**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**

**Terms:** **Know the following terms, people, and places**

Civilization complex societies

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

Ziggurat temple built to honor the city-state’s chief god

Epic long poem that tells the story of a hero

Epic of Gilgamesh oldest known epic written in Sumer, about a king trying to find a way to live forever

Irrigation methods of watering crops

Artisan skilled workers who made metal products, pottery, and cloth

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

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

**Topics: The following topics will be written in a multiple choice format.**

* Rivers in Mesopotamia Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
* Describe the Fertile Crescent a curving strip of land that extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf
* Scribes roles keep records and pass on ideas, later became judges and government officials, only boys from wealthy 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: Think about how we use G.R.A.P.E.S. to remember the characteristics of a civilization to help you answer the following questions.**

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** (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**

**Text Features**: 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**