

# [World history cho. 2](https://assignbuster.com/world-history-cho-2/)

Fertile CrescentRegion of the Middle East in which civilizations first aroseMesopotamiaRegion within the Fertile Crescent that lies between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers ONWORLD HISTORY CHO. 2 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowSumerSite of the world's first civilization, located in southeastern MesopotamiaThe Epic of GilgameshMesopotamia narrative poem that was first told in SumerZigguratIn ancient Mesopotamia, a large, stepped platform thought to have been topped by a temple
dedicated to a city-state's chief god or goddessHierarchySystem of ranking groupsCuneiformIn the ancient Middle East, a system of writing the used wedge-shaped marksSargonHe reigned from 2334 B. C. to 2279 B. C. He is known for creating the first empire in Mesopotamia. HammurabiThe first thing king of the Babylonian empire and is known for writing the first code of law in recorded history. CodifyTo arrange or set down in writingCriminal lawBranch of law that deals with offenses against othersCivil lawBranch of law that deals with private rights and mattersNebuchadnezzarThe king of Babylonian empire from 605 B. C. to 562 B. C. HE lead several military campaigns, which expanded his empire. BureaucracySystem of government through departments and subdivisions administered by officials who follow set rulesMoney economyEconomic system in which goods or services are paid for through the exchange of a token of an agreed valueBarter economyEconomic system in which one set of goods or services is exchanged for anotherZoroasterAn Iranian religious reformer and founder ofZoroastrianism and emphasized individual freedomColonyTerritory settled and ruled by people from another landAlphabetWriting system in which each symbol represents a single basic soundCataractWaterfallDeltaTriangular area of marshland formed by deposits of silt at the mouth of some riversDynastyRuling familyPharaohTitle of the rulers of ancient EgyptVizierChief minister who supervised the business of government in ancient EgyptHatshepsutServed for 20 years after Thutmose IIThutmose IIIshared power with Queen Hatshepsut before becoming pharaohRamses IIKnown for building programs and for the wars he wagedAmon-ReThe king of the godsOsirisThe god of the afterlifeIsisThe god worshiped as the ideal mother and wifeMummification: The preservation of dead bodies by embalming and wrapping them in clothAkhenatonThe king of Egypt for 17 years and tried to make Aton the only worshiped godHieroglyphicsSystem of writing in which pictures represent objects, concepts, or soundsPapyrusPlant used to make a paper-like writing material in ancient EgyptDecipherTo figure out the meaning ofRosetta StoneStone monument that includes the same passage carved in hieroglyphics, demotic script, and Greek and was used to decipher the meanings of many hieroglyphicsWhat are some Sumerian inventions and advances in learning that influenced the development of later civilizations? Their oral literature was preserved by people who later conquered Mesopotamia, their time system is still used today, and the myths and Gods were merged with Sumer's. How might the invention of cuneiform writing have strengthen Sumerian government and religious? In the government, the writing would have allowed them to keep records like taxes and crop totals for the year which would keep them more organized. In their religion, they could write down their prayers and communicate their beliefs to grow the religion. In what way was Sumer both a monarchy and theocracy? In time, people turned to war leaders for protection against attackers and they began to rule by heredity, like a Monarchy. They also had scribes to do work and they had religious duties, like a theocracy. What are some of the main features of Sumerian civilization? Some of Sumer's main features were their farming ground, their technology, their advancements in math, their developed culture, and their language. How did the geography of the Fertile Crescent affect the development of civilizations there? The floods from the rivers would cause civilizations to be wiped out and forced to start over. It also attracted people to the farming there due to the silt left behind by the floods. Explain the importance of Babylonian achievements. The importance of one Babylonian achievement, Hammurabi's code, is the fact that that they were the first government to write down the laws that would govern the state. Hammurabi also improved irrigation systems, organized a well-trained army, and made repairs to many temples. How did the Hittites contribute to cultural diffusion of early Mesopotamian culture and ideas, and what was one of their important technological advances? The Hittites had learned to get iron from ore, but they wanted to keep it to themselves. When their empire started to collapse, the iron workers escaped to serve other people. Migration, trade, and conquest spread the news of iron across the lands and thus started the Iron Age. Describe some of the major influences of Persia. One influence was the way their government was set up as a bureaucracy. They also created some of the first currency systems. They also respected the cultures and gods of other beliefs. How did conquests contribute to the well-organized empires? Each time an empire collapsed or was overtaken the new rule would add the good things from the other empires to their system so each time the land was ruled by a different group of people a problem was fixed and a new one was found to correct. Explain how the Phoenicians spread ideas among different peoples in the ancient Middle East. Instead of a farming based culture, the Phoenician people had a manufacturing and trade based economy which spread their culture to everyone they sold or traded to. As they traveled across the land they brought other cultures with them as well as their own. How did the Nile play an important role in uniting Egypt and allowing Egypt to expand during the New Kingdom? The Nile helped connect Upper and Lower Egypt by using the Nile as a highway linking the two regens. It also served as a trade route so Egypt could trade with Africa, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean world. Which details about the Egyptian gods show the importance of agriculture to Egyptian society? Many of the Egyptian gods they believed had something to do with the land, water, or crops. Orisis was important because he ruled over the afterlife, but he was also the god of the Nile who controlled the annual flood that caused the land to be fertile. Also, Amon-Re was the sun god which would help their crop. What does mummification reveal about ancient Egyptian religious views? It tells us that they believed in life after death and that it would be similar to life on Earth so they preserved the body so they would have absolute use over their body in the afterlife. Describe some of the main achievements of the ancient Egyptians. The developed hieroglyphics, Egyptian writing, papyrus, a paper-like writing material, some medicines, mathematics, astronomy, a study of the sky, and constellations, a calendar, some literature, and advanced art, like pyramids. Describe the organization of Egyptian society. First came the pharaoh and the family, then were the government workers under the pharaoh. Then were the scribes, merchants, and artisans and at the bottom of society were peasant farmers and slaves.