

Chapters 1 and 2 Test Review

Prehistory, Egypt and Mesopotamia

Mrs. Patton

Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

I. Define

Hieroglyphics – *Egyptian picture writing.*

Ziggurat- *Sumerian worship temple (main building in each city-state)*

Nebuchadnezzar – *Chaldean king, built the hanging gardens and re-built Babylon*

Moses – *led the Hebrews out of Egypt, brought forth the 10 Commandments*

Menes – *leader who unified upper and lower Egypt*

pharaoh - *Egyptian ruler*

empire – *a nation where one ruler controls a large area of land*

cuneiform – *Sumerian writing, wedge-shaped*

city-state – *a town surrounded by the villages it controls (1st created by Sumerians)*

Hammurabi – *Babylonian king concerned about laws and justice, created a “code” of laws*

Monotheism – *belief in one god.*

Polytheism – *belief in many gods.*

II. Name THE MAJOR accomplishment(s) of the following people or civilizations:

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ancient Egypt | <i>Pyramids, hieroglyphics, mummies</i> |
| Sumerians | <i>Cuneiform, ziggurats, arch, wheel, number system based on 60,</i> |
| Babylonians | <i>Hammurabi’s code</i> |
| Phoenicians | <i>Alphabet, greatest sea traders in Mesopotamia, purple dye</i> |
| Assyrians | <i>Strong military, used cavalry (soldiers on horseback)</i> |
| Chaldeans | <i>Rebuilt Babylon after Assyrians destroyed it, built the Hanging Gardens</i> |
| Persians | <i>Largest and most powerful empire in Mesopotamia, religious tolerance and justice, Zoroastrianism</i> |
| Hebrews | <i>1st monotheistic religion in history, basis for Judaism, 10 Commandments, Torah (Hebrew scripture) is the Old Testament of the Bible</i> |

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between Pre-history and History? *There was no evidence of WRITING in pre-history. History is the record of written events.*
2. What do the first four civilizations (Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China) all have in common? *They developed in river valleys*
3. What role did the pharaoh have in ancient Egypt? *They were both political leaders (rulers) and religious leaders (gods)*
4. What was main reason that the Nile River was so important to the Egyptians? *It provided much-needed water for survival, farming, trade, travel, and protection*
5. Explain what the “gift of the Nile “is. *The annual flooding of the river left behind rich SILT, or fertile soil that was beneficial in growing crops.*
6. What did the Egyptians use pyramids for? *Tombs to honor dead pharaohs.*
7. Where did the oldest continuous civilization begin? *Mesopotamia*
8. The Fertile Crescent civilizations started by what two river valleys? *Tigris and Euphrates*
9. How did Egyptian and Sumerian writing differ? *Egyptians wrote in hieroglyphics, which used pictures to stand for objects, sounds, and ideas; they wrote on papyrus. Sumerians wrote in cuneiform, which were wedge-shaped design; they wrote on clay tablets.*
10. What type of religion was most common in Mesopotamia? Which group of people were different? *Polytheism. The Hebrews were monotheistic.*
11. What is most important to remember about Hammurabi’s Code? *1st written code of laws*
What was the purpose of the code? *To let all people know the laws and punishments.*
12. Why is the Phoenician alphabet so important? *It is the basis for our alphabet today.*
13. What is Zoroastrianism and what choice did it force the people of Persia to make? *Persian religion that forced people to choose between good and evil*