Below is the plan for the unit on the Early River Valley Civilizations. Lessons/assignments are subject to change, but this should give every student an idea on what to expect in the coming days!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lesson/Topic Assignment</th>
<th>What is due?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Day one: Monday | • Warmup Questions  
                     • Reading on Sumer/Sumer activity  
                     • Sumer terms  
                     • Notes on Mesopotamia  
                     • Begin civilizations booklet (Mesopotamia) | • Sumer terms  
                                                              • Group activity |
| Day two: Tuesday | • Warmup Questions / Review Map  
                        • Quiz on Mesopotamia  
                        • Reading on Egypt / Egypt Terms & activity  
                        • Egypt Notes  
                        • Continue civilizations booklet (Egypt) | • Quiz  
                                                              • Group activity |
| Day three: Wednesday | • Warmup Questions  
                       • Quiz on Mesopotamia & Egypt  
                       • India Reading/Questions  
                       • India Notes  
                       • Continue civilizations booklet (India) | • Quiz  
                                                              • India questions |
| Day four: Thursday | • Warmup Questions  
                        • Reading on China/Questions on China  
                        • Notes on China  
                        • Continue civilizations booklet (China)  
                        • China Unit Review | • China questions |
| Day five: Friday | • Early River Valley Civilizations, Unit Test | • Warmup questions  
                                                      • Unit Terms & Review  
                                                      • Booklet |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warmup Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Term List – River Valley Civilizations

1. Mesopotamia –

2. Fertile Crescent –

3. Sumer –

4. City-state –

5. Cuneiform –

6. Irrigation –

7. Bronze –

8. Ziggurats –

9. Sumerian number system –

10. Babylonian Empire –

11. Empire –

12. Code of Hammurabi –

13. Lower Egypt –

14. Delta –

15. Pharaohs –

16. Polytheistic –

17. Hieroglyphics –

18. Himalayan & Hindu Kush Mountains (which country do they protect) –

19. Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro –

20. List three Indus Valley achievements –

21. Huang He River –

22. Shang and Zhou dynasties –

23. Ancestor Worship –

24. List four Early Chinese achievements –
River Valley Civilizations
3500 BCE to 500 BCE

Where did the earliest civilizations develop?
- _______________
- They had rich ___________ for ______________ because periodic __________ left __________ making the soil ______________ in nutrients.
- They were protected by __________________________
  (__________, __________, jungles, etc.)

Where were the earliest civilizations located and when did they exist?
- _____________________________
  in ____________________________
- _____________________________ in Northeast
- _____________________________ in ________________
- _____________________________
  From west to east "___________"

MESOPOTAMIA: SUMER
Geography
- _____________________________ was a region located in the part of the
  _____________________________ that lies between the ______________ and ______________ Rivers.
- Present-day _____________________________.
  _____________________________ on three sides by mountains, deserts and the
  Persian Gulf
- _____________________________ was the ______________ known
  _____________________________ . It arose in southern ______________

Sumerian Government
- _____________________________ was made up of 12 independent
  _____________________________ each ruled by its own ________.
- City-state: A ______________ and the surrounding ______________.

Sumerian Achievements
- _____________________________ : the first written language: (__________
  _____________________________).
- _____________________________ brought ______________ from the
  _____________________________ to the ______________ during the dry summer
  months
- _____________________________ (Smelted from ______________ and
  ______________)
- _____________________________ (temples)
- _____________________________ vehicles
  _____________________________ system based on ______________.

Babylonian Empire
- The first ______________ to arise in Mesopotamia
| **Code of Hammurabi** | • Empire: ____________ peoples, nations, or previously independent ____________ under the ____________ of ____________ ruler.  
  
**Code of Hammurabi** | • ____________ set of published ____________  
  • Based on the principle of an “__________ for an eye”  
  • Laws ____________ based on ____________ |
| **EGYPT** | • Nile Delta and Nile River Valley (__________ Africa)  
  • Located in ____________ Egypt (__________ Egypt - lower in elevation)  
  • ____________: broad, marshy, ____________ area of land formed by deposits of ____________ at the ____________ of a river.  
  • Protected by ____________ and ____________ |
| **Egyptian Government** | • ____________ were rulers thought to be gods. They had ____________ power (complete control) over the Egyptian ____________.  
  • Egypt had a rigid ____________ system and ____________ was accepted. |
| **Egyptian Religion** | • Like other river valley peoples, Egyptians were ____________ (believed in ____________ gods). |
| **Egyptian Writing** | • ____________ - Pictures stood for ____________ as well as ____________ |
| **INDIA: Indus Valley Civilization** | • Indus Valley Civilization was located on the ____________ in present-day ____________. (Indian ____________).  
  • The ____________ and the ____________ ____________ Mountains as well as the ____________ Ocean ____________ the Indian subcontinent from ____________. |
| **Indus Valley Government** | • Made up of independent ____________ - ____________ including ____________ and ____________ - ____________. |
| **Indus Valley Achievements** | • ____________ |
### CHINA

#### Geography
- **Cloth** - first to cultivate cotton and weave its fibers into cloth (textiles)
- **(has not been deciphered)**

#### Chinese Government
**DYNASTIC CYCLE**
- Dynasty is founded by a powerful leader
- Period of Rebellion, dynasty overthrown
- Period of Decline, social unrest/dynasty in decline
- Period of great power and prosperity
- Round trip to country
- The Chinese believed in the power of the gods

#### Ancestor Worship
- Chinese rulers were considered **(like)**
- They served under a **(of the gods) as long as their rule was**
- **Cycle**: Explains the **and**
- of families of rulers
- The Chinese believed that the spirits of **ancestors** could bring good **or disaster**
- They paid **to family ancestors and made**

#### Early Chinese Achievements
- **cloth (made from the **of **)**
- **: Characters stood for **, not sounds.
- **: ** were used to bring river water to the fields**

### River Valley Writing Systems

#### Cuneiform: Sumer

#### Heiroglyphics: Egypt

#### Indus Valley Script

#### Chinese Characters
Ancient River Valley Civilizations: Sumer

A long, long time ago, thousands of years before today, but after the Paleolithic Age (hunting and gathering) and even after the Neolithic Age (farming), something special happened: CIVILIZATION. In an area called MESOPOTAMIA (‘Meso’ means middle; this happened in the middle, or in between, the Tigris and Euphrates rivers), the world’s first civilization developed. This was the civilization of SUMER, and it was located in the southern part of Mesopotamia. SUMER was not just one city; it was a series of 12 independent city-states, each having its own ruler (king). Remember from class, a CITY-STATE is a city and the surrounding land. The biggest of these city states was a place called UR (sounds like “ERRRR!”), located very close to the Persian Gulf.

Inventions of the Sumerians: As the Sumerian civilization developed, they were able to accomplish great things. How great, you ask? Well, allow me to explain. First, they discovered that if you mine for copper and melt it, and mix it with just the right amount of tin, it makes a new metal called BRONZE, and bronze is much, much stronger. Better tools and weapons could be used, and you can bet that if the Sumerians were ever attacked, their weapons would have been far superior at the time, due to this. Of course, with this invention, we also moved from the stone age into the Bronze Age. Additionally, we all know about the WHEEL as a great invention, but very few knew when it began to be used on vehicles. The Sumerians did this too, creating wheeled vehicles such as chariots in which people could travel more quickly. Advanced IRRIGATION systems brought water from the rivers (which two rivers? __________ and __________) to the fields when the summer months were a little too dry, and this allowed for a great number of crops to be developed (allowing for a bigger population!). Also, you all know about the circle, right? 360 degrees? The clock? 60 minutes? Both these are based off the number 60. Well, the Sumerians created this numbering system, based off 60, which is still used in some ways today.

Religion: Finally, these dudes saw the stars, and studied them quite a bit. They studied patterns in the skies, and often worshipped these. In doing so, they built massive temples, called ZIGGURATS, in which they could be closer to them. Fascinating really, how they could build these extremely tall buildings with the very few tools they had, but they did. These pyramid shaped monuments were often called “Mountains of the Gods,” for they were used as a place of worship. To get to the top, one would often have to climb over 100 mud-brick stairs, often dragging a sheep or a goat to sacrifice to the gods (gods is plural because they were polytheistic!). In addition to worship, these ziggurats were often used to store things such as food, woven fabrics, grains, and gems.

Writing System: Perhaps the greatest achievement of all for the Sumerians, however, was their written record keeping and their system of writing called CUNEIFORM. Cuneiform means ‘wedge-shaped,’ and you could bet that their writing was just that—wedge-shaped characters pressed into moist clay tablets to create symbols. They wrote on these tablets for several reasons, but mainly to record the city’s dramatic events—wars, natural disasters, and the reign of kings. These tablets and this civilization marks the beginning of written history.

Sumer had all the characteristics that future civilizations would have as well: advanced cities (the most famous of which was UR); specialized workers (teachers, metal workers, artisans, merchants, soldiers, priests, potters, farmers, weavers, scribes, government officials, etc...); Record keeping (cuneiform); complex institutions (formal government—kings and priests); and advanced technology (Bronze, wheel, plow). But how long would they last, and what do you think would eventually cause their downfall?
**Name: ____________________________  Sumer Questions**

**Introduction Paragraph:**

1. The area of “Mesopotamia” is between what two rivers? ____________________________
2. What civilization developed here? _______________ How many city states did it have? ____________
3. What is a city-state? ____________________________
4. What was the biggest city-state of Sumer? _______________

**“Inventions of the Sumerians”**

5. What two metals are used to make bronze? ________ and ________
   An advantage of bronze is that it can be used to make better: ____________________________
6. What did the Sumerians create that would make travel easier? __________________________
7. How does irrigation help farming? __________________________
8. What is the Sumerian number system based off of? __________________________

**“Religion”**

9. What was the name of the massive temples built to worship the gods? __________________________
10. How many stairs would they have to climb?? Often dragging a ____________!
11. What was another purpose of ziggurats? __________________________
12. Did they have one god or many gods in Sumer? __________________________

**“Writing System”**

13. What is the name of the writing system in Sumer? __________________________
14. What is the shape of the writing like? _______________ What did they write about? __________________________

In class, we compared the characteristics of civilization to a class schedule. For each characteristic, give an example of how it applied to Sumer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilization Schedule</th>
<th>Characteristics of Civilizations</th>
<th>How it applied to Sumer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class Schedule</td>
<td>Rigid Class System</td>
<td>Sumer had kings, priests, etc., at the top; artisans in the middle; peasants at the bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Period – Home Room</td>
<td>Hereditary Rulers</td>
<td>Sumer had rulers that were hereditary (your dad was a king, now you are a king)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Period – Writing</td>
<td>Writing System / Record Keeping</td>
<td>Sumer had <strong>Cuneiform</strong> as their writing system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Period – Citations</td>
<td>Cities</td>
<td>Sumer had 12 city states, the largest was Ur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Period – Lunch</td>
<td>Code of Law</td>
<td>Sumer had a law code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Period – Government</td>
<td>Complex system of Government</td>
<td>Sumer had a formal government of 12 city-states, run by Kings and Priests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Period – Religion</td>
<td>System of Religion</td>
<td>Sumer was Polytheistic (many gods) and built ziggurats to worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Period – Tools and Technology</td>
<td>Advanced tools &amp; Technology</td>
<td>Bronze, # system based off 60, wheel, irrigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Egypt is a gift of the Nile," a Greek historian once wrote. The Nile River, flowing 4,100 miles northward in Africa, surely made it possible for Egypt to develop into the civilization that it did. Compared to the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers, the Nile was much more reliable for flooding and leaving the rich material behind. The flooding of the river is as reliable as clockwork, and when the settlers of the time realized this, they were able to use it to create the greatest civilization of its time. Still, life in Egypt had its risks. If the flooding was too low, thousands of people would starve. If it were just a few inches too high, the unwanted water destroyed houses, grainaries, and seeds. Also, with the surrounding desert, the Egyptians had very few places to live/move, except for the thin area beside the Nile River.

Egypt is divided into two sections – upper and lower. This is not based off the location on the map. Instead, it is based off its elevation. The Upper Egypt is actually the southern part of the civilization, where it rests atop a much higher elevation. Lower Egypt is the northern part of the country, and includes the Delta region (a broad, marshy, triangular area that brings the river into the sea).

Egypt was once divided into two kingdoms (Upper and Lower), but by 3000 B.C., they united into one large kingdom. This kingdom would last 2,600 years and consist of 31 dynasties! 31!!!!

Their religion was polytheistic, meaning they worshiped many gods. To the Egyptians, the kings were gods. These Egyptian god-kings were called Pharaohs, and were thought to be almost as powerful as the gods in the heavens. The Egyptians believed that these Pharaohs (god-kings) were responsible for the sun rising, the Nile flooding, and the crops growing. They worshipped them, and believed that the pharaohs even experienced a long life after death. Because of this, their tombs were often bigger than their palaces! The resting place for many of the kings were immense structures called pyramids, and these were built between 2660 and 2180 B.C. Imagine the work! Each perfectly cut stone weighed at least 2 ½ tons (5000 pounds!); some weighed over 15 tons! Yet still, more than 2,000,000 of these blocks were cut and stacked to build the pyramids to almost 500 feet high! How did they do this? Slaves, that's how. Slavery was widely accepted in Egypt and it was through the slave labor, over hundreds of years, that they were able to build these.

The most important god for Egypt was Re (the sun god) and Osiris (the god of the dead); the most important goddess was Isis (represents the ideal mother and wife). They worshipped over 2,000 gods! Because they were strong believers in life after death, Egyptians practiced mummification on the bodies of royal and elite people (kings; the wealthy); this involved embalming and drying the corpse to prevent it from decaying. They took the brains out through the nostrils with an iron hook! After mummifying someone, they would fill the tomb with treasures, clothing, food, and jewelry to use in the afterlife!

The writing used by Egyptians at the time was hieroglyphics—‘Sacred carving’ in which a picture would stand for an idea. While the hieroglyphics were first used on stone, they eventually were written on a better writing surface – papyrus reeds. Papyrus is a plant that grows in the delta regions; they were able to split the reeds into strips, and create a paper-like sheet out of them!
Name: 

**Egypt Questions**

**Introduction Paragraph:**

1. The main river in Egypt? ______________ How far does it flow? ______________ What direction? _____
2. Benefits when Nile floods? ______________
3. Bad things that happen if Nile does not flood? ______________

**Paragraph Two and Three**

4. The Nile / Egypt are divided into two sections...Upper is the ______ part, Lower is the ______ part
5. What is a delta? ______________
6. Is the delta in lower or upper Egypt? ______________
7. Egypt was united by 3000 BCE; how many dynasties would they have over the next 2,600 years? ______

**Paragraph Four**

8. What type of religion did Egyptians have? ______________ What are Pharaohs? ______________
9. Why did they build tombs for their pharaohs? ______________
10. The biggest tombs/structures they built were the _____________. Each block weighed ____________ !!!!
11. Was slavery common in Egypt? ______

**Paragraph Five and Six**

12. How many gods did they worship? ______________ What did they do with royal people? ______
13. What was the system of writing used in Egypt? ______________ What did they write on? ______

In class, we compared the characteristics of civilization to a class schedule. For each characteristic, give an example of how it applied to Sumer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilization Schedule</th>
<th>Characteristics of Civilizations</th>
<th>How it applied to Sumer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class Schedule</td>
<td>Rigid Class System</td>
<td>Egypt had Pharaohs (god-kings), priests, etc. at the top; artisans in the middle; peasants at the bottom; slaves at very bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Period -- Home Room</strong></td>
<td>Hereditary Rulers</td>
<td>Egypt had rulers that were hereditary (your dad was a king, now you are a king)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Period -- Writing</strong></td>
<td><strong>Writing System /Record Keeping</strong></td>
<td>Egypt had Hieroglyphics as their writing system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Period -- Citations</strong></td>
<td>Cities</td>
<td>Egypt had major cities develop around the Nile River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4th Period -- Lunch</strong></td>
<td>Code of Law</td>
<td>Egypt had a law code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5th Period -- Government</strong></td>
<td>Complex system of <strong>Government</strong></td>
<td>Egypt had a formal government r.u.n by pharaohs and Priests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6th Period -- Religion</strong></td>
<td>System of Religion</td>
<td>Egypt was Polytheistic (many gods) and built pyramids as tombs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7th Period -- Tools and Technology</strong></td>
<td>Advanced tools &amp; Technology</td>
<td>Used tools to build pyramids; wrote on papyrus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Indus River Civilization

**Geography:** The Indus River valley was the ideal place for a civilization to take place. To the north were the Hindu Kush mountains, as well as the Himalaya Mountains (the highest mountains in the world!), natural barriers to stop invaders. To the west is the Arabian Sea, and to the south is the Indian Ocean. The Indus River, flowing from the mountains into the sea, provided fertile land for farming, which allowed for a great civilization to build here. The area is known as Pakistan today.

**Climate:** The area is also known for its MONSOONS, or heavy winds, that create huge downpours. In the winter, the monsoons (heavy winds) go from the mountains westward, towards the sea. In the summer, however, the monsoons (heavy winds) go from the sea and the ocean through the land, bringing with them a ton of water that soaks and often floods the land. If too much water comes, the area often floods too much and villages were swept away. If too little water comes, crops die and people would starve.

**The Indus River Civilization and its Achievements:** This civilization was huge! It was much bigger than Egypt and Mesopotamia, perhaps even bigger than both of them combined! They had an extremely well structured government, as well, and their cities were very well planned out. Examples of this are HARAPPA and MONENJO-DARO, cities that were built almost entirely the same way, but several miles apart. The streets were laid out in grid-like patterns, much like New York City today. Also, by 2500 BC, they had created advanced plumbing systems. These plumbing systems were so advanced, in fact, that no other civilization could do any better until about the 1800s AD! That is around 4000 years that it took to improve on their system! Another thing they were known for: Cotton. They were big into growing cotton and creating textiles, which could be used for trade with neighboring countries. Some Indus Valley artifacts, in fact, have been found all the way over in Sumer (Mesopotamia!).

**Language and Culture:** Although archaeologists have found stamps and seals and writing from the time period, they have been unable to decode it, so it is unknown what their writings say. However, children’s toys made from clay that were found in the area suggest that they had a prosperous (well-off) society, and since very few weapons were found from this period, it is thought that there was very little warfare going on and it must have been a peaceful society.

**Religion:** Like the other civilizations you have learned about, the Indus people were polytheistic as well.
Things you must know about the Indus River Valley Civilization:

1. What are the two major cities from this civilization?

2. What type of religion did they have?

3. Tell me something about their writing:

4. What is the climate like in the Indus River Valley Civilization?

5. What two mountain ranges are directly to the north of this civilization?

6. What was their government like and how do you know this?

7. What are two major achievements from this society?

8. Was this a peaceful society or a society that was constantly at war?
Ancient China Civilization

Geography – China is a huge area on the eastern part of Asia, surrounded by natural geographic barriers. To the east of China is the Yellow Sea (which the Yellow River, or Huang He River flows into), as well as the Pacific Ocean. To the Southwest is the Himalaya mountain range, and two the northwest is the Gobi Desert (the coldest desert in the world!), as well as the huge icy Plateau of Tibet. Imagine trying to cross that in ancient times! Mountain ranges and deserts create about 2/3 of China’s landscape, and despite its size, only about 10% of China is suitable for farming. This area is mainly between its two main rivers—the Huang He River (Yellow River, named after the yellow silt deposits), and the Yangtze river, both of which go into the Yellow Sea.

Civilization Emerges in Shang Times – The first humans (not yet modern human, or homo sapian) emerged 500,000 years ago (known as the Peking man), but it was not until around 2000 BC first cities began to develop in China. Then, around the same time that Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Indus Valley were falling to invaders, the Shang dynasty rose to power in Northern China. This lasted from 1700 BC to 1027 BC, and this was the first family to leave written records.

The first major city - Anyang - was built mainly of wood (not clay) near a forest; higher classes in timber framed homes of clay and straw, within city walls; lower classes lived outside of the city. This civilization believed in afterlife, and was known to build elaborate places and tombs. Additionally, fear of invasion from neighboring tribes led to this dynasty surrounding its cities with walls for protection; the Shang were constantly waging war. Horse-drawn chariot first introduced here during this time.

Development of Chinese Culture -- Family was always central to Chinese culture; children were always taught to respect parents and elders and women were seen as inferior. Marriages for females were arranged between 13 and 16 years old, and the woman could only hope to improve her status by having sons!

Social classes (rich and poor) - very sharply divided between nobles and peasants; a ruling class of noble-warriors chosen by a king governed the villages, and paid tribute (taxes, which they would collect from the people in their villages) to the Shang ruler in exchange for power.

The religion in China was polytheistic. They believed that they were not worthy of talking directly to the gods; only the priests and those who have died were. Therefore, the spirits of their ancestors had power to communicate with the gods and worshipped their ancestors for this reason. If one prayed to his/her ancestors and made sacrifices for their ancestors, one could hope for good fortune.

Chinese Writing and Oracle Bones – The first signs of Chinese writing was seen on Oracle Bones. These are animal bones with questions scratched into surface. A priest would crack the bone with a hot poker and interpret the way it cracked in order to find answers. These were widely used. The Chinese used characters to write, instead of letters. These characters represented ideas, not sounds. This was neat, because in different parts of China, where different languages are spoken, everyone can still read the same thing. However, it was a lot to remember! You needed to know at least 1,500 characters to be barely literate.

Zhou and Dynastic Cycle – The Shang dynasty was eventually overthrown and the Zhou (joh) dynasty took over around 1027 BC. When ruler is no longer just, he no longer has command from the gods to be in power and someone new must rise (Mandate of Heaven). The Mandate of Heaven was central to the Chinese view of government; this was the Chinese explanation for why rebellions happened and why new rulers came to power. As unfit rulers are replaced by new dynasties, the dynastic cycle took place.
Improvements under Zhou dynasty – During most of the Zhou dynasty, China was at peace. This allowed time for more innovations and advances. Among these were: **Advanced roads and canals** to help trade and agriculture; **Copper money**; **Blast furnaces** to help produce iron (this would not be matched in Europe until the middle ages). With their iron, it was used to make axes and swords and better farm tools.

**The least you need to know about China!**

1. What is the main river in China?

2. What mountain range is to the Southwest? What desert is to the Northwest?

3. What were the first two dynasties in the China civilization?

4. Were the Shang peaceful or always at war?

5. Were the Zhou peaceful or always at war?

6. What are oracle bones?

7. What are three accomplishments/innovations of the Zhou?

8. What is the mandate of heaven?


10. What is the Dynastic Cycle?

11. Explain Chinese writing.

12. Explain the difference in men/women in Chinese culture.

13. Explain the difference in social classes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Religion/Art &amp; Architecture</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Rivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Place the characteristics above under the proper heading below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fertile Crescent, Red Sea, Persian Gulf</th>
<th>Religion/Art &amp; Architecture</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertile Crescent, Red Sea, Persian Gulf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertile Crescent, Red Sea, Persian Gulf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertile Crescent, Red Sea, Persian Gulf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertile Crescent, Red Sea, Persian Gulf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location:**
- Fertile Crescent, Red Sea, Persian Gulf

**Religion/Art & Architecture:**
- Religion

**Achievements:**
- Achievements

**Writing:**
- Writing

**Government:**
- Government

**Rivers:**
- Rivers

---

**From Fertile Crescent:**
- Fertile Crescent, Red Sea, Persian Gulf

**Heraldary/Ailers:**
- Ailers

**Harem:**
- Harem

**Spriung Dynasty:**
- Dynasty

**Writing not depicted:**
- Writing

**Geometric Forms:**
- Forms

**Weapons & Armament:**
- Armament

**Mycenaeans/Cyclades:**
- Cyclades

**Writing Language:**
- Language

**Metallurgy:**
- Metallurgy

**Cotton & Pumplining:**
- Pumplining

**Hieroglyphics:**
- Glyphics

**Cuneiform:**
- Cuneiform

**Protohieroglyphics:**
- Protohieroglyphics

**Cambodian Gulf:**
- Gulf

**Egyptian Empire:**
- Empire

**Pharaohs:**
- Pharaohs

**Egyptian Civilization:**
- Civilization

**Cultural & Government:**
- Government

**India:**
- India

**Indus Valley Civilization:**
- Civilization

---

**River Valley Civilizations Review**
1. Which geographic barriers made invasion of the India subcontinent more difficult?

2. *They invented the wheel, the plow, and a number system based on 60. They were the first to make bronze. They built ziggurats and developed a written language called cuneiform.* Which early civilization is being described?

3. Which civilizations were made up of independent city-states?

4. Mesopotamia was part of a larger region called ___?

5. How did the desert areas that surrounded Egypt help the Egyptians?

6. Where did the first cities and civilizations emerge?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matching</th>
<th>Fertile Crescent</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Delta</th>
<th>Cuneiform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mandate of heaven</td>
<td></td>
<td>dynasty</td>
<td>hieroglyphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ancestor worship</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>city-state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumer</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
<td>silk</td>
<td>pharaoh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. This textile was invented in China

17. This textile was invented in India

18. A ruler who was considered to be both a king and a god

19. Egyptians invented this form of written language.

20. A broad, marshy, triangular area of land formed by deposits of silt at the mouth of a river.


22. The part of the Fertile Crescent that lies between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

23. A political unit consisting of a city and its surrounding land.

24. Mesopotamia was located in this present-day country.

25. The Chinese originally developed this idea to justify the overthrow of the Shang dynasty by the Zhou dynasty. It means approval of the gods.

26. The Indus valley civilization was located in this present-day country.

27. This is a series of rulers that come from a single family.

28. This Mesopotamian ruler developed a code of laws that unified his empire.

29. The first known civilization arose in this region in southwest Asia. It is an arc of fertile land that stretches from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.

30. The Chinese paid respect to their ancestors and made sacrifices in their honor. This practice has been called ___.

31. This technology brought water from the rivers to the fields. It was necessary to sustain crops in areas with dry climates.

32. The first known civilization (a group of city-states in Mesopotamia).
Match writings to descriptions below:
33. cuneiform
34. hieroglyphics
35. Chinese characters
36. developed in Sumer (Mesopotamia)
37. developed in Egypt

Match locations to place names below:
38. Nile 39. Huang He 40. Indus 41. India
42. Egypt 43. China 44. Mesopotamia
45. Tigris and Euphrates

46. ESSAY: Why did the earliest civilizations arise in river valleys?

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

8. Which of the following is not associated with Ancient China?
   a. ancestor worship  
   b. ziggurats.  
   c. mandate of heaven  
   d. dynasties

9. Which of the following geographic features had the greatest influence on ancient Egypt?
   a. Mediterranean Sea  
   b. Red Sea  
   c. Nile River and Delta  
   d. Nubian Desert

10. Which of the following is not true about the four ancient river valley civilizations?
    a. They all developed forms of writing.  
    b. Their rivers flooded leaving rich soil for farming.  
    c. Most had geographic barriers which protected them from invasion.  
    d. Most were located in Europe.

11. *If a man has stolen an ox, sheep or pig or a boat that belonged to a temple or palace, he shall repay thirty times the cost. If it belonged to a private citizen, he shall repay ten times. If the thief cannot pay, he shall be put to death.* From the Code of Hammurabi

Which aspect(s) of Hammurabi's Code is shown in the passage above?
   a. all answers are correct  
   b. differing punishments depending on class  
   c. harsh punishment  
   d. the principle of *an eye for an eye a tooth for a tooth*