

# Mesopotamian Test

## Study Guide

### Module 3 and 7



1. Mesopotamia is between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
2. Sumer is considered the first civilization on earth.
3. Farming led to permanent villages because people needed to stay and tend their crops.
4. Fertile soil from the rivers is an important geographical feature in the development of early river valley civilizations.
5. The invention of the metal plow help Mesopotamian trade with other civilizations by helping farmers to plant faster, giving them extra grain for traders to sell.
6. Hammurabi was the ancient Babylonian king who created the earliest known code of laws, which focused on harsh punishments.
7. High crop yields (food surplus) in ancient Mesopotamia contributed to the development of a division of labor.
8. With the development of the first written language, Cuneiform provided the foundation for writing about all sorts of things.
9. Societies adapted to their surroundings by building canals, dams, and irrigation systems in order to increase their farmland so they could grow more crops.
10. Some ancient civilizations wrote and published their laws so citizens could read and understand them.
11. Ziggurats are what we call the pyramid style buildings that were Sumerian temples.
12. Sargon was the first emperor and the Akkadian Empire was the first empire in the world.
13. Polytheism is a belief in two or more gods, whereas a belief in one God is monotheism.
14. The Hebrew believed in the one true God, whereas the other Mesopotamia civilizations believed in many Gods. They also believed in keeping (respecting) the Sabbath and other holy days – of which Yom Kippur, the Day of Attornment is the holiest.
15. The Torah is the most important sacred scripture within Judaism.
16. Abraham is generally considered the ‘father’ of the Hebrews.
17. Moses Led the Hebrew out of Egyptian slavery in an event called the Exodus. God sent 10 plagues to Egypt to persuade the Pharaoh to let the Hebrew go free.
18. King David was the second King of the Jewish people, establishing Jerusalem as their capital. He had support of his people.
19. King Solomon, King David’s son, built the Temple, which held the Torah, along with other sacred objects.
20. After the Kingdom of Israel split into north and south, Israel and Judah, the Assyrians and the Babylonians conquered them each of them.
21. Because of different types of discrimination / hatred, Jews went through the Diaspora. This is when Jews were scattered around the world, being forced to leave their homelands.
22. Anti-Semitism is Discrimination against the Jewish people.
23. A Rabbi is the main leader, or teacher, in Jewish worship.