Mesopotamia (The Tigris & Euphrates)
Egypt (The Nile River Valley)
India (The Indus River)
China (The Yellow River)
 Ancient Civilization Timeline

3600 BC
Ancient Mesopotamia
3200 BC
Ancient Egypt
2800 BC
Ancient India
2400 BC
2000 BC
Ancient China
1600 BC
Ancient Israel
1200 BC
Ancient Greece
800 BC
Ancient Rome
400 BC
Imperial China
0
Mayan civilization
400 AD
Medieval Europe

IF TIME- Introduction to the Civilization of Ancient Mesopotamia: https://youtu.be/AlVNDHwyHeE
Ancient Mesopotamia Learning Goal

Students will be able to describe the geography, government, religion, culture and scientific contributions of ancient Mesopotamia and its influences on the development of later civilizations.

Strand 2: Concept 2: PO 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9
**Learning Goal Scale for CSA**

**Students will be able to describe the geography, government, religion, culture and scientific contributions of ancient Mesopotamia and its influences on the development of later civilizations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4: Exceeds Proficiency</th>
<th>3: Proficient</th>
<th>2: Approaching Proficiency</th>
<th>1: Not Yet</th>
<th>0: No Evidence</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Students will be able to analyze the geography, government, religion, culture and scientific contributions of ancient Mesopotamia and locate its influence based on evidence from other civilizations.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students will be able to describe the geography, government, religion, culture and scientific contributions of ancient Mesopotamia and its influences on the development of later civilizations.</strong></td>
<td>Students will be able to describe FOUR of the following: geography, government, religion, culture and scientific contributions of ancient Mesopotamia and/or its influences on the development of later civilizations.</td>
<td>Students will be able to describe TWO of the following: geography, government, religion, culture and scientific contributions of ancient Mesopotamia and/or its influences on the development of later civilizations.</td>
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ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA

3600 BCE
Nickname: “Cradle of Civilization”

Mesopotamia means
“The Land Between Two Rivers”
The Tigris River & The Euphrates River
Essential Question:
Why is Mesopotamia’s name significant?

Mesopotamia means “the land between two rivers.” It is referred to the “cradle of civilization” because it was the birthplace of a well-organized, developed society or culture.

Label the following bodies of water & rivers, landforms, regions and cities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bodies of Water &amp; Rivers</th>
<th>Landforms</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td>Zagros Mountains</td>
<td>Mesopotamia</td>
<td>1. Agade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian Gulf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Babylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Kish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigris River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Nippur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphrates River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Umma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Lagash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Uruk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. Ur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As civilization developed around rich farmland in the Fertile Crescent, the kings of Sumerian city-states fought over land.
As a class or with a partner discuss the following questions while you refer to your map.

1. What capital city is shown on the map?
2. Which city is located the farthest from a river?
3. What body of water do both the Tigris and Euphrates rivers empty into?
4. Which empire on the map is more recent?
5. What is the area between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers called?
6. Imagine you are traveling from Umma to Agade using only river transport. Describe your route.
7. What direction is Ur from Babylon?
8. Why might all of these cities be located so close to rivers?
EXIT TICKET

Answer the following question in a complete sentence (RESTATE):

Why is the location of Mesopotamia important?
Topic: Geography & Human Environmental Interaction of Ancient Mesopotamia (Textbook p. 82-86)

Essential Question: How did the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers support agriculture?

Notes: THINK & SEARCH strategy - The answers are present in the text but you have to think and search for them.

Cue Questions:
1. What does Mesopotamia mean (p.83)?
2. What are the benefits of living near water (p.83)?
3. Name TWO rivers that empty into the Persian Gulf (p.83).
4. Describe how the farmers were supported or helped by the flooding of the rivers (p.84).
5. Describe how the flooding hurt the farmers (p.85).
Geography & Human Environmental Interaction of Ancient Mesopotamia

● EU-phrates River Rap: http://youtu.be/84y2q4giihY
EXIT TICKET

Answer the following question in a complete sentence (RESTATE):

How did the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers support agriculture (the practice of farming)?
Mesopotamian Ziggurat (Temple)

Religion - WHERE?
The largest and most important structure was the Ziggurat (temple). People made offerings to the gods with surplus grain. It was the center of the city and functioned as a city hall run by the priests.
Priests worked to satisfy the gods and claimed to have influence on them. People accepted them as leaders. -Theocracy

They were polytheistic meaning they believed in many gods or goddess.

When you died, they believed the dead went to the land of no return called the underworld. Hardships & unhappiness of life continued in death.

The largest and most important structure was the Ziggurat (temple). People made offerings to the gods with surplus grain. It was the center of the city and functioned as a city hall run by the priests.

They believed the gods controlled the floods, droughts, and invasions from others.
How to prepare for the Geography and Religion QUIZ

To prepare for the section covering Geography- study and quiz yourself using your Cornell Notes - Cues Questions and Note-taking section.

To prepare for the section covering Religion- Combine the parts of the graphic organizer into a paragraph that summarizes the key information. Make connections between the Who?, What?, When?, Where?, and Why? Try to see the BIG picture of their religion.
Essential Question: What were the social classes that made up Sumerian society?

Notes: THINK & SEARCH strategy- The answers are present in the text but you have to think and search for them.

Cue Questions:
1. Who was upper class? (p. 99)
2. Who was the middle class? (p. 99)
3. Who was the lower class? (p. 100)
4. Why were kings and priests in the upper class? (p. 100)
LEARNING TARGET

• Students will be able to describe Hammurabi and the importance of his Code of Law.

• “Eye for an Eye”
TODAY’S LESSON

• In today’s lesson, you will be learning who Hammurabi was and his Code of Laws.
• You will be looking at laws that were created in 1792 B.C. and making decisions about the correct punishment.
• You will be able to determine what those laws can tell us about their civilization.
THE NEED FOR LAWS

There are many reasons why we need law: to regulate society; to protect people; to enforce rights and to solve conflicts. Laws prevent or deter people from behaving in a manner that negatively affects the quality of life of other people, therefore the consequences of breaking the law often fit the crime.
WHY DO WE NEED GOVERNMENT?

- Civilizations create conflict.
- Government and laws are needed to control society.
- Government’s role is to keep peace and control.
Video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oDALXORbtR4
Hammurabi’s Code
Who was Hammurabi?: He was a powerful king who united all of Mesopotamia under his forty-three year reign of Babylon.

His Code of Law: Since he ruled over so many different people with different ideas, way of life and laws, he decided he needed a list of rules all of his people could obey.

Beliefs: He believed the code would help control the empire. His goal was to bring justice and fair treatment to his people. He believed it was his duty to his people and his gods.
Hammurabi’s Code of Law:

was written on a stela in cuneiform and placed where everyone could see so all would be informed of the laws of the land.
Essential Question: What did Hammurabi’s Code of Law establish?

Notes: THINK & SEARCH strategy- The answers are present in the text but you have to think and search for them.

Cue Questions:
1. What is a code of law? (p. 115)
2. Define the term: justice (p. 115)
3. Who was protected under the code of law? (p. 115)
4. In primary source, why do you believe the code is referred to as “eye for an eye?” (p. 115)
5. In primary source, how many laws were included in the code? (p. 115)
6. What was the purpose of Hammurabi’s code (p.116)?
# The Cultural and Scientific Contributions of the Mesopotamians (ISN p.9)

## Cultural Contributions

**Record Keeping:**
- **Cuneiform**
  - Creation of Written Language

**Complex Institutions:**
- Schools, Religion and Government (city center)
- Government
  - Hammurabi’s Code of Law

## Scientific Contributions

**Advanced Mathematics:**
- Number system based on 60
  - 60 mins in an hour
  - 360 degrees in a circle

**Advanced Technology based on Math system:**
- Invented the wheel for transport
- Invented the Potter’s wheel to make pottery

**Advanced Farming Methods:**
- Invented the plow for farming
- Irrigation canals & flood dams
- Tools made of bronze (mixture of copper & tin)
- Domestication of Animals: Sheep, cattle, pigs, goats
# Civilization Comparison Chart

**Sumer vs. Phoenix**  
(ISN p. 10)

**BrainPOP - video about the Sumerians**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traits of Civilization</th>
<th>Civilization in Sumer</th>
<th>Civilization in Phoenix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Cities</td>
<td>Ur, Kish, Nippur</td>
<td>Tempe, Prescott, Tucson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized Workers</td>
<td>Scribes, Craftsman, Priests</td>
<td>Lawyer, Police, banker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex Institutions</td>
<td>Schools, Ziggurat (temple/religion), Armed Forces</td>
<td>Education/Schools, Government, SRP, Coca Cola, Amazon, Intel, Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Keeping</td>
<td>Cuneiform</td>
<td>Google/internet, emails, books, calendars, texts, documents, ABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Technology</td>
<td>Wheel/360/circle, bronze tools, irrigations/dams</td>
<td>PS4, iPhone7, cars, VR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>