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## Chapter 4, Lesson 1

### Mesopotamian Empires

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
empire		
emperor		
Fertile Crescent		
Hammurabi		
code of law		

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. Who controlled Mesopotamia?

Sargon, King of Akkadian area

2. How do empires change the lives of people who live in them?

Collections of people and lands come under the control of one ruler and become one culture when ideas and customs are shared; lands may be more peaceful and goods more plentiful

3. Which empires ruled the Fertile Crescent?

Akkadians and Babylonians

4. What eventually happened to the Akkadian empire?

Attacked from outside groups and fighting between city states. Eventually the Ammorites came in and took over the land to rule the empire from Babylon

5. How did Hammurabi control his huge empire?

Hammurabi used governors to help collect taxes, appoint judges to keep order and enforce his code of laws

6. Why did Hammurabi need other people to help him control the lands and keep order?

The empire was very large (vast) and he was in charge of agriculture, irrigation management, trade rules, and constructing buildings. One man cannot do it all so he had governors to help him.

7. Why did Hammurabi create a law code?

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Hammurabi created a law code to control all of the people in the large empire with one set of rules and consequences.

8. Why would Hammurabi care about the rights of women and children?

Hammurabi would have cared that ALL people had rights and not just men who were free.

9. Why would Hammurabi replace the use of personal revenge to solve problems?

Replacing the use of personal revenge to solve problems would have been important so that the empire could be in control and punishments/consequences would be the same across the whole empire. The rule of law means that everyone knows the exact rules and gets the same punishment that the government decides.

10. What was the purpose of Hammurabi's code?

The purpose of Hammurabi's code was to make the government responsible for protection and justice and to create a rule of law in society.

#### NOTE TAKING SKILL

**Summarizing:** Make a summary statement about each of the topics listed below

Topic	Statement
Geography	Flat lands with fewer barriers are easier to conquer
A strong king	A strong king can bring together different lands and people
A law code	A law code can unite people under one government because they feel they are being treated fairly.

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## Chapter 4, Lesson 2

### Assyria Rules the Fertile Crescent

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
exile		
tribute		
Hanging Gardens of Babylon		

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. How was Assyria able to build an empire?

They used a powerful army that was able to take over and control new lands easily.

2. Why were the Assyrians feared by their enemies?

The Assyrians were ferocious fighters and cruel to the people that they captured. They had the latest inventions of war (iron swords, spears, battering rams to break down walls, ladders to climb over) and killed everyone inside or made them all slaves.

3. How did Assyria control its empire?

Assyrians chose a local governor or king to rule under their direction and provided an army to protect the land.

4. Why did the Assyrian Empire need special systems of organization?

The empire was so large and spread out that they needed to be very organized in how they ruled so that each part of the empire could be controlled properly.

5. Compare the intended purpose of the Assyrian method of ruling with the actual effects of the method?

The intended method of ruling by fear and power was meant to force people to be so weak that they could be controlled. HOWEVER, ruling by fear and intimidation caused the people to revolt against the Assyrians and they had to put down many revolts which took extra time/money/resources.

6. Why did the Assyrians receive tribute?

The Assyrian emperor received tribute (money/goods/valuables) because he offered protection from enemies.

7. Who replaced the Assyrian Empire?

The Chaldeans replaced the Assyrians as rulers of the new Babylonian Empire (new city as capital = new name)

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8. Why would Nebuchadnezzar rebuild the city the way he did?

Nebuchadnezzar built the city to impress and intimidate the world. The city was a symbol of how magnificent and powerful the Babylonian Empire was thought to be.

9. What were some of the features of the Chaldean capital of Babylon?

Ishtar Gate—gate around entrance to city colorful and large, Tower of Babel—300 foot tower to study the star and sky, and the Hanging Gardens of Babylon (one of the Seven Wonders of the World)—fake mountain covered with trees and plants that appeared to float.

#### NOTE TAKING SKILL

**Cause and Effects:** Look for the effects of each of the following causes

Causes	Effects
Assyrian military machine	Built huge empire
Cruelty on captured peoples	Made enemies who united together and rebelled against the Assyrians
Huge empires	Developed new methods of government

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## Chapter 4, Lesson 3

### Persia Controls Southwest Asia

#### TERMS AND NAMES

Terms	Definition	Importance
Anatolia		
toleration		
provinces		
satraps		
Royal Road		

#### MAIN IDEAS

1. What was the land of the Persians like?

Mountainous with fertile valleys and some high plateaus

2. How did Persia's location affect its development?

Often invaded but was also a trade center

3. How did the presence of nomadic tribes affect Persia?

Result was mixed customs and ways of life

4. What was the rule of Cyrus like?

Cyrus ruled with respect and toleration (opposite of Assyrians)

5. What was the vision that inspired Cyrus?

To unite all lands around Persia into one large empire

6. Why can Cyrus be considered a wise emperor?

His policies of toleration treated people with respect. His policies reduced the unrest/rebellion/anger and brought peace. He let people keep their customs and beliefs, speak own languages, practice own ways.

Example---Hebrews who Cyrus freed from captivity (strong possibility) and let them rebuild their temple in

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Jerusalem. They still had to pay tributes for protection. He made friends instead of enemies with this policy.  
Fewer revolts.

7. How did Darius control his empire?

He divided the land into smaller units called provinces and appointed governors called satraps. Systems of spies.

8. Why was Darius I forced to deal with rebellions in the Persian Empire?

Darius did not follow the policies of Cyrus so people rebelled with his less tolerate way of ruling.

9. Why did Darius divide the empire into provinces?

Darius had more control over the areas and was able to reduce conflict.

#### **NOTE TAKING SKILL:**

**Identifying Issues and Problems:** Use a Double Bubble/Venn Diagram to identify the issues and problems faced by Cyrus and Darius