

# **GLOBAL 10**



## **Unit I: Ancient World and Early Civilizations**

### **Chapters 2 & 3**

**Section 2.1: City-States in Mesopotamia**

**Section 2.2: Pyramids on the Nile**

**Section 3.1: The Indo-Europeans**

**Section 3.3: Seafaring Traders**

**Section 3.4: The Origins of Judaism**



# Chapter 2: Early River Valley Civilizations, 3500 B.C. – 450 B.C.

## Section 1: City-States in Mesopotamia

Fertile Crescent: \_\_\_\_\_

Mesopotamia: \_\_\_\_\_

city-state: \_\_\_\_\_

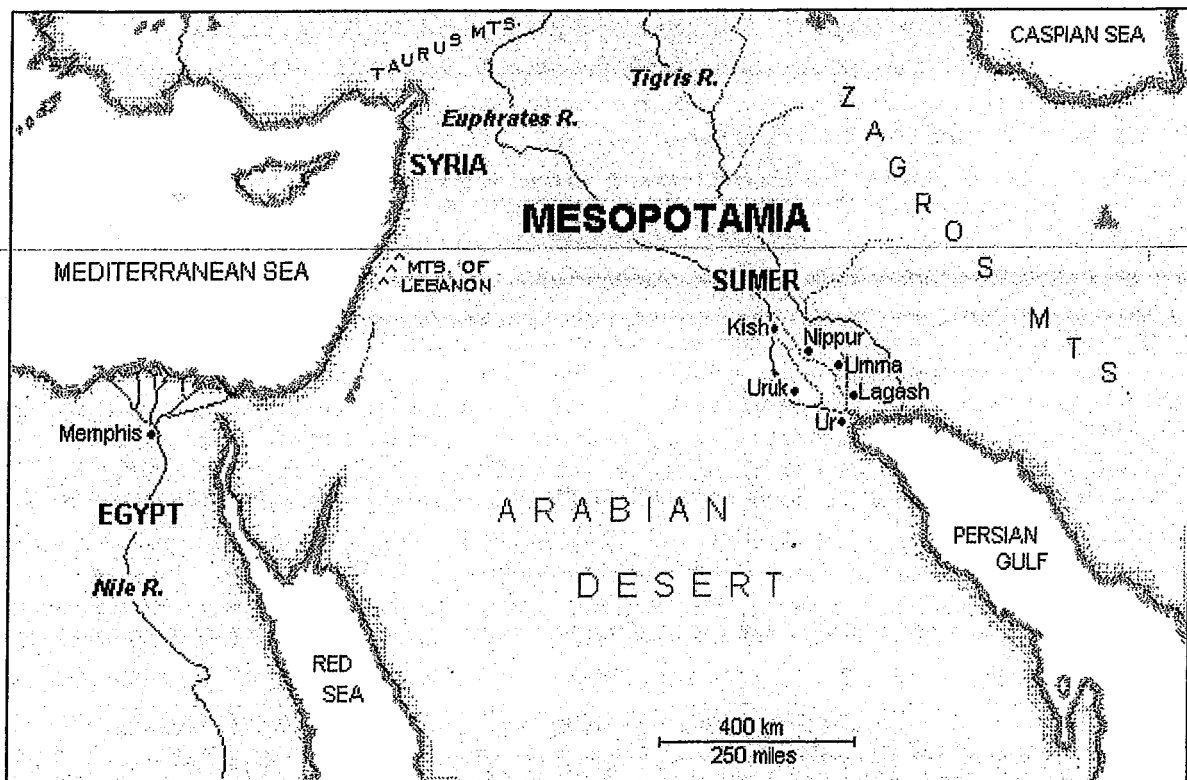
dynasty: \_\_\_\_\_

cultural diffusion: \_\_\_\_\_

polytheism: \_\_\_\_\_

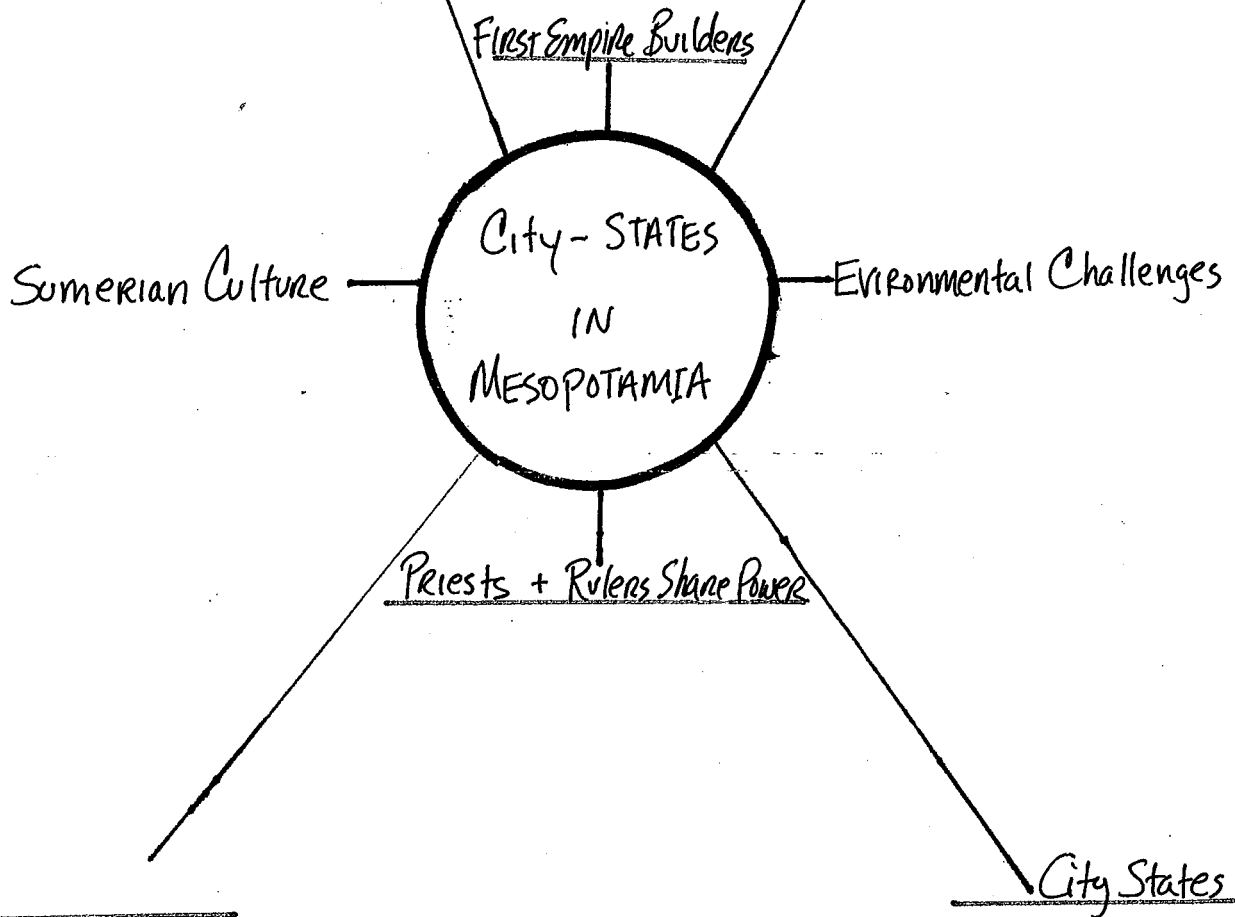
empire: \_\_\_\_\_

Hammurabi: \_\_\_\_\_



4 Social Classes in Sumer

Fertile Crescent Geography



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Fertile Crescent /Ancient Egypt Map Project

**Map Directions:** Use the maps on pages 30, 36, and 78 in our textbook to help you complete the following:

**1. Locate and label the following:**

- |                     |                   |               |             |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| • Mediterranean Sea | • Jordan River    | • Babylon     | • Thebes    |
| • Red Sea           | • Nile River      | • Sumer       | • Memphis   |
| • Caspian Sea       | • Tigris River    | • Ur          | • Phoenicia |
| • Black Sea         | • Euphrates River | • Lower Egypt | • Tyre      |
| • Persian Gulf      | • Mesopotamia     | • Upper Egypt | • Jerusalem |

**2 A. Color or use patterns to locate the following areas on your map:**

- |                    |                     |                    |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| • Fertile Crescent | • Nile Valley       | • Kingdom of Judah |
| • Sumer            | • Kingdom of Israel |                    |

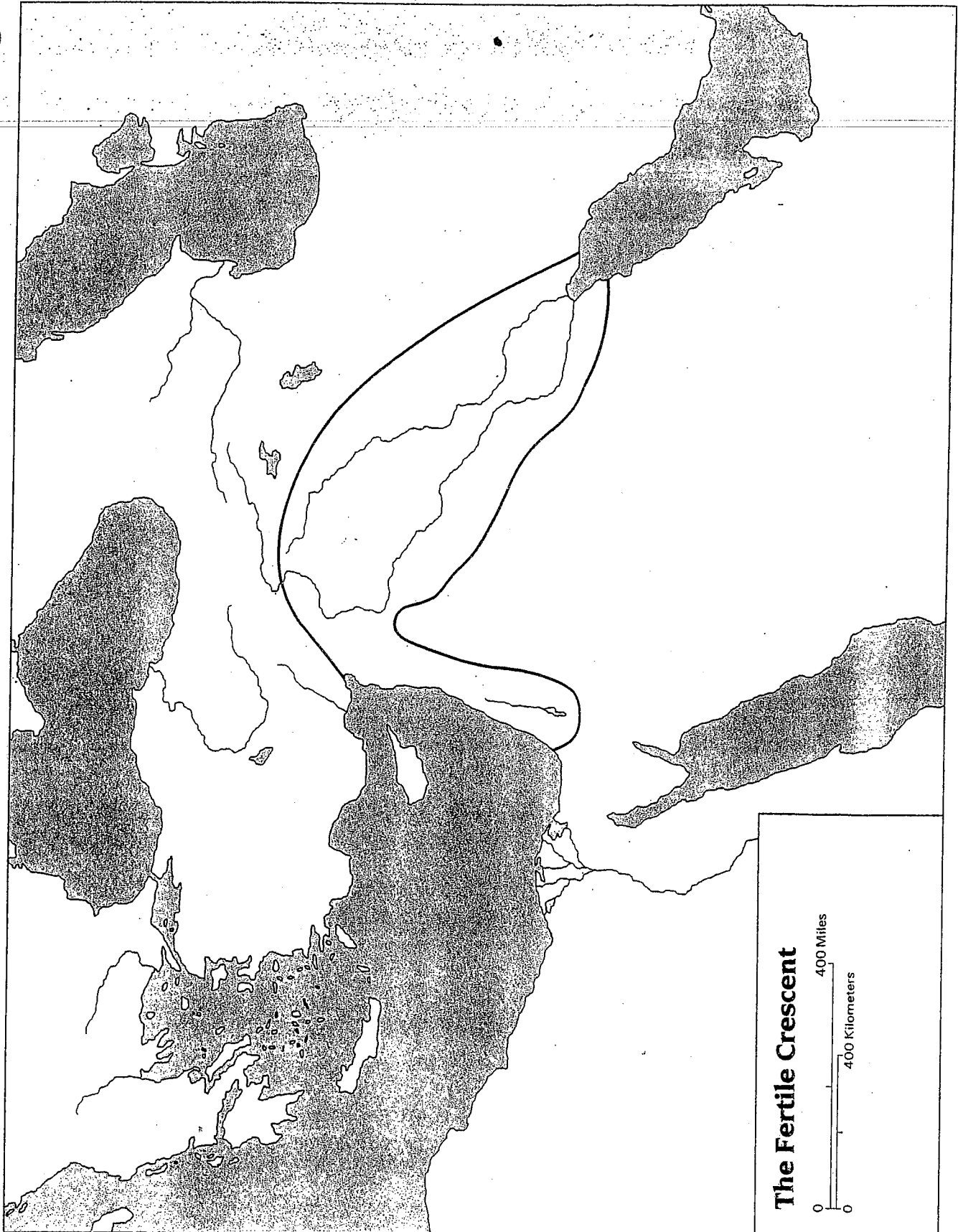
**B. Create a key in the legend box.**

**3. Critical Thinking Questions:**

- A.** Why was the Fertile crescent called the crossroads of the world?
- B.** What relationship do you see between ancient civilizations and river valleys?
- C.** Why were floods and invasions probably a problem for cities in the Fertile Crescent?
- D.** How did the city-states in the area try to protect themselves from those dangers?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_



## Section 2: Pyramids on the Nile

delta: \_\_\_\_\_

Narmer: \_\_\_\_\_

Pharaoh: \_\_\_\_\_

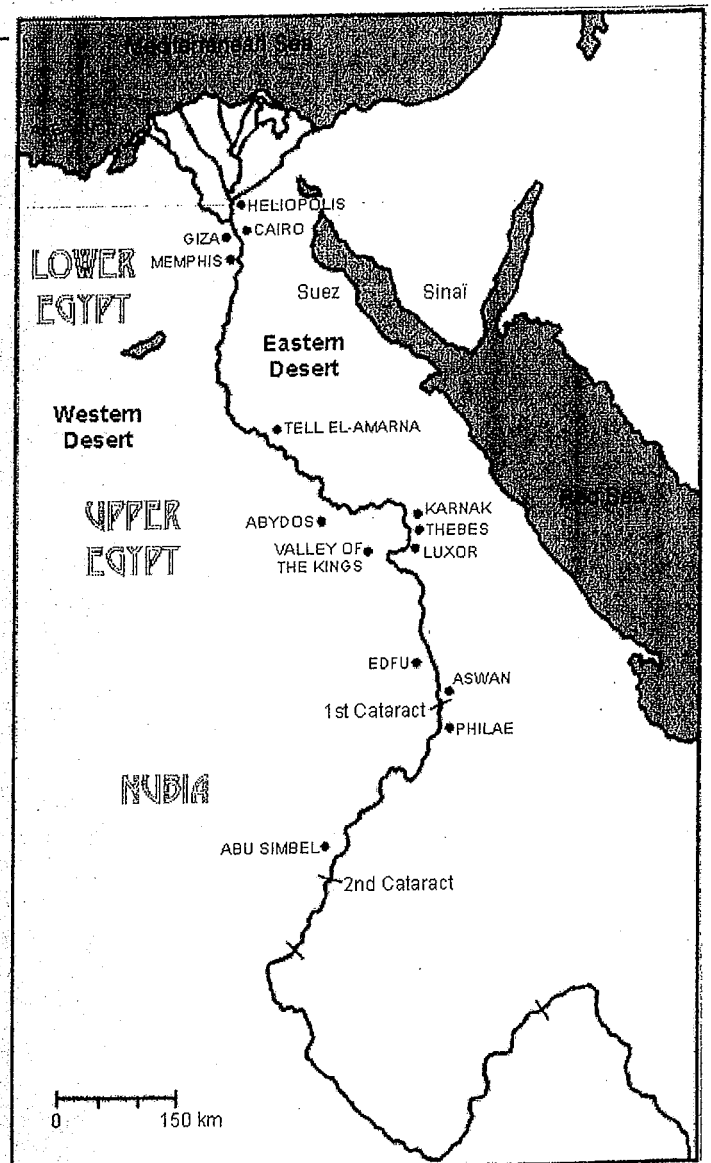
theocracy: \_\_\_\_\_

pyramid: \_\_\_\_\_

mummification: \_\_\_\_\_

hieroglyphics: \_\_\_\_\_

papyrus: \_\_\_\_\_



Egyptian Society + Hierarchy

Geography of the Nile

Invaders in Egypt

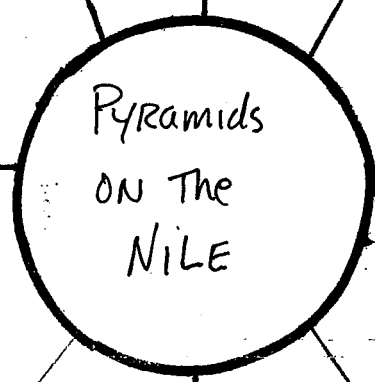
Egyptian Culture

Upper + Lower Egypt

Egypt UNITES into Kingdom

Pyramids

TRANSPORTATION





# Chapter 3: People and Ideas on the Move, 2000 B.C. – 250 B.C.

## Section 1: The Indo-Europeans

Indo-Europeans: \_\_\_\_\_

steppes: \_\_\_\_\_

migration: \_\_\_\_\_

Hittites: \_\_\_\_\_

Anatolia: \_\_\_\_\_

Aryans: \_\_\_\_\_

Vedas: \_\_\_\_\_

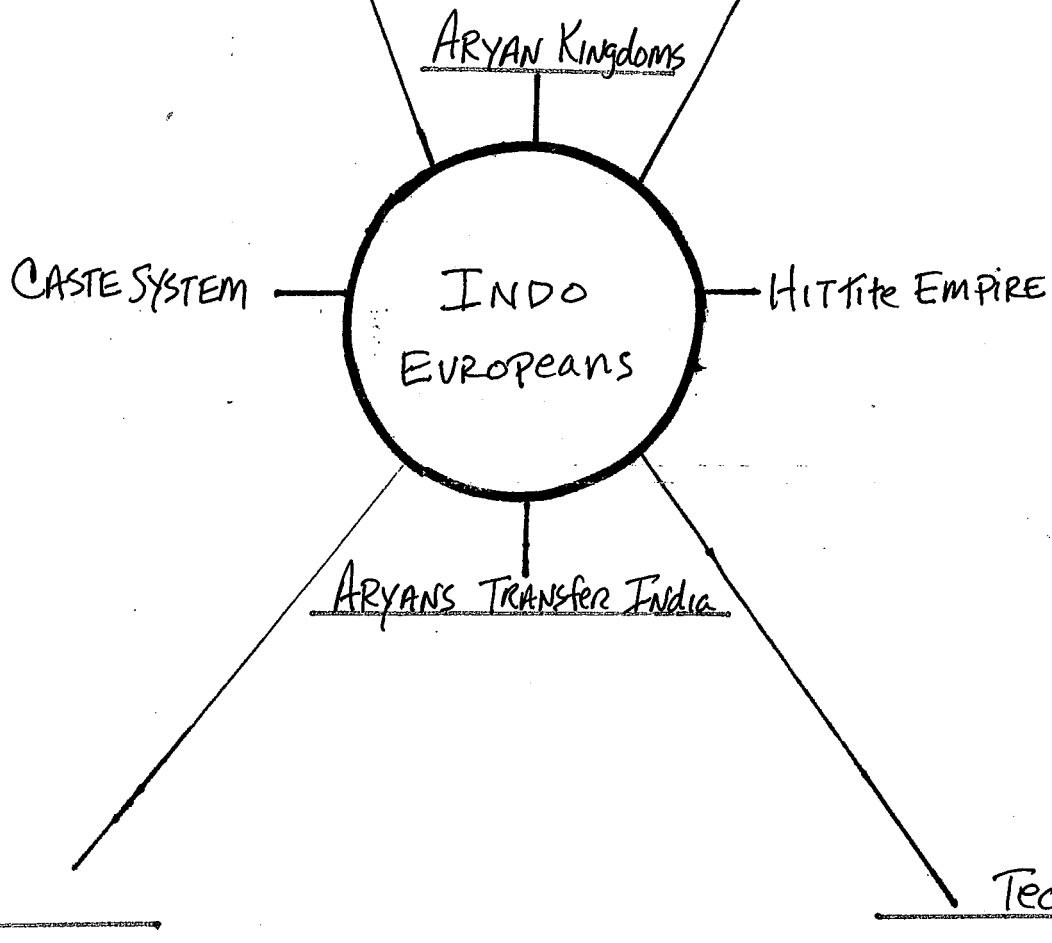
Brahmin: \_\_\_\_\_

caste: \_\_\_\_\_

*Mahabharata*: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Hierarchy

Indo-European Migration



## Section 3: Seafaring Traders

Minoans:

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Aegean Sea:

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Knossos:

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King Minos:

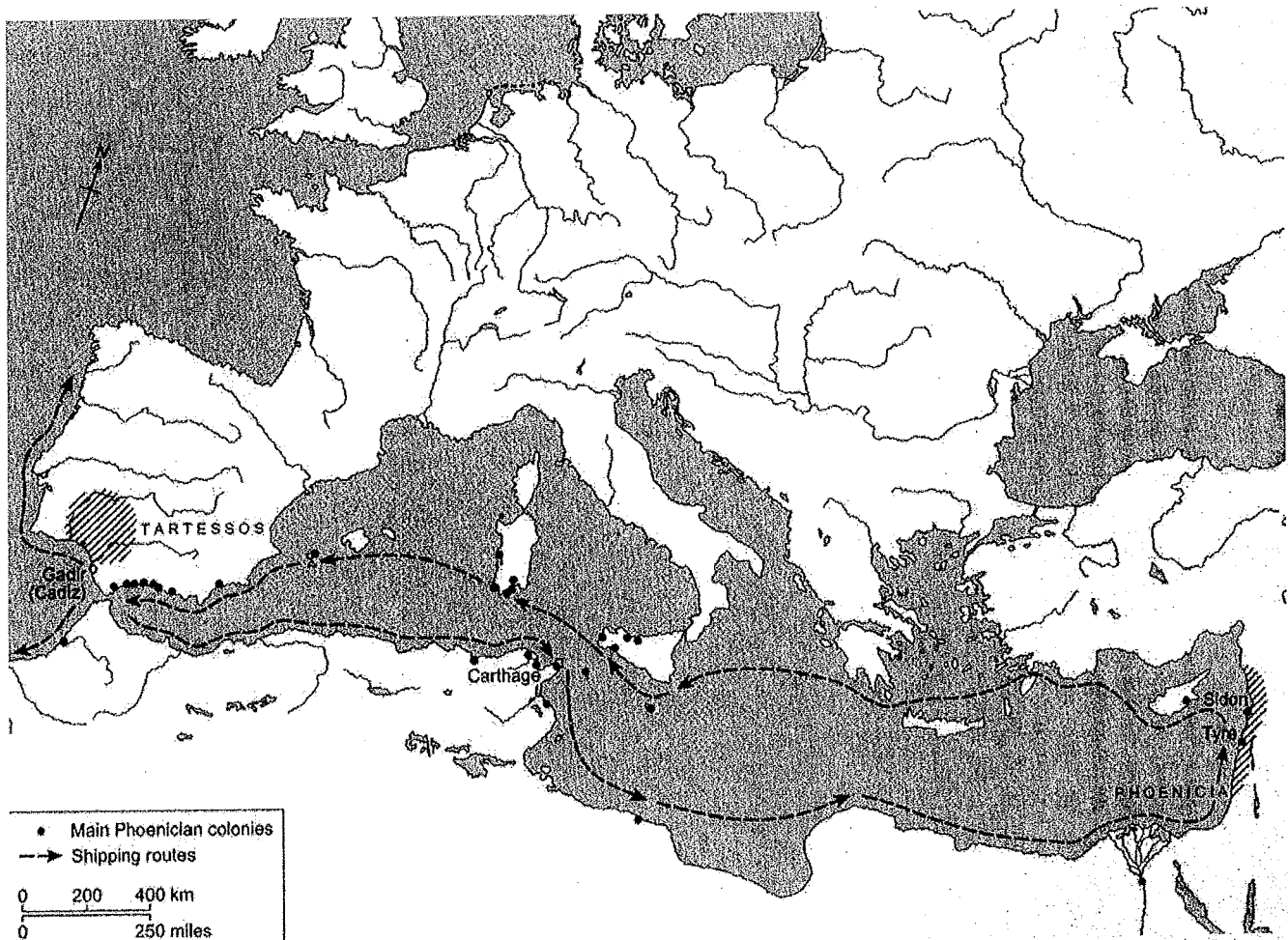
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Phoenicians:

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Ancient Trade Routes

MINOANS Trade in Mediterranean

Legacy

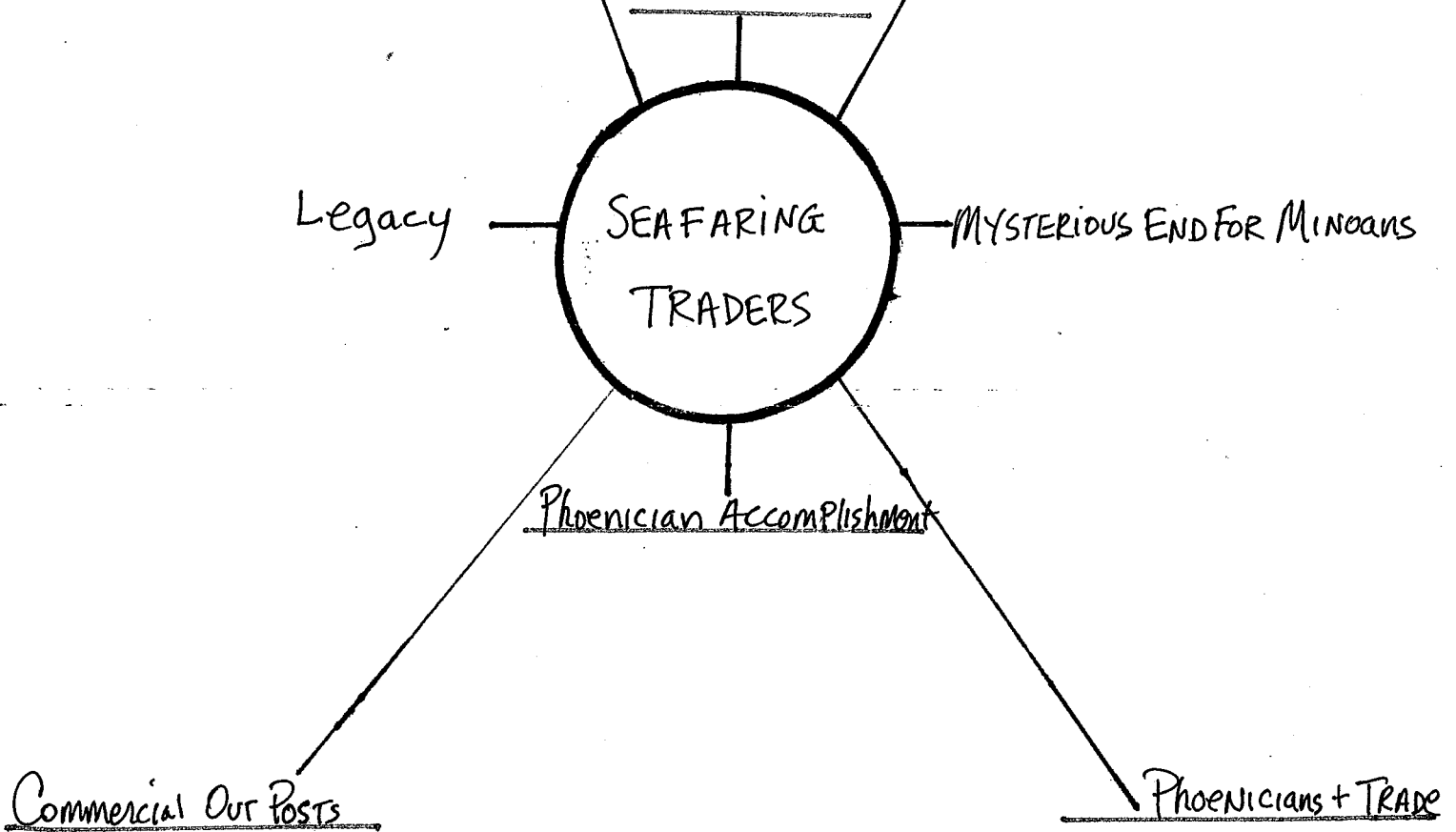
SEAFARING  
TRADERS

MYSTERIOUS END FOR MINOANS

Phoenician Accomplishment

Commercial Out Posts

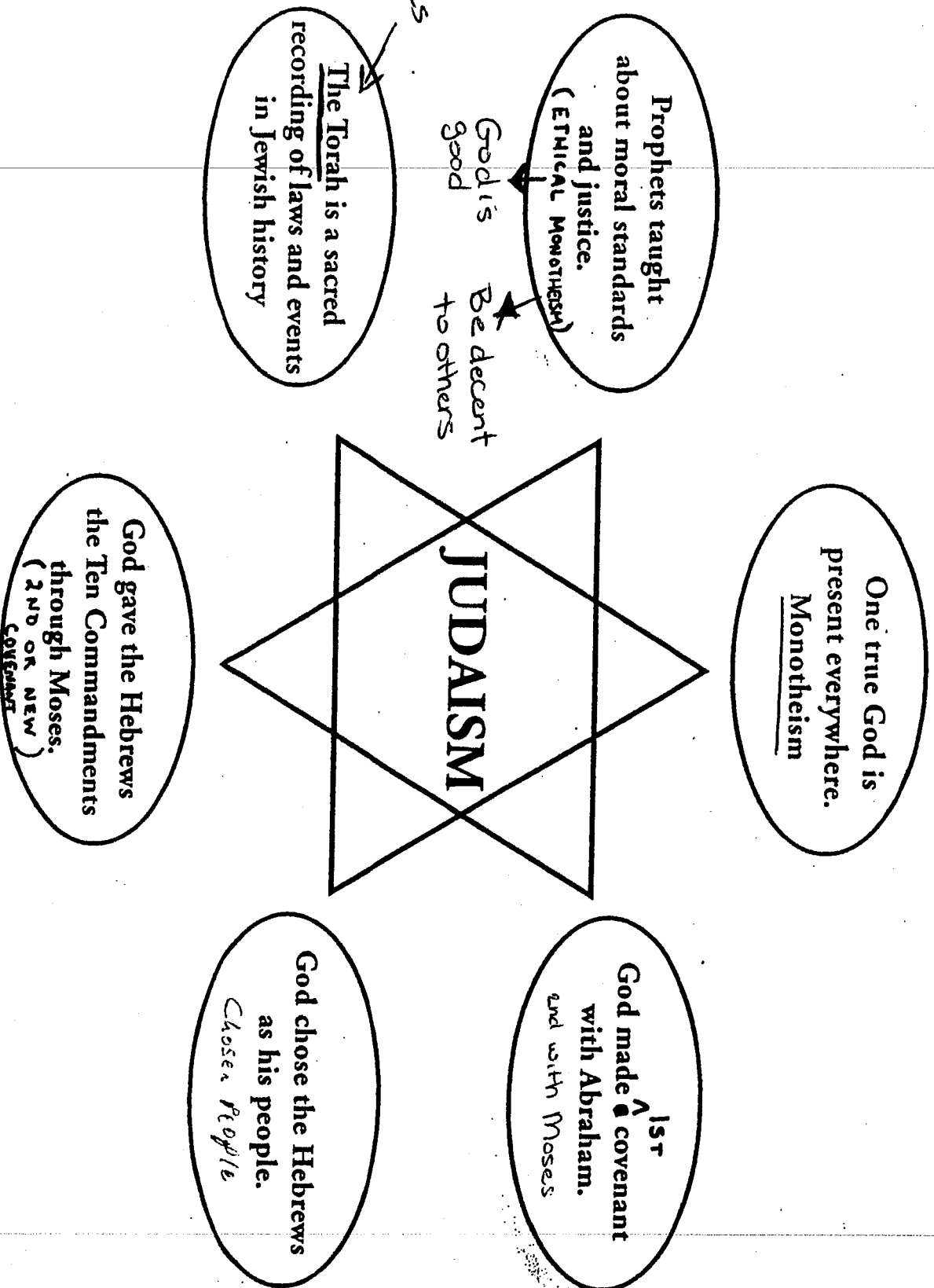
Phoenicians + Trade



**Section 4: The Origins of Judaism**

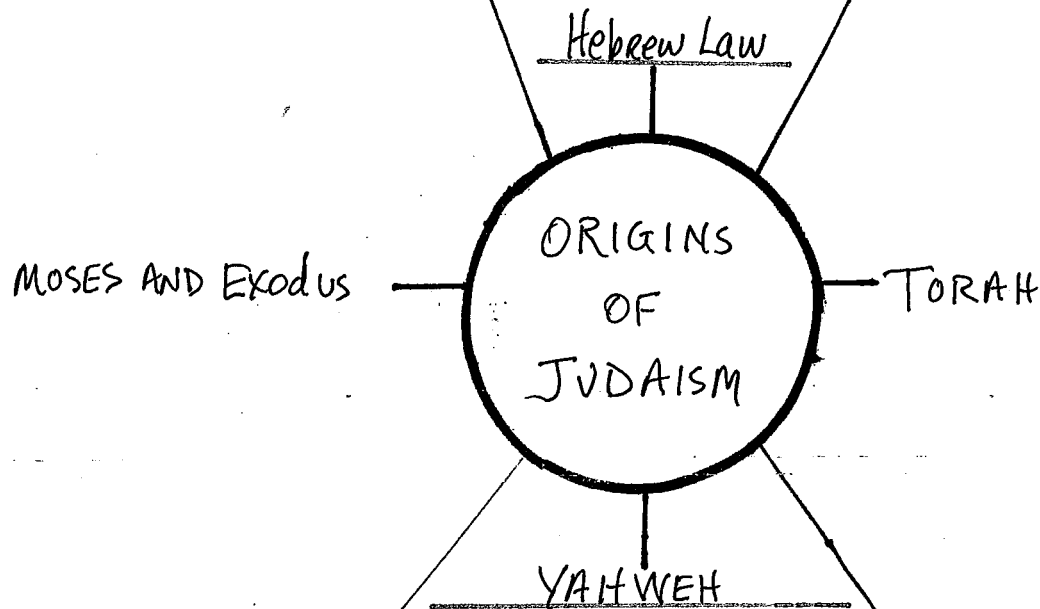
Canaan:	
Torah:	
Abraham:	
monotheism:	
covenant:	
Moses:	
Israel:	
Judah:	
tribute:	

The Jews were a relatively small group of people that lived in the Fertile Crescent. However, their contribution to civilization and influence on history were both large and far reaching.



A New Covenant

Search For Promised Land



The God of Abraham

## **Chapter 2: Early River Civilizations**

- Know and be able to explain and analyze Sumerian culture:
  - Where was it located?
  - Where was Mesopotamia? What two rivers bordered the area?
  - How were the cities of Sumer governed?
  - Explain and give examples of social class structure in Sumer
  - Describe Sumerian polytheism and its practices
  - Identify the achievements of the Sumerians
    - Writing, technology, products, etc
  - Be certain to know Hammurabi. Hammurabi's Code, and its importance
- Know and be able to explain ancient Egyptian culture:
  - What was the influence of geography on Egyptian civilization?
  - What is the difference between Upper & Lower Egypt?
  - Explain what is meant by Egypt is the "gift of the Nile"
  - Explain and provide examples of Egyptian polytheism
  - Identify and explain the significance of the pharaohs
  - Explain and give examples of social class structure in Egypt
  - Identify the achievements of the Egyptians
    - Writing, technology, products, etc.

## **Chapter 3: People and Ideas on the Move**

- Who were the Minoans and where did they live?
  - What were the greatest achievements of the Minoans?
- Who were the Phoenicians and where did they live?
  - What were the greatest achievements of the Phoenicians?
- Be able to explain the origins of Judaism
  - Why is it important that it is the first monotheistic religion?
  - Who was Abraham and why is he important?
  - Who was Moses and why is he important?
  - What is the Torah?



**Glossary****CHAPTER 2 Early River Valley Civilizations****ancestors** Long-ago relatives**arc** Curved shape**citadel** Fort or other stronghold**defense** Protection against enemies**divine** Godlike**featherweight** Extremely light; as light as a feather**grid** Large square or rectangle evenly divided into squares or rectangles**massive** Huge**merchants** People who sell goods; shopkeepers**nobles** People just below rulers or kings in wealth and power**silt** thick bed of rich mud deposited on the plain as a result of a river's flooding**"time of the warring states"** Time after the Zhou lost power when nobles fought each other for control of China**AFTER YOU READ****TERMS AND NAMES****A.** Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

mummification

theocracy

pharaoh

Narmer

pyramids

A king named **1** \_\_\_\_\_ brought together Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt to create one kingdom. The ruler of the kingdom was the **2** \_\_\_\_\_. This ruler was seen as a divine figure. This meant the government was a **3** \_\_\_\_\_. It also helps explain why the rulers built **4** \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves. They were preparing for rule after their death. To preserve their bodies for this future life, a process called **5** \_\_\_\_\_ was used.

**B.** Write the letter of the term next to the description that explains it best.**a.** monsoon**b.** loess**c.** irrigation**d.** dynasty**e.** empire\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Several peoples or nations brought together under one rule\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** System of bringing water to fields\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** Fertile soil deposited by flooding\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** Seasonal wind\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Series of rulers from a single family

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **AFTER YOU READ** (cont.)

## **CHAPTER 2** Early River Valley Civilizations

### **Main Ideas**

**1. In Sumer, what was a city-state?**

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**2. What did Sargon and Hammurabi have in common?**

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**3. Name three effects of the Nile on the life and culture of ancient Egypt.**

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**4. How were Indus Valley cities constructed?**

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**5. What is a dynastic cycle, and where did it occur?**

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### **Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

**1. Describe the impact of the environment on river valley civilizations.**

**2. Explain the importance of family in early Chinese culture.**

**Glossary****CHAPTER 3 People and Ideas on the Move**

**archaeology** Study of past human life and activities

**Brahman** Larger soul that brings together individual souls, in Hinduism.

**captivity** State of being kept against one's will

**colonies** Lands under the control of another power

**epic** Long poem that tells a story; long story written in poetry

**Exodus** Mass departure of Jews from Egypt

**judge** Leader of a Hebrew tribe

**meditated** Cleared the mind of everyday thought

**moral** Based on principles of right and wrong

**origins** Beginnings

**peninsula** Body of land surrounded on three sides by water

**prophet** Leader whom the Hebrews believed to be a messenger of god

**transform** Change

**tribe** One of twelve original groups of Hebrews

**untouchables** People thought of as unclean and therefore outside the caste system

**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names**

**A.** Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

Anatolia

Aryans

Indo-Europeans

steppes

migrations

Thousands of years ago, there were peoples in Asia called **1** \_\_\_\_\_. They herded animals on dry grasslands known as **2** \_\_\_\_\_. Over several centuries, a number of **3** \_\_\_\_\_ of these peoples took place. They settled in many different areas. One group occupied Asia Minor, or **4** \_\_\_\_\_. They were the Hittites. Another group settled in the Indus River Valley of what is now India. They were the **5** \_\_\_\_\_.

**B.** Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

**a.** monotheism

**b.** reincarnation

**c.** karma

**d.** nirvana

**e.** covenant

\_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Release from selfishness and pain

\_\_\_\_\_ **2.** Agreement between God and the Hebrew people

\_\_\_\_\_ **3.** Good or bad deeds

\_\_\_\_\_ **4.** Belief that an individual soul is reborn again and again

\_\_\_\_\_ **5.** Belief in one god

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **AFTER YOU READ** (cont.)

## **CHAPTER 3** People and Ideas on the Move

### **Main Ideas**

**1.** How did Aryan invaders change India?

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**2.** What makes Hinduism different from other religions?

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**3.** What was Siddhartha Gautama looking for, and how did he find it?

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**4.** What may have caused the end of Minoan civilization?

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**5.** What role did Moses play in early Jewish history?

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### **Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

**1.** What effect did the Minoans and Phoenicians have on neighboring cultures?

**2.** What was unique about the religious beliefs of the Hebrews?