MATH
PREVIEW
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ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Read each statement and decide if it is True or False. Complete the left column before the reading by circling the T for True or the F for False. Complete the right column after finish the reading. Did any of your answers change?

BEFORE READING	STATEMENT	AFTER READING
T F	an writing was called cuneiform.	T F
T F	ea of ancient Mesopotamia is known as Mexico.	T F
T F	Mesopot in G means "land between the mountains".	T F
T F	laws H murabi written were called Hamm bi's code.	T F
T F	Mesopotamia nickna he cradle of civil	T F
T F	The Ba god was calle kduk.	T F
T F	Assyrians we trade d nomads.	T F
T F	Sumerians created ins ents m om g and wood.	T F
T F	The Hittites defeate Babylo	T F

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DID YOU KNOW?

Babylon was located s of Euphrates Riv

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Ancient Mesopotamia

Name: _____

Answer the questions below. Then on the coloring page, color each numbered section with the corresponding color.
If there is any space left over, color it your choice! Follow the directions provided to cite evidence from the reading.

Questions	Text Evidence	Answer A	Answer B
#1 How many major cities did Sumer have?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	Seven ORANGE	Twelve RED
#2 What was the region north of Sumer called?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in GREEN	Akkad PURPLE STRIPES	Deltor BLUE STRIPES
#3 What were the Sumerian temples called?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in RED	Sartorians YELLOW	Ziggurats ORANGE
#4 How many classes of people did the Sumerians have?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in YELLOW	Four RED	Two ORANGE
#5 How many different empires did Babylon have?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in ORANGE	Two BLUE	Five BROWN
#6 What was the name of the ruler of Akkad?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	Cardian ORANGE STRIPES	Sargon GREEN STRIPES

PREVIEW

ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA

The very first civilization known to man was Ancient Mesopotamia. Mesopotami[illegible]Greek means "land between the rivers," which was the Tigris and Eup[illegible]rs. Today, this area in the Middle East is known as Iraq. The Sum[illegible] Babylo[illegible]n, and Assyrian empires were all part of Mesopotamia [illegible]35[illegible]2 BC.

For the first ti[illegible]ies developed, governments were created, and people learned t[illegible]ire. [illegible]was nicknamed the "Cradle of Civilization." Mesopotami[illegible]ded va[illegible]us people and languages. The land was perfect for producin[illegible]op[illegible]tile and rich soil, rainfall, and warm climate, allowing new [illegible]ttlements. Fr[illegible]ere, the world's first cities grew. Society, laws, and kin[illegible]were co[illegible]n.

Sumer [illegible]as the [illegible]ivilizatio[illegible]born" between 4000 BC and 3000 BC. Sumer had 12 m[illegible]city-s[illegible]s (cities), t[illegible]e most famous being Kish, Uruk, Ur, and Lagash. Over [illegible]e, Sume[illegible]ians cre[illegible]d the first government and invented writing, called cune[illegible]m. Other not[illegible]e inventions include the wheel, sailboat, plow, frying pans, raz[illegible]s, cosmet[illegible]harps, kil[illegible], hammers, and axes. The Sumerians belong to four diffe[illegible]l clas[illegible]ests, upper class, lower class, and enslaved persons.

The Sumerian artisans [illegible]ade intricate mosai[illegible]ewelry, helmets, harps, and pottery. They also created musical instrum[illegible]from bone and wood. Details were important, which led th[illegible]ilization to write everything down. An interesting tidbit - only b[illegible]allowed to [illegible]school.

The region north of Sumer was [illegible]kad. Akkad's [illegible], n[illegible]ed Sargon, conquered Sumer and created the firs[illegible]mpire i[illegible]world. [illegible]he first time, Sumer city-states became united. The langu[illegible]shift[illegible]rom Sume[illegible]an to Akkadian, which remained throughout much [illegible]Mesopo[illegible]mia.

Sumerians built massive temples called [illegible]urats to hon[illegible]he gods. These huge structures with giant steps stood in [illegible]e center [illegible]own. Religious festivals were held on top of the ziggurats. Generally, the [illegible]ggurat was happy and busy. Following the Sumerians and Akkadians cam[illegible]ians fro[illegible] Babylon. The Amorites conquered Mesopotamia, and po[illegible]sh[illegible]ed to [illegible]. Babylon had two different empires - Old Babylonian (aroun[illegible]) and New Babylonian empires. The Hittites defeated old Babylon, but B[illegible]ylonians regained power in the 6th century BC. Babylon means "gate to the gods."

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