1)** of the Sumerian advancements in Science and/or Math. Illustrate the advancement below. Write a one sentence caption including the name of the advancement and how it was helpful.

* **Wheel (wagon wheel) –easier to carry goods/heavy loads**
* **Plow—easier to farm and prepare fields for farming (done with animal power)**
* **Sailboat—wind power replaced muscle (man) power**
* **Calendar—keep track of important events (when to plant crops/harvest crops)**
* **cuneiform/writing/clay tablet—keep track of trade and record laws**
* **number system based on 60—60 minute hour/60 second hour/360 degree circle—keep track of time**
* **geometry—measure fields and buildings**