WHI.3 The student will demonstrate knowledge of ancient river valley civilizations, including Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Indus River Valley, and China and the civilizations of the Hebrews, Phoenicians, and Kush, by
   a) locating these civilizations in time and place;
   b) describing the development of social, political, and economic patterns, including slavery;
   c) explaining the development of religious traditions;
Essential Understandings of Early River Valley Civilizations

1) During the New Stone Age, permanent settlements appeared in river valleys and around the Fertile Crescent.
2) River valleys provided rich soil for crops, as well as protection from invasion.
3) River valleys were the “Cradles of Civilization.” Early civilizations made major contributions to social, political, and economic progress.
4) Religion was a major part of life in all early civilizations.
5) Language and writing were important cultural innovations.

Essential Questions about Early River Valley Civilizations

1) Why did ancient civilizations develop in river valleys?
2) Where were the earliest civilizations located?
3) When did these civilizations exist?
4) What were the social, political, and economic characteristics of early civilizations?
5) What forms of language and writing existed in early civilizations?

Why do I need to know this?

1) The development of Mesopotamia reflects a pattern that has occurred repeatedly throughout history.
2) Many of the monuments built by the Egyptians still stand as a testament to their ancient civilization.
3) The culture of India today has its roots in its ancient civilization.
4) The culture that took root during ancient times still influences Chinese way of life today.
Early River Valley Civilizations
Mesopotamia

Directions: Use the map on pg. 28 of your textbook to complete the following tasks below.

Label the following regions: Anatolia, Egypt, Arabian Desert, Mesopotamia
Label the following bodies of water: Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Caspian Sea, Nile River, Euphrates River, Tigris River

Color in the following regions and create a key that identifies: Fertile Crescent and Sumer
Label the following cities: Babylon and Ur
Early River Valley Civilizations
Mesopotamia

1. What river(s) are in Mesopotamia?

2. What does Mesopotamia mean?

3. What is another name for the area?

4. What modern day country is located here?

5. What is silt?

6. What were some environmental challenges people living in Mesopotamia experienced?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

7. What solutions did they come up with to deal with those environmental problems?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

8. What is a city-state?
   a. Examples:

9. What does every city-state have?

10. What is a ziggurat?

11. What are some examples of a specialized worker in Mesopotamia?

12. What are complex institutions?
   a. 
   b. 
   c.
13. Sumerian Society

14. What did religion in Sumer look like?
   a. What does polytheistic mean?
   b. How did their gods behave?
   c. What was one of their major gods?
   d. What is the “Land of no Return”?

15. What was the Epic of Gilgamesh?

16. How did Sumerians keep records?

17. What is their written language?

18. What are some examples of advanced technology?

19. Who was Sargon of Akkad?

20. Who was Hammurabi?
   a. What was the philosophy
Early River Valley Civilizations

Egypt

Directions: Use pg. 34 to complete the map above.
Label: Africa, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Sinai Peninsula, Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, Nile River, Nubia
Mark on the map and Label: Memphis, Thebes, First Cataract
Color in the Nile Delta
Early River Valley Civilizations
Egypt

Geography
1. What river flows through Egypt?
2. What is the Nile Delta?
3. What are cataracts?
4. Why are cataracts an important feature of the Nile?
5. What are environmental challenges Egyptians faced?
   a.
   b.

Characteristics of Civilization
6. What are examples of advanced cities in ancient Egypt?
   a.
   b.
7. How is Egypt’s History categorized?
8. Who was King Menes?

Complex Institutions:
9. What is a pharaoh?
10. What is a theocracy?
11. Egyptians were polytheistic. What does that mean?
12. What are some major gods in ancient Egypt?
13. How do we know that Egyptians believed in an afterlife?
14. What are two things you learned from Mr. Mummy?
   a.
   b.
Egyptian Society

13. What is social mobility?

14. How were women treated in Egypt?

15. What is the form of writing in Egypt?

16. What is a pictogram?

17. What did they write hieroglyphics on?

18. Why is the Rosetta Stone important?

19. What are some important technological and scientific advancement from Ancient Egypt?
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.
   e.
Early River Valley Civilizations

India

Use pg. 42 in the textbook to complete the map below.

- Cities: Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, and Kalibangan
- Rivers: Indus, Ganges
- Color: Indus Valley Civilization
- Draw arrows indicating the dry monsoon winds and wet monsoon winds
Early River Valley Civilizations
India
1. What is a subcontinent?

2. Which river(s) run through India?

3. How do monsoons affect India?

4. What are some environmental challenges people of the Indus River Valley deal with?
   a. 
   b. 

5. What are natural barriers for the Indian Subcontinent?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

6. What do we know about the government of Ancient Indus?

7. What do we know about the religion of Ancient Indus?

8. What is unique about the Advanced Cities in Indus?

9. What is a citadel?

10. What was their society like?
Early River Valley Civilizations
China
*Use pg. 47 in the textbook to complete the map below.*

Cities: Anyang
Geographic Features: Himalaya Mts., Taklimakan Desert, Plateau of Tibet, Gobi Desert
Countries: India, Mongolia, Korea, Japan
Rivers: Huang He, Yangtze
Oceans/Seas: Pacific Ocean, Yellow Sea
Color: Extent of Shang Dynasty, Extent of Zhou Dynasty, Outline the Border of Modern China
Early River Valley Civilizations

Early China

1. What are the rivers of China?

2. What are the natural barriers of China?

3. What are the Environmental Challenges?

4. How was the government organized?
   a. What is a dynasty?
   b. First dynasty according to legend?
   c. First dynasty according to written records?
   d. Second Dynasty?
   e. What was the Mandate of Heaven?

5. What cities were in Ancient China?

6. How was society structured?

7. What was the religion like?

8. What was the writing like?

9. What new technologies/advancements did the Chinese make?
   a. Shang
   b. Zhou
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilization</th>
<th>Rivers (names/flooding)</th>
<th>Writing Style</th>
<th>Type of Religion (main god)</th>
<th>Important Rulers</th>
<th>Innovations</th>
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### Glossary WHI.3

**Directions:** Fill in the definition for the term listed. Then, in the box on the right, you have to draw a picture OR write the definition in your own words OR write a sentence using the word that demonstrates its meeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition/illustration/summarization/sentence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silt</td>
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<td>Irrigation</td>
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<td>Cultural Diffusion</td>
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<td>Cuneiform</td>
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<td>Polytheism</td>
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### Glossary WHI.3

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## Glossary WHI.3

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<tbody>
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<td>Loess</td>
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<td>Mandate of Heaven</td>
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<td>Dynastic Cycle</td>
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Summary

DIRECTIONS: Choose only one of the following:
   a) write a summary (25-75 words) of what you believe was the most important aspect of the notes/lecture
   b) write what you believe to be the most interesting or memorable part of the notes/lecture (25-75 words)
   c) draw something that symbolizes the notes/lecture to you (has to be different than your title page)

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