

Name _____ Date _____

The First Communities – “Hunters and Gatherers” p. 408-409

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	page
In very early times, people lived together in small groups made up of two or three related families.			
Early people spent most of their day sleeping and playing games.			
Some early people walked about 20 miles every day as they looked for food.			
Early people did not know how to use tools.			

1. What is a society? _____

2. Besides food, how did early people use plants and animals? _____

3. How did the early people work together? _____

4. Why did the early people move from place to place? _____

“The First Farmers” - p. 410-411.

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	page
Early people began farming because they had a lot of extra time.			
The first animal tamed was the cat.			
Cave paintings usually show people.			
After early people learned how to farm, some people continued to hunt and gather food.			

1. What caused early people to begin staying in one place? _____

2. What are some of the crops early people grew? _____

3 How long ago did people begin farming? _____

4. What were some of the earliest animals to be tamed? _____

"Early Settlements" - p. 412-413

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	page
Many of the first farming communities began in southwestern Asia.			
Early farming villages grew into the world's first towns and cities.			
Early villages never became crowded.			
Village homes were built with resources brought in from far away.			

1. Early settlements began on which five continents? _____

2. In Catal Huyuk, how did the people get in and out of their houses? _____

**3. Do you think life was easier for farmers or for the hunters and gatherers? _____

Name _____ Date _____
Ancient Mesopotamia - "The Land Between the Rivers" - p. 416-417

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	page
Thousands of years ago, southwestern Asia was a very hard place to live because it was hot and dry.			
Most of Mesopotamia is located between the Nile and the Amazon rivers.			
The people of Mesopotamia were mostly soldiers.			
The people of Mesopotamia built most of their cities near rivers.			

1. What does fertile mean? _____

2. What does civilization mean? _____

3. What does "Mesopotamia" mean? _____

4. How did the people of Mesopotamia make the land usable for farming? _____

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
Writing from ancient Mesopotamia is called hieroglyphics.			
The area of Mesopotamia called Sumer had many resources.			
The people of Sumer are remembered for their many inventions.			
Wheeled carts were first used around 3000 B.C.			
The Sumerian system of writing was so easy that anyone could learn to do it.			

1. How did the Sumerians keep track of important events and ideas before the invention of writing?

2. What is cuneiform? _____

3. Why didn't the Sumerian scribes write on paper? _____

4. What does invention mean? _____

"Daily Life" - p. 420-421

Read to find out ...

1. Sumerians divided their society into _____ social classes.

2. The wealthiest, most powerful class was called _____ and included the

_____, _____, and _____.

3. A ziggurat is _____

_____.

4. Priests were thought to be important because _____

_____.

5. The Sumerians tried to please the god they believed in because _____

_____.

6. Abraham and his descendants believed _____.

7. Three religions based on Abraham's ideas are _____,

_____, and _____.

8. Most Sumerian people lived in _____

_____.

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
The first government in Mesopotamia was ruled by a president.			
One person ruled over the entire land of Mesopotamia.			
The Code of Hammurabi was a way to send secret messages.			
Sargon collected all of the laws of Mesopotamia and put them in a single list.			

1. What is a monarchy? _____

2. What is a kingdom? _____

3. Why is Hammurabi sometimes called the Lawgiver? _____

4. Who was the ruler who formed the world's first empire? _____

5. How many laws were in the Code of Hammurabi? _____

Name _____ Date _____
Ancient Egypt - "The Gift of the Nile" - p. 424-425.

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
Much of northeastern Africa is desert.			
The Nile River is the world's shortest river.			
The Nile River floods at the same time every year.			
Egypt is often called "The Gift of the Nile."			

1. What is the mouth of a river? _____

2. What is the source of a river? _____

3. Why was the yearly flood important in ancient Egypt? _____

4. What was a shaduf? _____

5. What is silt? _____

"A Strong Government" - p. 426 - 427.

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
Tutankhamen was the oldest pharaoh.			
Lower Egypt got its name because it is low land near the mouth of the Nile River.			
The Egyptians believed that the king was the son of their sun god, Re.			
When an Egyptian king died, a new family got to become king.			

1. What is a pharaoh? _____

2. Who is Hatshepsut? _____

3. Why were Egyptian kings so powerful? _____

4. Why did the Egyptians trade with the Nubians? _____

"Pyramids and Mummies" - p. 428-429.

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
There are only five pyramids still standing in Egypt.			
Egyptians believed they could use their bodies in their life after death.			
All of the Egyptian dead were buried in pyramids.			
The Great Pyramid took 20 years to build.			

1. What was a pyramid used for? _____

2. What kinds of scenes were painted on tomb walls? _____

3. During what time of the year did the Egyptians build the pyramids? _____

4. Why did the Egyptians make mummies? _____

"Egyptian Life" - p. 430-431.

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
The most respected workers in Egypt were the scribes.			
Men in Egypt wore linen skirts that reached to their knees.			
Egyptian slaves could own property, hold government jobs, and even earn their freedom.			
The Egyptians made paper out of the flax plant.			

1. What are hieroglyphics? _____

2. What kinds of jobs did ancient Egyptians do? _____

3. What were the houses that ancient Egyptians lived in like? _____

4. What kinds of things did ancient Egyptian children learn? _____

Name _____ Date _____
Ancient Greece - "From Villages to City States" - p. 448-450.

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
Greece is a land made up of gently rolling hills and fertile soil.			
The ancient Greeks traveled by sea because travel by land was very difficult.			
Many Greek communities built a fort on top of a hill for protection.			
The city-states of Greece joined together under one government.			

1. What continents did the Greeks start settlements on? _____

2. What kind of crops grew best in the rocky Greek soil? _____

3. Why did the Greeks travel to the places around the Mediterranean Sea? _____

4. What is a city-state? _____

"Two City-States" - p. 451-452

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Pages
In a democracy only a few rich and powerful people make all the decisions.			
The people of Athens valued battle and war above the arts and knowledge.			
Spartan laws were very strict.			
Spartans believed that physical strength was more important than anything else.			

1. What is a democracy? _____

2. How did the citizens of Athens make their laws? _____

3. How did the citizens of Sparta make their laws? _____

**4. How was life in Athens different from life in Sparta? _____

"Greek Life Long Ago" - p. 452-454

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
All Greeks called themselves Hellenes after Hellen, a hero in a Greek myth.			
In the Greek religion, there was only one god.			
The Greeks used many different languages.			
The Greek alphabet was very complicated.			

1. What is a myth? _____

2. What events were in the first Olympic Games? _____

3. On what alphabet did the ancient Greeks base their system of writing? _____

4. What things did the ancient Greeks have in common? _____

"Greek Arts" - p. 454-455.

	Before Yes/No	After Yes/No	Page
A tragedy is a very funny play that is full of jokes.			
Women were the only actors in Greek plays.			
The Greek writers wrote just a few plays.			
The Parthenon is the most famous building in Athens.			

1. What are some of the arts that the ancient Greeks are remembered for? _____

2. What is the difference between a tragedy and a comedy? _____

3. Who wrote many plays about the early history of the Greeks? _____

4. What are the three styles of Greek columns? _____

5. The Parthenon was built to honor what Greek goddess? _____