

PACE - HUMANITIES 6 STUDY SHEET - CHAPTER 1: MESOPOTAMIA: GODS, RULERS, AND SOCIAL ORDER

ALL ANSWERS ARE TO BE FILLED IN BY HAND. Suggestion: Write down the pages where you found the information; it will help in review for quizzes and exams.

Build Your Vocabulary: city-state, cuneiform, cosmology, epic, theocracy, stele, vulnerability, imperialism

1. The two rivers, _____ & _____, provided Mesopotamia with a means to sustain agriculture.
2. The name *Mesopotamia* literally means _____.
3. Over the course of its history, Mesopotamia saw the rise and fall of many civilizations, but the first was _____.
4. Mesopotamia's gods and goddesses represented or were associated with _____.
5. *The Babylonian Creation* is a _____ poem. In this poem the birth of _____ and the order of _____ are described.
6. _____ is the hero god of *The Babylonian Creation*; he founds the city of _____ and creates _____.
7. Gilgamesh loses his dearest companion, _____, because _____.
8. In despair, Gilgamesh seeks _____. He undertakes a difficult journey and meets a figure (a man) similar to the Hebrew Noah, whose name is _____.
9. What does this man give Gilgamesh? _____
10. The city-states of Sumer were ruled by _____ (give the type of ruler, not a specific person.)
11. An Akkadian warlord, _____ (supply name), conquered and ruled the city states of Sumer as a _____ (sole ruler and representative of the gods.)
12. Class divisions, social order, and royal authority in early Mesopotamia are illustrated on the object known as the _____, which dates to c. 2700 B.C.E.

13. The most extensive and comprehensive set of laws that have survived from ancient times was created by _____, who ruled _____ in the _____ century B.C.E.

Study the illustration on p. 26. The above named ruler is depicted receiving the law code from the god Shamash. In reality, though, how did the ruler collect the laws of his land?

14. Mesopotamian temple towers built to bring humans closer to heaven are known as _____, and they symbolized _____.

15. These two things gave the Hittites of Asia Minor a military advantage: _____ and _____.

16. An alphabet of twenty-two signs, developed by the _____, who lived on the (western) Mediterranean coast, went on to become the basis of all Western alphabets.

17. The patriarch of the Hebrews is _____, who is traditionally believed to have guided his people to Canaan (ancient Israel).

18. The Hebrews migrated to _____, sometime after 1700, where they were enslaved. Eventually, sometime after 1250 B.C.E., they were led out of Egypt by _____ towards a promised land (back to Canaan). This departure from Egypt is known as the _____.

19. Prior to the monotheism of the Hebrews, monotheistic ideas were put forth by the Egyptian pharaoh _____ in around _____ B.C.E.

20. The first five books of the Bible are known as _____.

21. What story is common both to the *Epic of Gilgamesh* and to *Genesis*, the first book of the Torah?

22. Although the Hebrew laws resemble the Code of Hammurabi, there is a difference when it comes to punishment. Among the Hebrews, punishment was _____.

23. Many inhabitants of Jerusalem were captured and taken into captivity (**the Babylonian Captivity**) for almost fifty years by King _____, who led Chaldean armies into Judah in 586 B.C.E.

24. The Book of Job, probably written after the Babylonia Captivity, is an example of _____ literature. What is the central question posed by the Book of Job? _____

25. What do you think of Yahweh’s reply to Job on p. 36, second column? _____

Be sure to read the summing up paragraph at the top of p. 38--a concise statement on the importance the Hebrew Bible in Western humanistic traditions.

26. Iron Age empires that conquered and ruled portions of Mesopotamia were the _____, the _____, and the _____.

27. What kind of events did the Assyrians depict in narrative reliefs to convey their power, grandeur, and courage?

*Note reconstruction of the Assyrian walled citadel of **Khorsabad** and its temple (**ziggurat**).*

28. Because of the linguistic and ethnic diversity of the territories it controlled, the _____ Empire was the first multicultural civilization of the ancient world. Its capital was _____.

29. What advance in communications was developed under this empire? _____

30. The teachings of the prophet _____ became the official religion of the ancient Persians. This religion, **Zoroastrianism**, contains many elements such as a final judgment, emphasis on human choice between good and evil, the idea that there are opposing forces of darkness and light, and so on. It is thought that such elements influenced the moral teachings of _____, _____, and _____.