

SSWH1 Notes

SSWH1: The student will analyze the origins, structures, and interaction of complex societies in the ancient Eastern Mediterranean from 3500 BCE to 500 BCE.

- a. Describe the development of _____; include the religious, cultural, economic, and political facets of society, with attention to _____
 - i. Mesopotamia: early civilization developed along the _____ and _____ Rivers due to the rich soil used for _____
 - a. Religion: _____
 - b. Culture
 1. _____
 2. Ruled by a council of elders which developed into _____
 3. Women could own _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 - c. Economics: _____ was the main economic force, especially along the _____ and _____ Rivers
 - ii. Code of Hammurabi
 - a. After years of fighting by Mesopotamian _____, _____ came to power
 - b. The first ruler of _____, Hammurabi set up a code, or _____
 - c. He wanted to rule _____ and promote the welfare of the _____
- b. Describe the relationship of _____ and _____ in Ancient Egypt.
 - i. Egyptian _____ (kings) were considered to be _____
 - ii. The rule based on religious authority is called a _____
 - iii. Pharaohs continued to help rule after their _____
 - iv. _____ were built to house the _____ and everything he would need in the after life
- c. Explain the development of _____; include the concepts developed by the ancient _____, and _____.
 - i. Monotheism: _____
 - ii. Zoroastrianism
 - a. A _____ religion founded in ancient _____ (modern day Iran)

- b. Believed in _____, and a final judgment based on how well a person fought for _____
- iii. Ancient Hebrews
- a. Believed that their god had power over _____ and that he would _____ them
 - b. Their god gave them laws or _____ to obey (Ten Commandments)
 - c. The history of the Hebrew is writing in their bible, the _____
- d. Describe the early trading networks in the Eastern Mediterranean; include the impact _____ had on the Mediterranean world.
- i. Many of the ancient trade routes were _____
 - ii. The _____ were one of the first successful civilizations to trade throughout the _____ (from Crete; near modern day Greece)
 - iii. Phoenicians
 - a. The Phoenicians developed a series of powerful _____ along what is now Lebanon
 - b. Colonized a large area
 - c. The Phoenicians were great _____ and _____
 - d. This enabled them to _____ and set up city-states throughout the Mediterranean
 - e. These city-states were used for _____ for goods found throughout the region
- e. Explain the development and importance of writing; include _____, _____, and the _____ alphabet.
- i. Cuneiform: created by _____ scribes as a means to keep records; written into _____ which was then dried
 - ii. Hieroglyphics
 - a. In early Egyptian hieroglyphics, _____
 - b. As they developed, the pictures came to represent _____
 - c. Egyptians used a form of paper called _____ to write on
 - d. _____ allowed civilizations to record their _____, _____, and _____ beliefs
 - iii. Phoenician alphabet
 - a. Developed as a means of recording _____—spread throughout the Mediterranean
 - b. Was a _____ system: one _____ represented one _____
 - c. Other cultures based their alphabet on the Phoenicians (Greece)