Mesopotamia

1. _______________ are highly developed cultures that have cities, governments, religion, systems of writings and specific roles/jobs for their people. (pg 300)

2. _______________, a word that means ‘between two rivers’ was where the first civilizations and cities were found. It is often called the ‘cradle of civilization’. (pg 300)

3. Mesopotamia was located between the Tigris and the ___________ Rivers, and was part of the Fertile Crescent. (pg 301)

4. Around 4500 B.C., settlers in Mesopotamia began farming the fertile soil, using dirt walls to control the floods and _____________ systems to channel water from the rivers to their crops of land. (pg 301)

5. In an area called Sumer, people started living in city states, which included a walled city and the _________ around it. (pg 301)

6. The Sumerians invented the wheel and the _________, making it easier to transport goods and people, thus it became more convenient for them to trade with other regions. (pg 301)

7. Each city-state had a ____________, which was a long, steplike tower that had a temple at the top. The temple was a place of worship dedicated to the god or goddess of that city state. (pg 301)

8. The Sumerians created the first form of writing known as cuneiform. They wrote on moist __________ tablets, which hardened when baked under the sun. (pg 302)

9. The Akkadian king, Sargon, conquered Sumer and other city-states around 2300 B.C., creating the world’s first ____________, or group of states under one ruler. (pg 302)
10. Babylon conquered Akkad around 1800 B.C. and its greatest king was Hammurabi. He was remembered as the ruler who came up with the Hammurabi code, which was a collection of _________ that his subjects had to follow. (pg 302)


12. Nebuchadnezzar II was the king of Babylon credited with building the Hanging gardens of Babylon, one of the 7 ancient _________ of the world.

13. The Phoenicians were well known sea-farers and traders who sailed across the Mediterranean Sea for the purpose of trading. They created an ___________ in order to keep track of their trade records, which in turn became the basis of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin alphabet.

**Egypt**

1. Egyptian civilization developed along the _________ River, the world’s longest river, in northeast Africa. (pg 303)

2. The Nile River ___________ it’s banks every year in mid-July, leaving large amounts of rich, good soil for growing crops. (pg 303)

3. The Egyptian ruler had the title of ___________, and was treated like a god by his people, while also playing the role of a priest in Egypt. (pg 304)

4. Ancient Egypt was a polytheistic society, which means the Egyptians had _________ gods and goddesses. (pg 304)

5. The Egyptians ____________ the bodies of the dead in order to preserve them, because they believe in life after death. (pg 304)

6. The large tombs where the mummies of pharaohs were placed were called ____________. (pg 304)

7. The Egyptians traded with nations along the east coast of Africa and across the eastern _________________ Sea. (pg 304)
8. The Egyptians wrote using hieroglyphics, in which ___________ were used for words and sounds. (pg 305)

9. The ___________ plant was used by the Egyptians to make a form of paper, on which the Egyptians wrote. (pg 304)

10. Egyptians made contributions in Mathematics with their use of fractions and the development of ___________ to survey, or to measure land. They also contributed to the field of medicine by being the first to use splints, bandages and compresses. (pg 305)

Chapter 10 (Eastern Hemisphere), section 2

**Judaism**

1. Judaism, Christianity and Islam are all ____________ religions, in which believers only believe in one god. (pg 307)

2. Followers of Judaism today are known as ___________. (pg 307)

3. Jews are ____________ from Abraham and Sarah, and they worship only one God, Yahweh. (pg 307)

4. The holy book of the Jews, the ____________, states that God made a covenant with Abraham, promising to make him and his descendants a great nation if they follow God’s laws. (pg 307-308)

5. The most important laws of the Jews are the Ten _______________, which were revealed to the prophet Moses by Yahweh on Mt. Sinai. (pg 308)

6. Around 1000 B.C., King David created a kingdom called Israel, in the same location as the modern country of Israel. The people of King David’s kingdom were called the ____________, and its capital was Jerusalem. (pg 308)

7. By 922 B.C., King David’s kingdom was split into two states, Israel and ___________. (pg 308)
8. The state of Israel was conquered by Assyria around 722 B.C., and the people of Israel were taken captive and ________ to other areas of the Assyrian empire. They were called the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel.

9. People from the state of Judah became known as the ________. (pg 308)

10. Many Jews were brought to ________ by Nebuchadnezzar when he captured Jerusalem in 587 B.C., but were allowed to return Judea to rebuild the temple by King Cyrus of Persia.

11. _________ is a holy city to Judaism and Christians, because it was the place where God’s temple was built, and the place where Jesus was crucified.

12. After the Romans conquered the Jews in A.D. 135, the Jews were scattered to many other countries. This scattering of the Jews was called the Jewish ________. (pg 308)

13. The Jews observe many festivals, like the Passover, where the Jews celebrate the _________ of the Israelites from Egypt. (pg 308)

14. Other festivals celebrated by the Jews include Rosh Hashanah or the Jewish New Year, and Yom Kippur, also called the Day of ______________, which is also the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. (pg 308)

**Christianity**

1. Christianity has its beginnings in Israel and is based on the teaching of the Son of God, ________.

2. During the lifetime of Jesus, the Jews, who have been treated badly by the Roman rulers for many years, were longing for a ________ or savior sent by God to save them from the Romans. (pg 309)

3. Jesus taught that those who believed in Him would be granted eternal _______. (Bible, John 3:16)
4. Jesus was greeted as the messiah by the Jews in Jerusalem when he went there to celebrate Passover in A.D.30, and this worried some Jewish leaders and the Romans, thus he was sentenced to be __________ on a cross. (pg 309)

5. Jesus rose from the dead on the third day after he was crucified, and appeared before his disciples and many others, before __________ to heaven. (pg 310)

6. Jesus was given the name Christ, from the _______ word “Christos”, meaning messiah. (pg 310)

7. The disciples of Jesus spread his message, known as the Gospel after his death and those who believed in the Gospel became known as ___________. (pg 310)

8. Christians faced persecution in the Roman Empire until the 4th century, when the Roman emperor Constantine made Christianity a __________ religion, and after his death Christianity became the state religion of Rome. (pg 310)

9. Christians today are split into three groups, which are the Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox and ___________. (pg 310)

10. The two most important religious festivals celebrated by Christians are Christmas, which celebrates the birth of Jesus, and __________, which celebrates the resurrection of Jesus. (pg 310)

Islam

1. Islam began in the A.D. 600s in the Arabian Peninsula. Its believers are called ___________. (pg 310) They believe in a god called Allah.

2. Muslims believe that a prophet named Mohammad is the greatest prophet of Islam, and that he was born in ___________, a trading city and religious center in western Arabia. (pg 310)

3. Muslims read the __________, which they regard as their holy book. (pg 311)

4. Muslims pray five times a day, facing the city of ___________. (pg 311)

5. Muslims fast from dawn to dusk during the month of ____________. (pg 311)
6. All Muslims must undertake a journey, called the ________, to Mecca to pray at least once in their lifetimes. (pg 311)