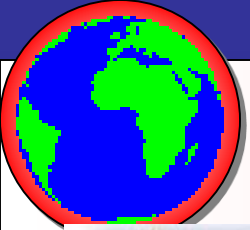


Objective: SW explain how Mesopotamian civilizations developed.

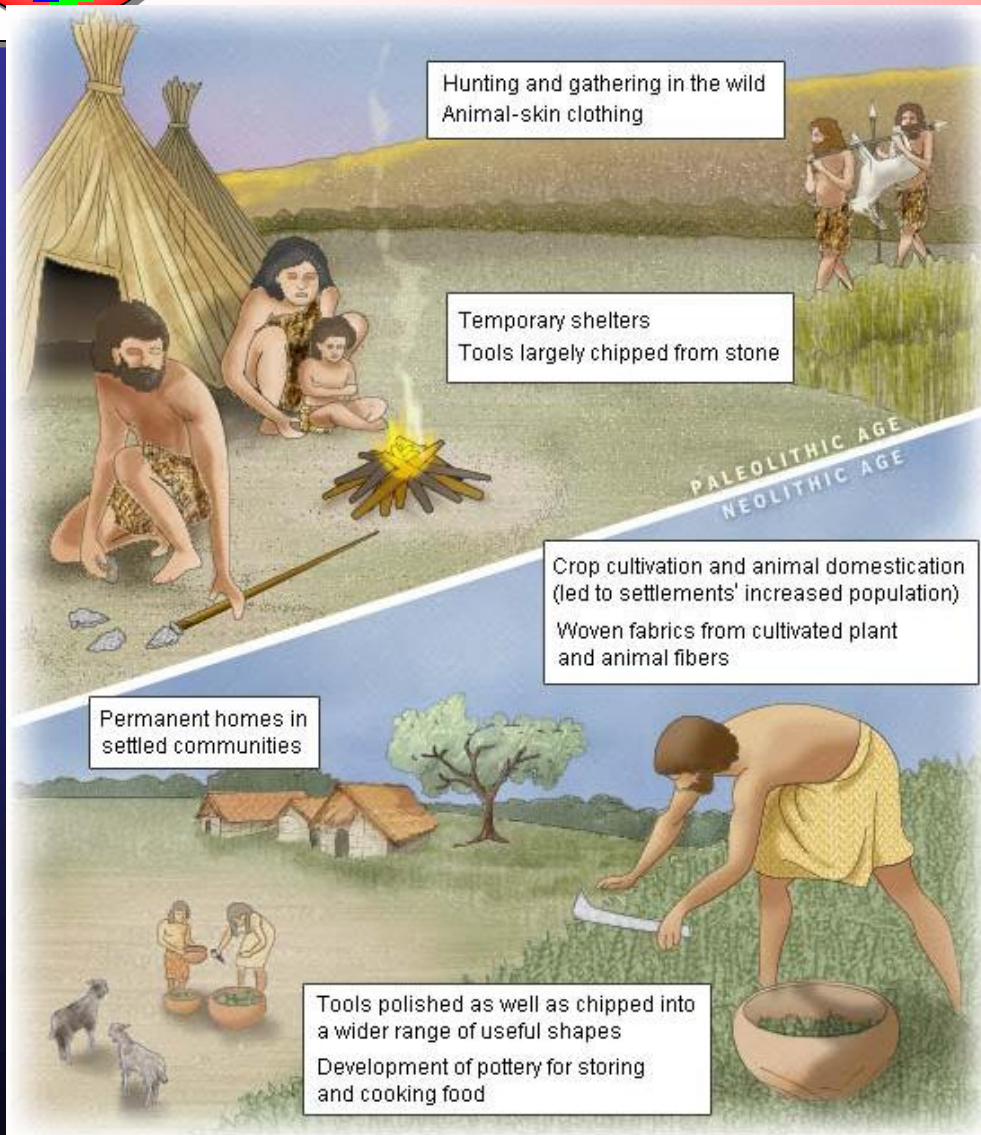
Do First: Vocabulary

Civilization

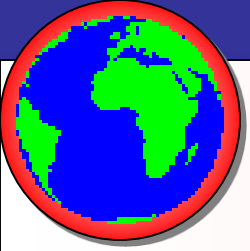
advanced society with complex
social, cultural, and political
systems



The Neolithic Revolution



- In the Neolithic Revolution, people stopped **hunting** and **gathering**.
- Instead, they started to **farm**.
- This led to a **surplus** of food!

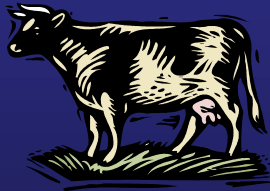


The Neolithic Revolution

Now that everyone didn't need to worry about growing food, they could **specialize** in jobs!

Specialization = “**Division of Labor**”

- Dairy farmer



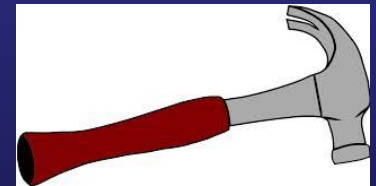
- Wheat farmer



- Jewelry maker



- Tool maker



- Pottery maker



The Birth of Civilization

- We will be learning about the four oldest civilizations in 6th grade.
 - Mesopotamia
 - Egypt
 - India
 - China

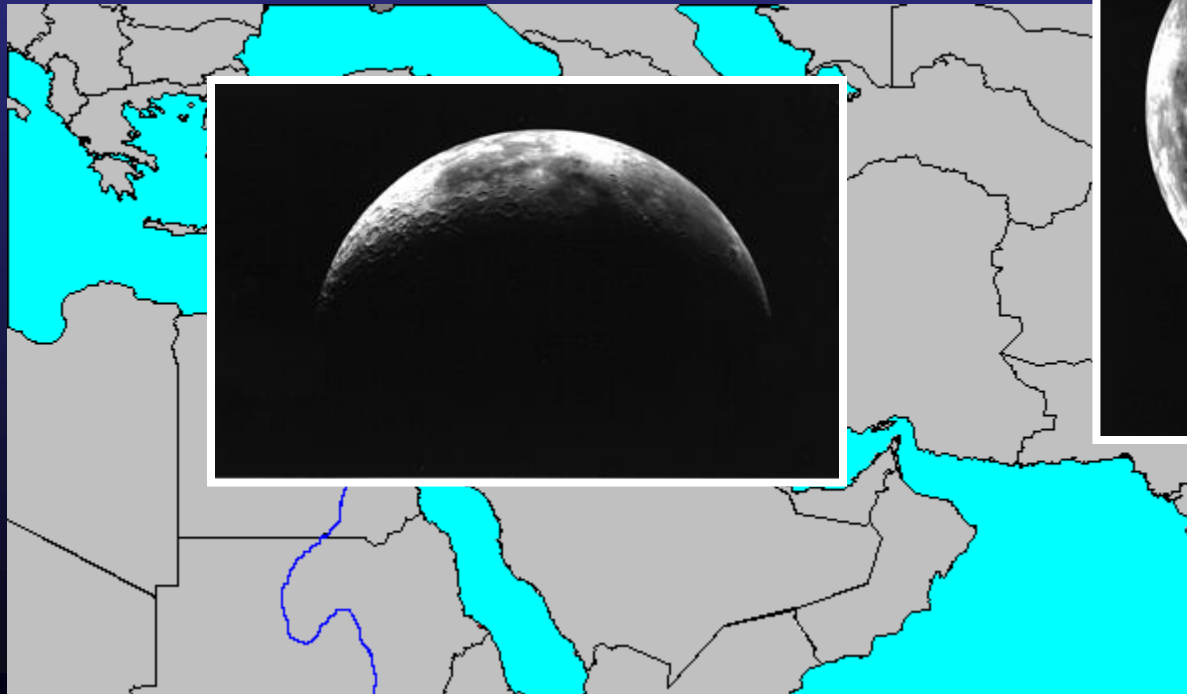
Today, we begin our unit on...

MESOPOTAMIA

Mesopotamia



- The First Civilization!
- Located in the **Fertile Crescent**
 - Fertile = soil good for growing food
 - Crescent = shaped like a crescent



Civilizations of Mesopotamia

- Many important civilizations bloomed in Mesopotamia
 - Sumer
 - Akkad
 - Babylonia
 - Assyria
 - New Babylonia
 - Persia



Mesopotamia



- Mesopotamia = “land between two rivers”
 - Located between **Euphrates River & Tigris River**
 - Both rivers flow into the **Persian Gulf**

Tigris River



Euphrates River



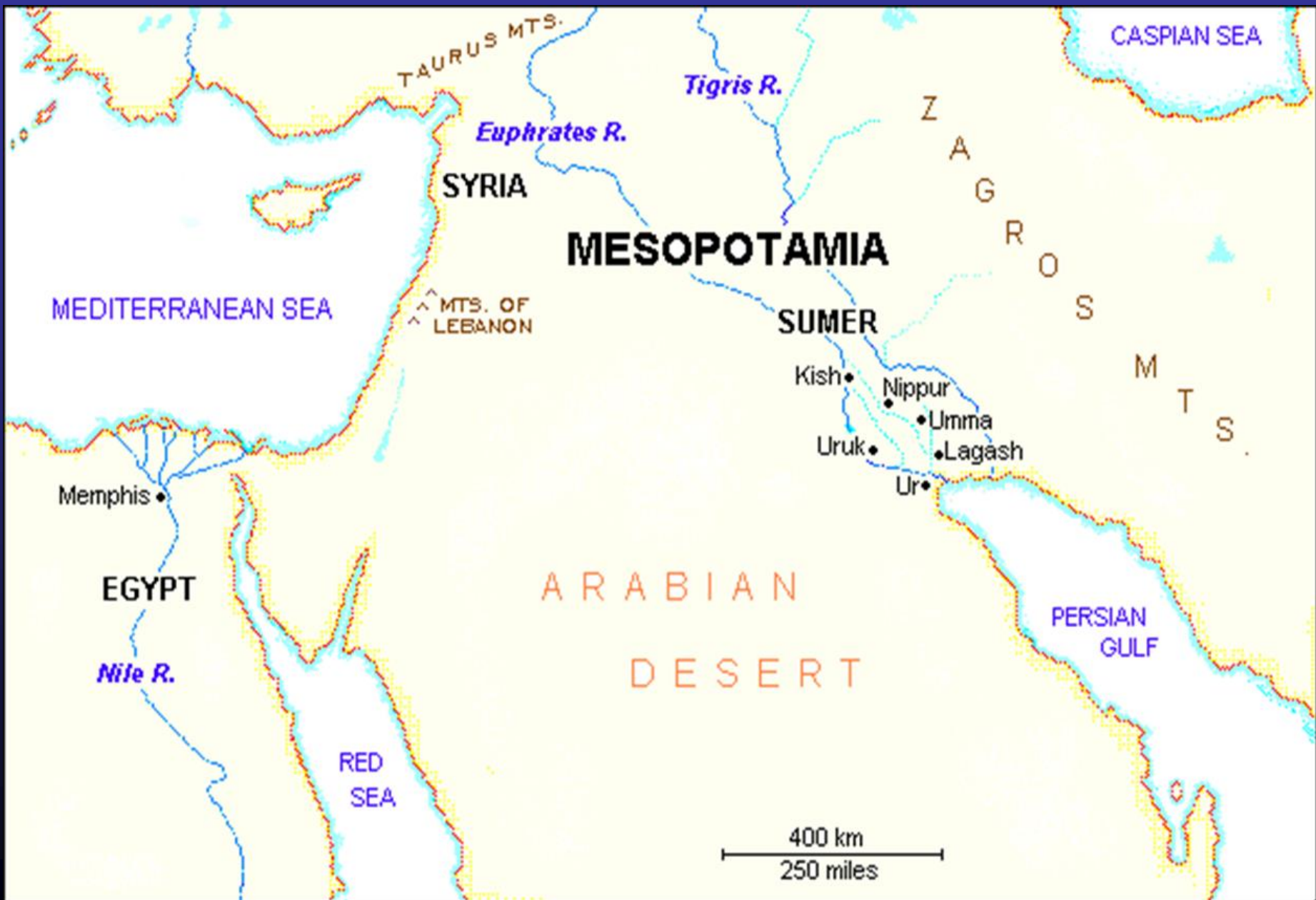
Euphrates River



Label the following on your map



Complete pg. 3 in guided notes packet





Do First:

"The Fertile Crescent was made up mostly of grassy plains. While this area was fertile and good for farming, it lacked resources such as stone, wood, and metal."

What hardships might these shortages have caused for the people who lived there?

What were the benefits of living between two rivers?



What were the challenges of living between these rivers?

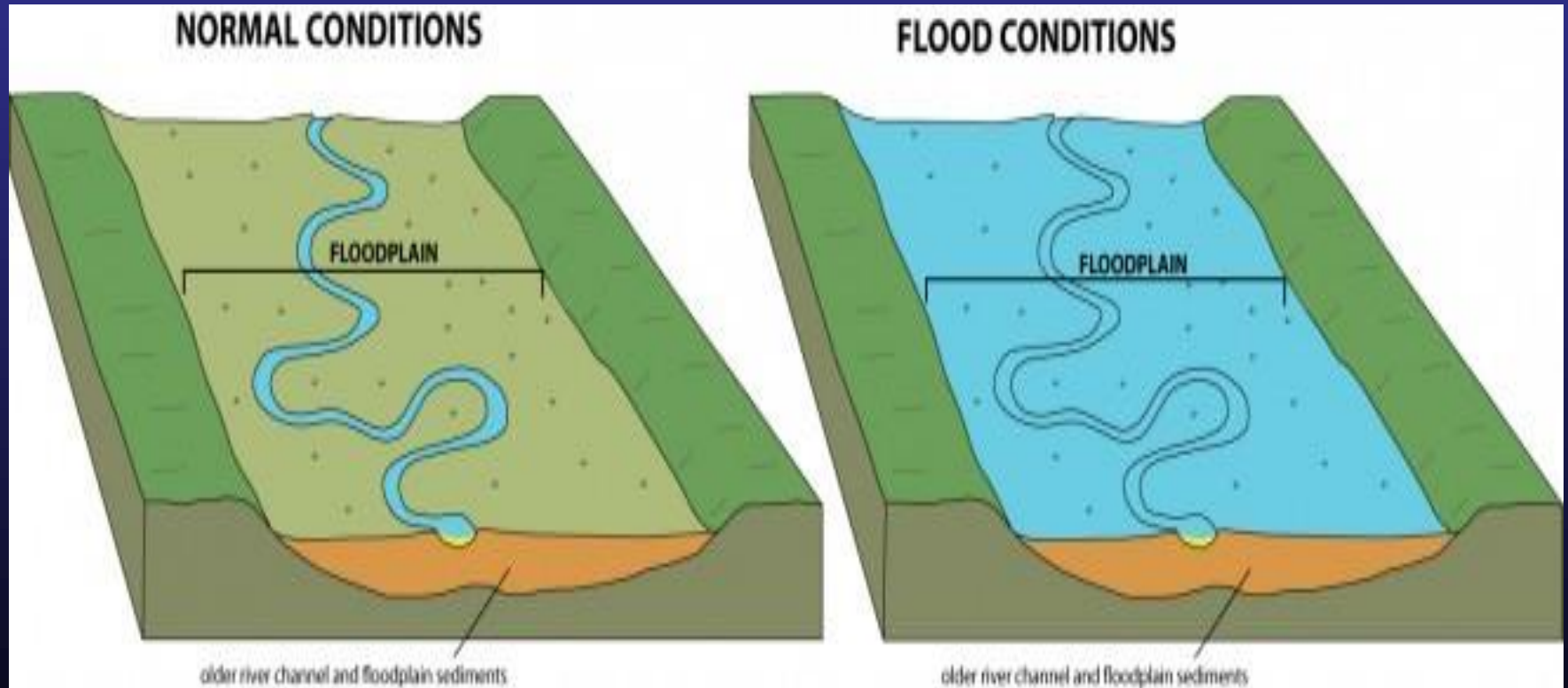
FLOODS



DROUGHTS



Floodplain = the flat land bordering the banks of a river, where water is spread during a flood.



Drought: a long period when too little rain falls is called a drought.

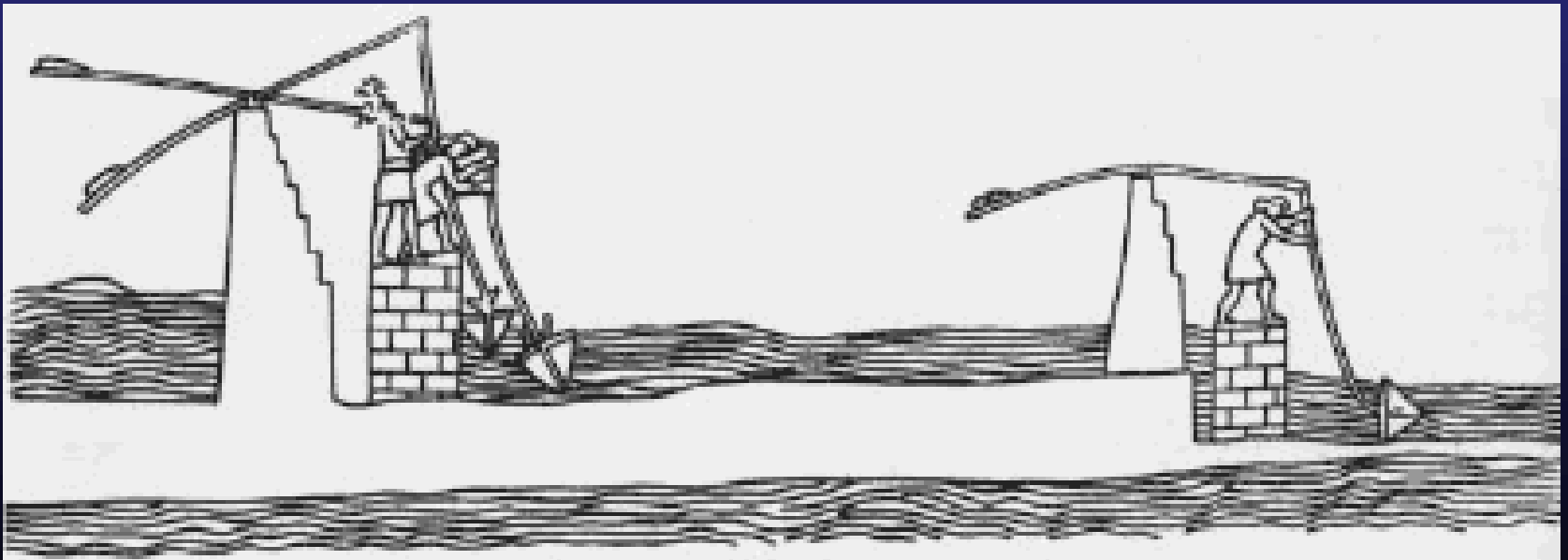


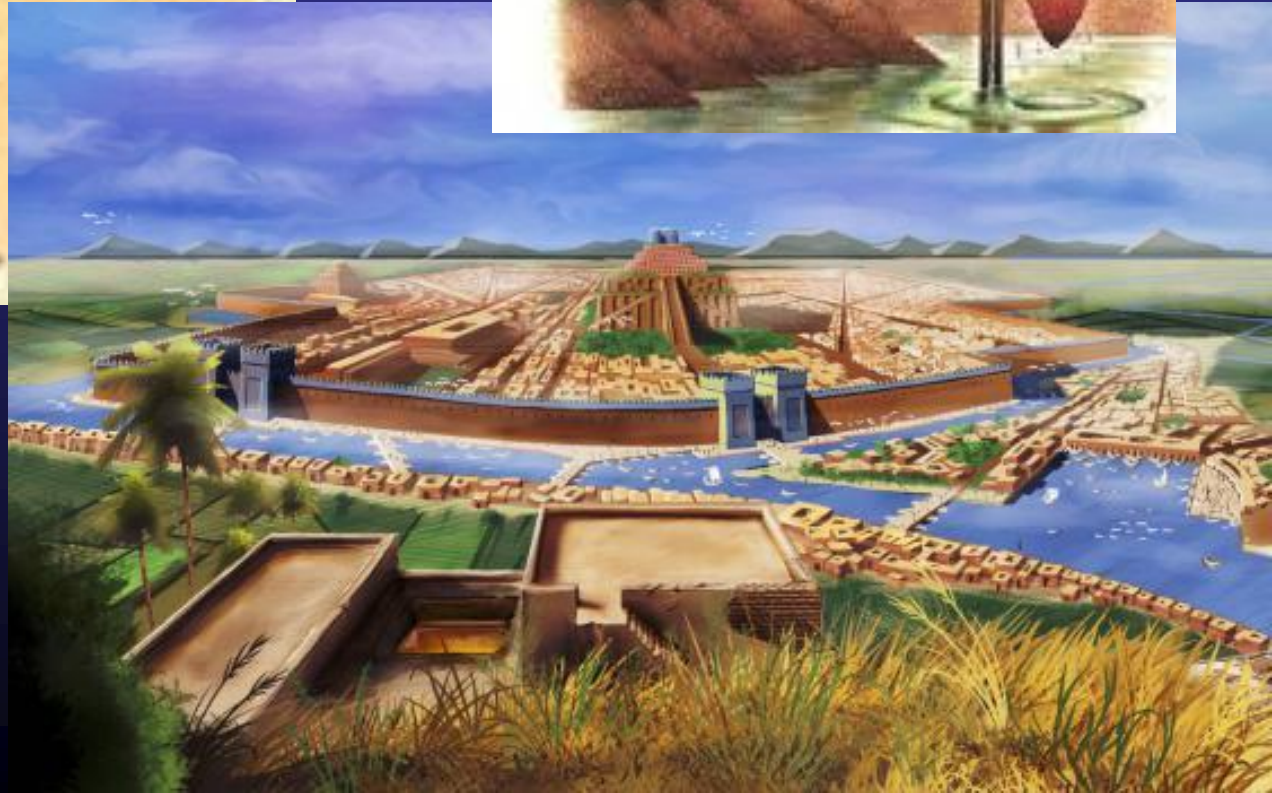
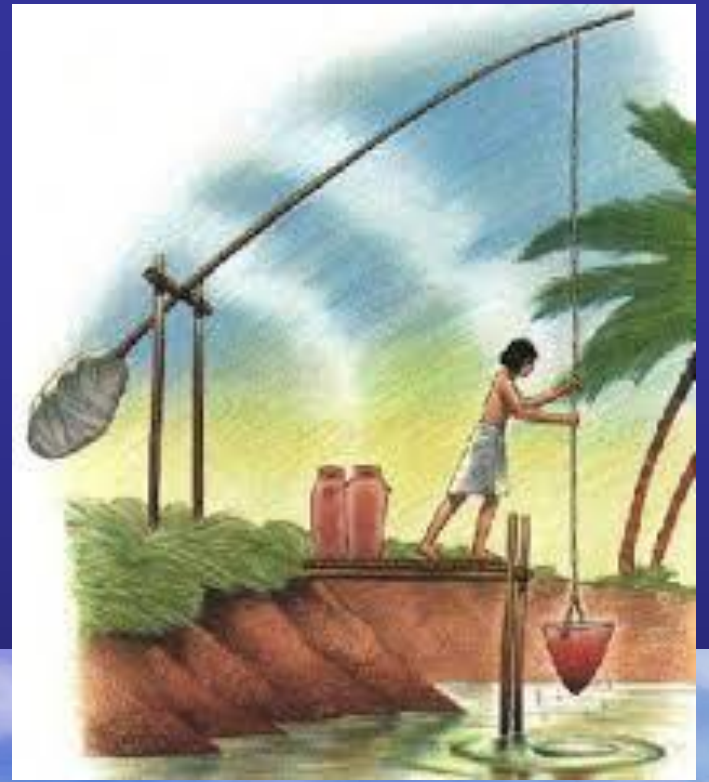
Mesopotamians overcame the challenge of floods and droughts by...



- Learning to “tame” the rivers with irrigation

- Irrigation helped them trap the water and redirect it to (or away from) crops





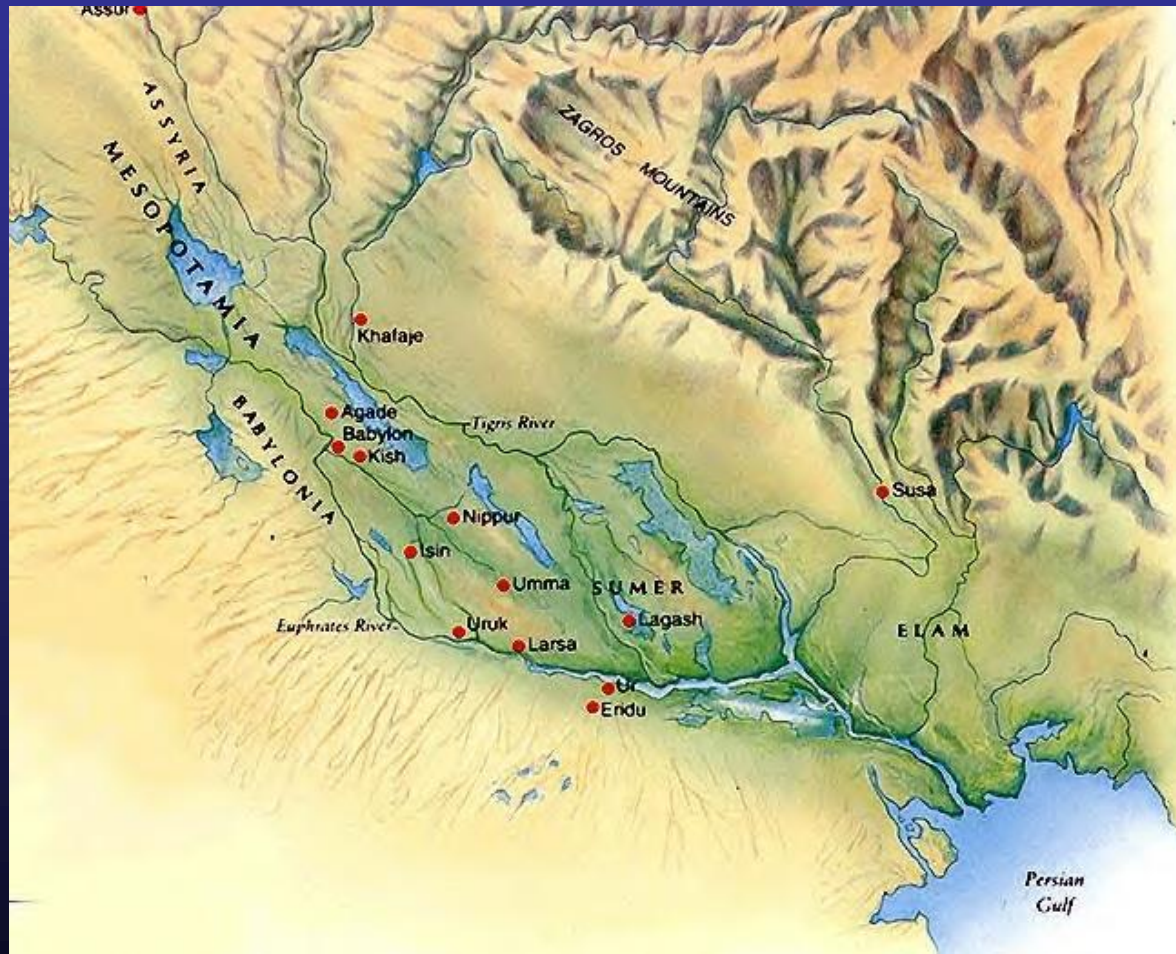
One of the first Sumerian Cities

Surplus = more than what is needed or used; excess; leftover; extra



- Make a list of things you may have a surplus of at home
- How did having a surplus of crops affect trade and jobs in Ancient Mesopotamia?

Mesopotamia had few natural resources.



Mesopotamia...

- had no forests to provide wood.
- did not have much stone.
- had few minerals, such as metal.

So...

- they built their houses out of mud and reeds. (More examples on pg. 30)



- day3

Do First: copy and complete

- Geography of Mesopotamia
- Mesopotamia is the land between the _____ River and the _____ River.
- These rivers are important to Mesopotamia because...
- Irrigation is important because...

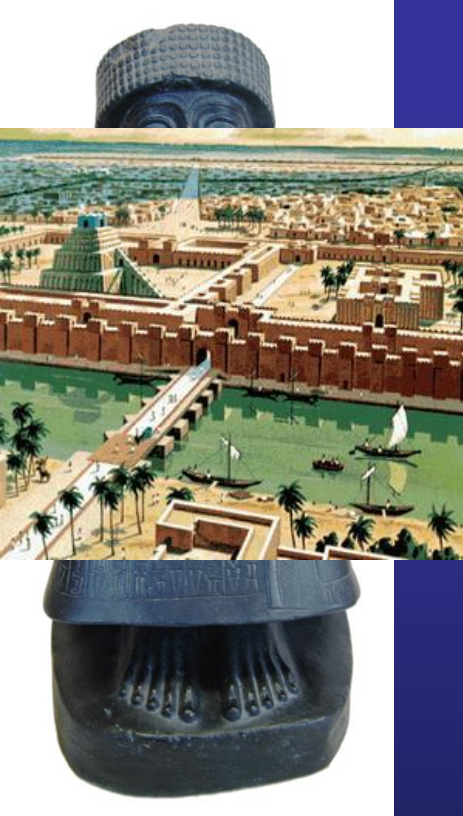


SW identify the major inventions of the Sumerians and how we use them in modern times

Sumer: The First Civilization

- Civilization: advanced society with complex social, cultural, and political systems

SOCIAL STRUCTURE	RELIGION	GOVERNMENT
<p>Each state had distinct social hierarchy, or system of ranks.</p> <p>Most people were peasant farmers.</p> <p>Women had legal rights; some engaged in trade and owned property.</p>	<p>Worshiped many gods.</p> <p>Believed gods controlled every aspect of life.</p> <p>Saw afterlife as a sad place. Everybody would go into darkness and eat dust.</p> <p>To keep the gods happy, each city built a ziggurat, or pyramid temple.</p>	<p>City-states with hereditary rulers.</p> <p>Ruler led army in war and enforced laws.</p> <p>Complex government with scribes to collect taxes and keep records.</p>



Sumer:

The First Civilization

Sumer was a collection of 12 **city-states**

- Not united by a **central government**
- Instead, each city-state was run by an **ensi**





Inventions of Sumer

- We will make a book called...

Imagine the World Without the Sumerians!

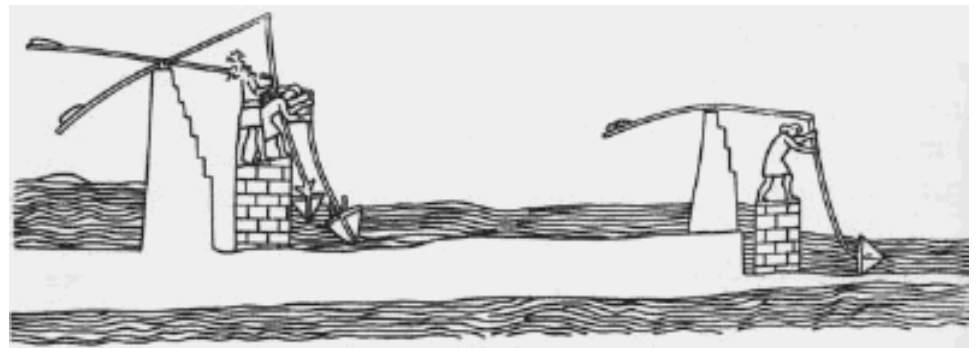
- Include the following on each page
 - 1) Invention
 - 2) Illustration
 - 3) Explanation of contribution... “The Sumerians used _____ for...”
 - 4) Imagine the world today if the Sumerians had not made this invention
 - “If the Sumerians had not invented _____, then...”

IRRIGATION

- Because the Tigris and Euphrates sometimes flooded or dried up, the Sumerians needed to learn how to “tame” the rivers



- The invention of irrigation helped them trap the water and redirect it to or away from crops



ZIGGURATS



- Ziggurats were used to worship the gods of a city. It was believed that the gods descended to the Earth using the ziggurat as a ladder.





WRITING

- Sumerians invented the world's first system of writing called cuneiform
- It was used for trade records
- Scribes wrote by pressing a reed into a clay tablet

	3200 BCE	3000 BCE	2400 BCE	1000 BCE
sag 'head'				
gin 'to walk'				
šu 'hand'				
še 'barley'				
ninda 'bread'				
a 'water'				
ud 'day'				
mušen 'bird'				

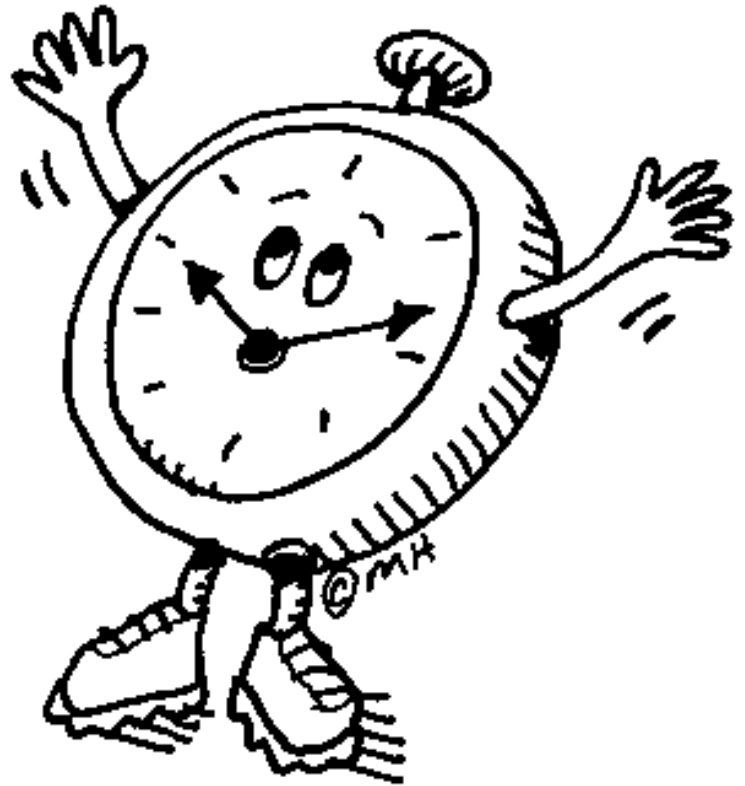
BRONZE

- Tin + copper = bronze
- Sturdy metal good for making weapons
- Stone Age ends and Bronze Age begins!



THE NUMBER 60

- Sumerians decided that there are 60 seconds in a minute, and 60 minutes in an hour.
- They even figured out that there were 360 degrees in a circle and about 360 days in the year!
 - If you're a farmer, why would it be important to know that there are about 360 days in a year?

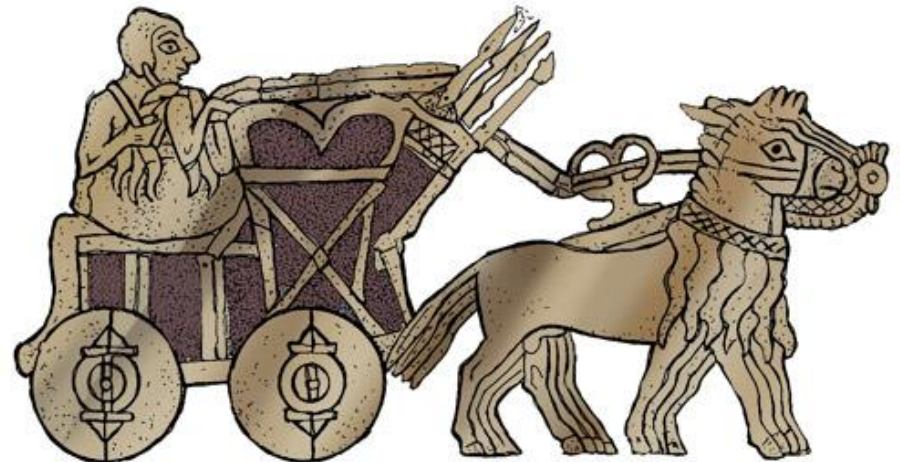


WHEEL

- The Sumerians invented the wheel!

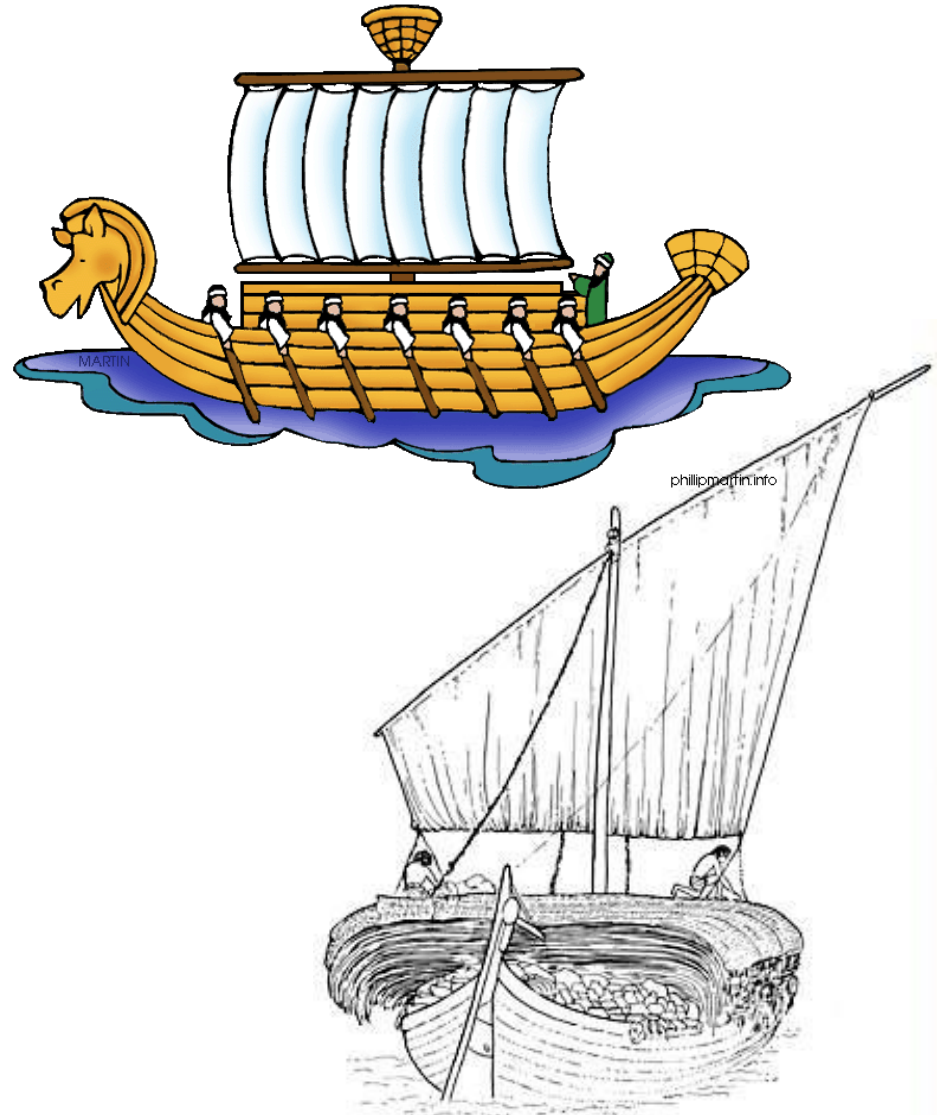


phillipmartin.info



SAIL

- The Sumerians invented the sail so that they could easily transport goods to the Persian Gulf. This invention helped trade a ton!



Exit Ticket

- In my opinion, the most important Sumerian invention was the _____ because...

Day 4



Objective: SW explain the difference between primary and secondary sources.

Primary and Secondary Sources

- Primary

- Any fossil, artifact, document, or recording
- Created **AT** the time of study
- Examples: **Lucy's bones, cave paintings, laws, famous speeches**

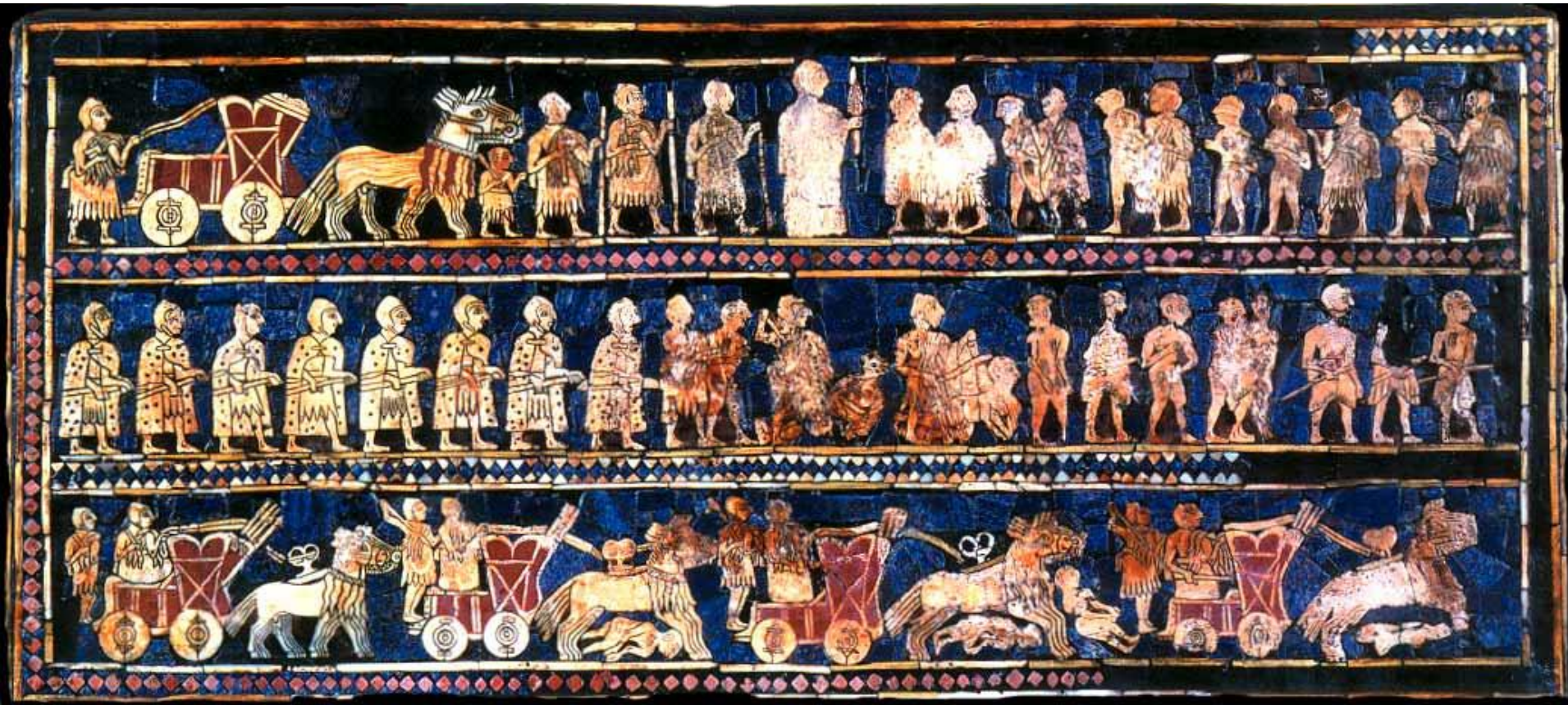
- Secondary

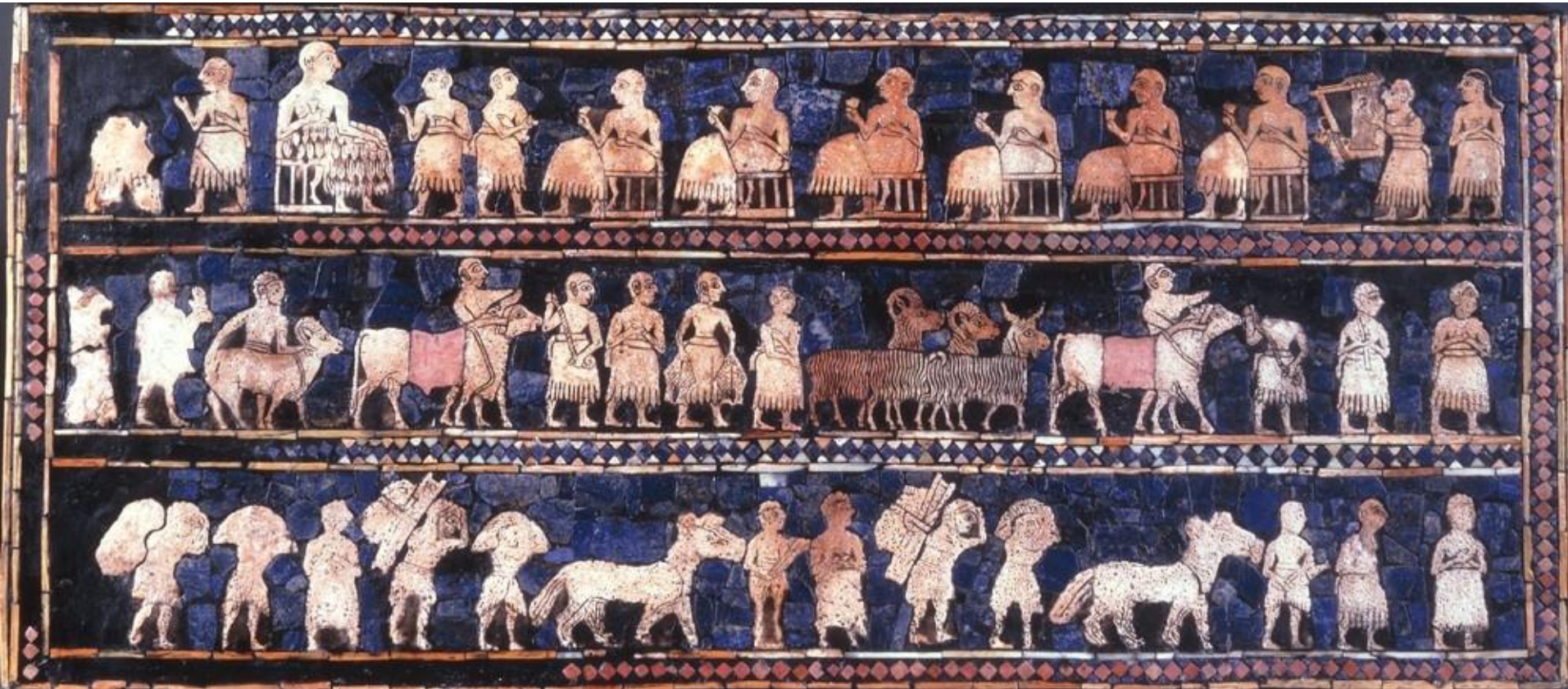
- Any interpretation or analysis of a fossil or artifact
- Created **AFTER** the time of study
- Examples: **textbooks, Powerpoints**

Standard of Ur

a box the size of a briefcase, made around 2600 BC
discovered in Southern Iraq in 1920

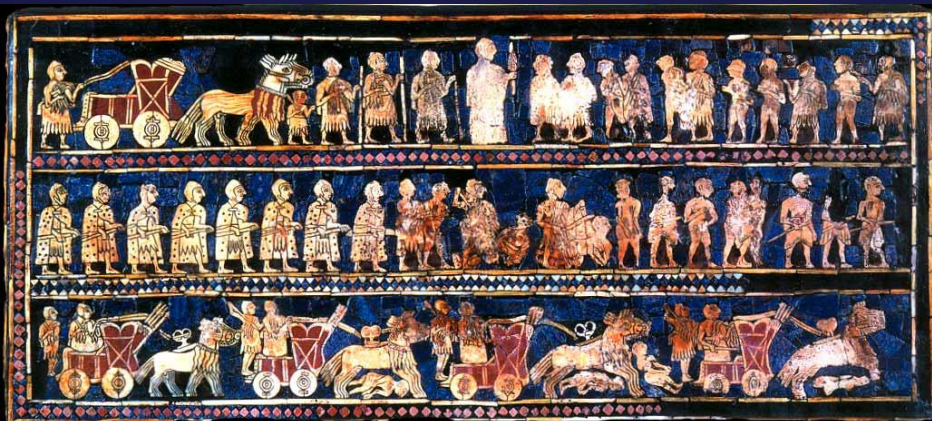






Questions to Consider

- What might have been the use of the Standard of Ur?
- What materials were used to make the Standard of Ur?
 - Based on the materials used, what can we infer about the Sumerians?
- What does the Standard of Ur show us about Sumerian culture?



- What's the relationship between war and peace in Sumerian culture?

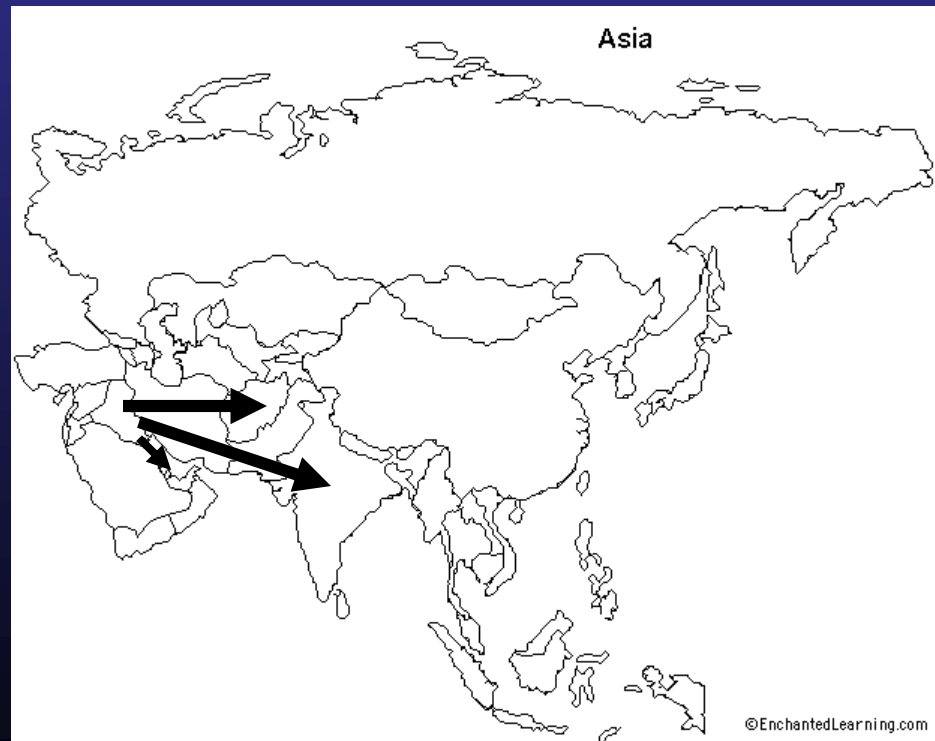


What might have been the use of the Standard of Ur?

- Unknown!
 - Maybe a standard (held on a pole and carried into war)
 - Maybe a case for carrying a musical instrument

What materials were used to make the Standard of Ur?

- Lapis lazuli from Afghanistan, red marble from India, shells from Persian Gulf



What does the Standard of Ur tell us about Sumerian culture?

P
E
A
C
E

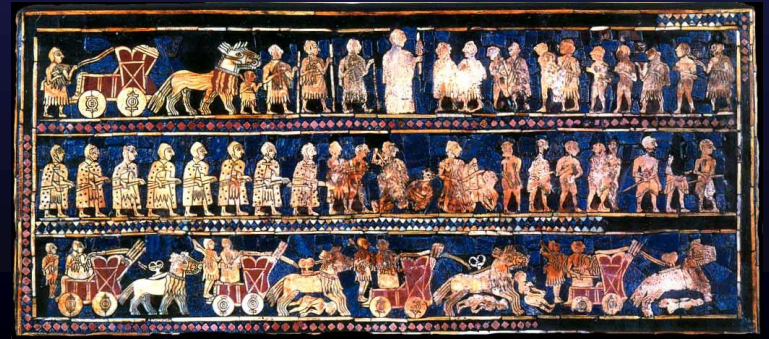


W
A
R

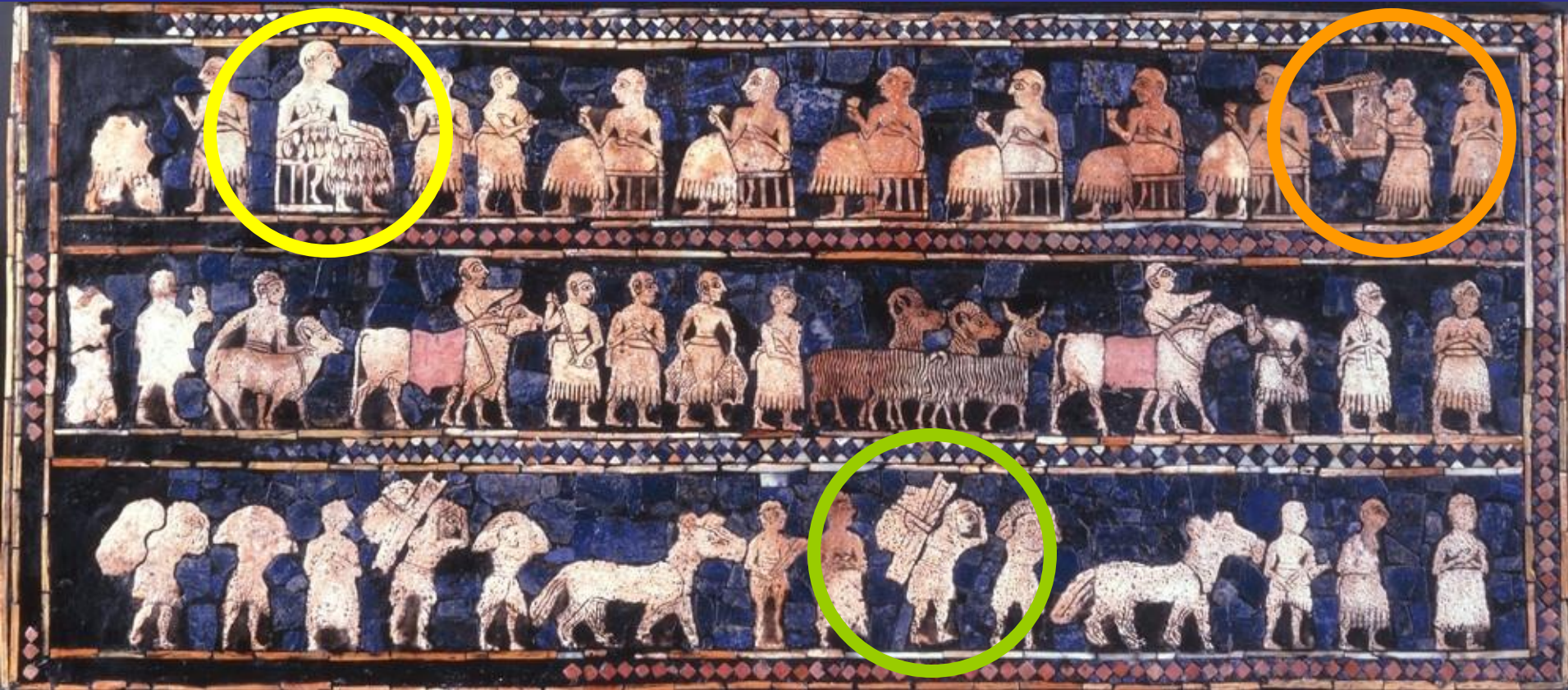
What does the Standard of Ur tell us about Sumerian culture?



What does the Standard of Ur tell us about Sumerian culture?



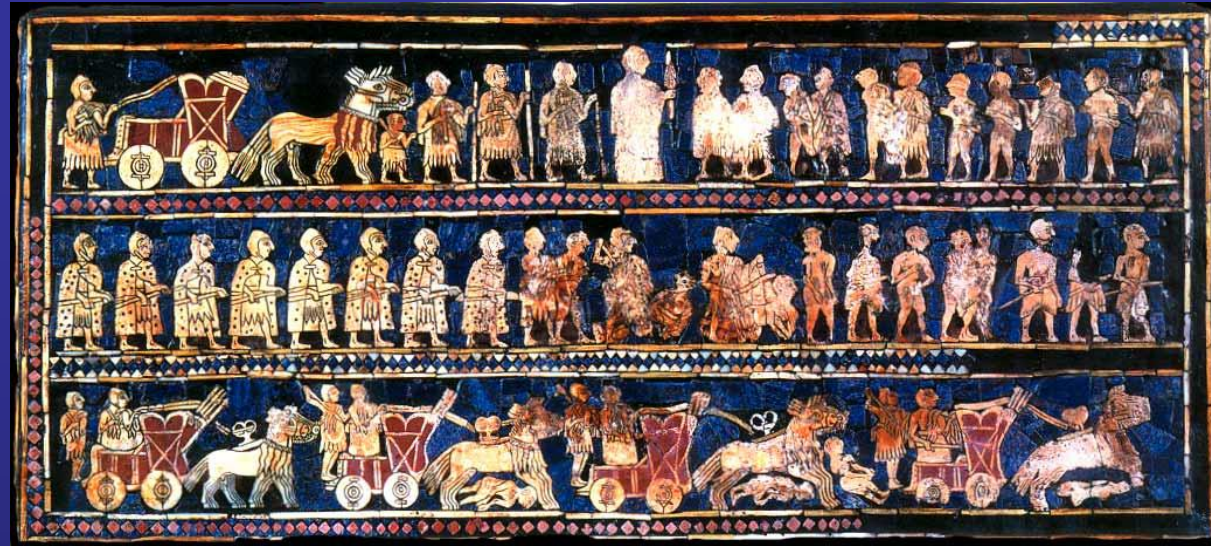
What does the Standard of Ur tell us about Sumerian culture?



What does the Standard of Ur tell us about Sumerian culture?



What's the relationship between war and peace in Sumerian culture?



The ability to get rich is linked to winning war; the ruler must protect his wealth by waging war. He commands the army on one side and feasts on the other.

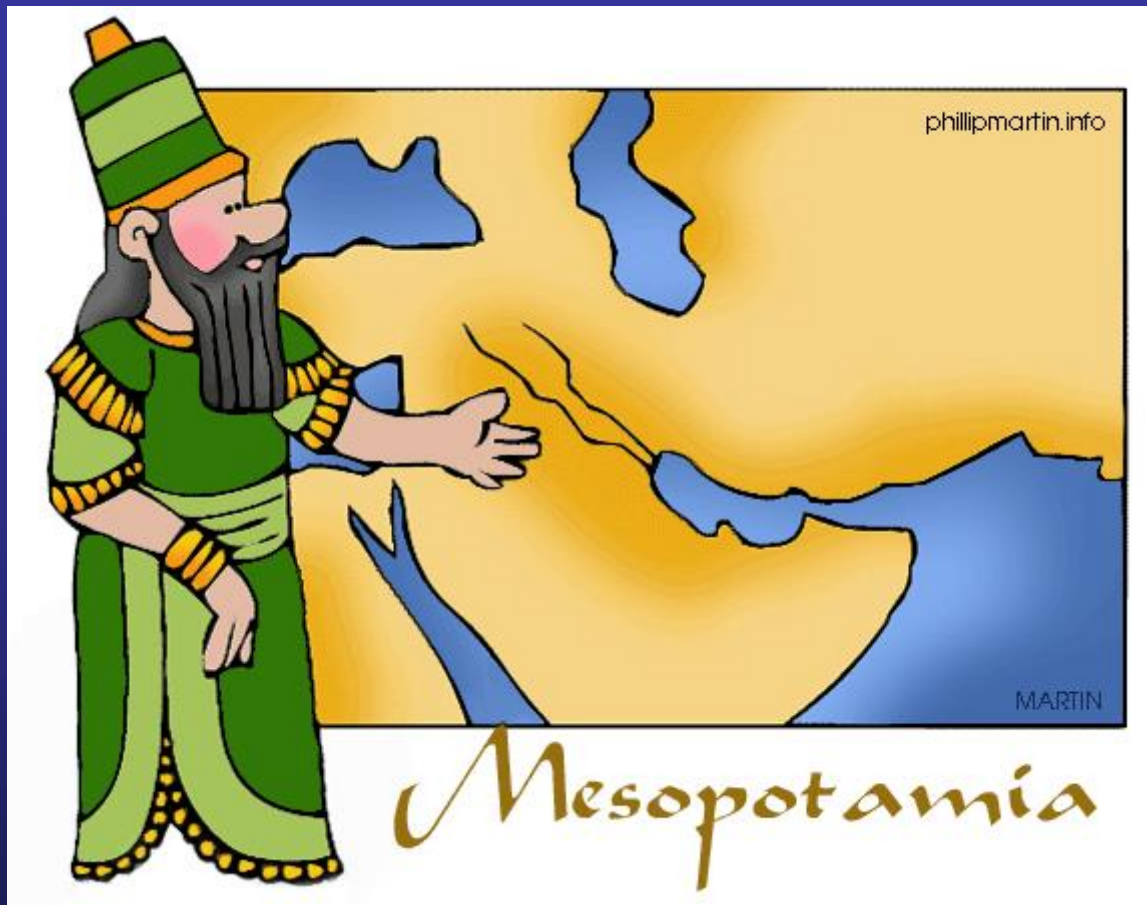


DAY 6: WRITING

Vocabulary Do First

Scribe

A person who writes



Objective: SW describe the Sumerian system of writing.

Cuneiform



- Sumerians invented a system of writing called **cuneiform**
- Cuneiform began because **merchants** needed to keep track of **trade**
- Pictographs later became cuneiform



Cuneiform

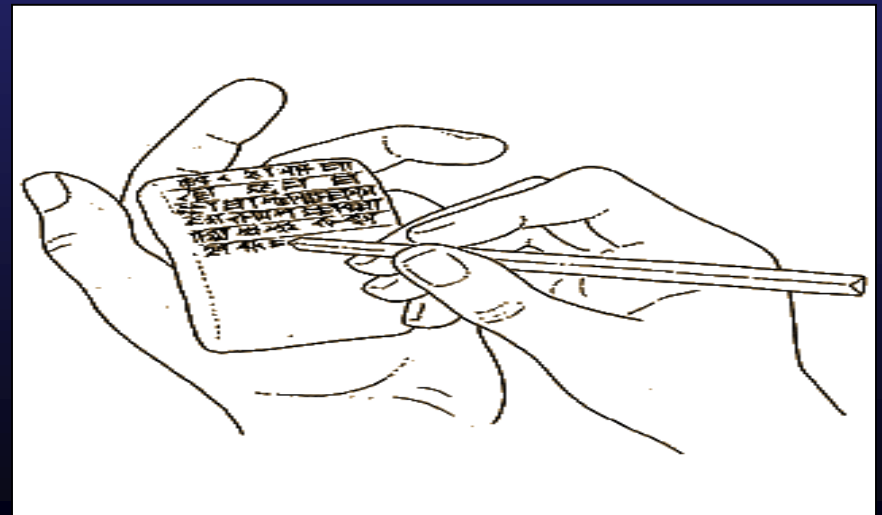


philomartin.ito













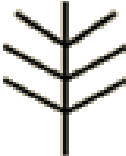

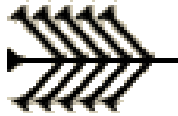

















	3200 BCE	3000 BCE	2400 BCE	1000 BCE
sag 'head'				
gin 'to walk'				
šu 'hand'				
še 'barley'				
ninda 'bread'				
a 'water'				
ud 'day'				
mušen 'bird'				

The Life of a Scribe

- Scribes pressed a reed stylus against a tablet of soft clay and produced wedge shapes



Complete pg. 7
in guided notes

	3200 BCE	3000 BCE	2400 BCE	1000 BCE
sag 'head'				
gin 'to walk'				
šu 'hand'				
še 'barley'				
ninda 'bread'				
a 'water'				
ud 'day'				
mušen 'bird'				

LIBRARIES



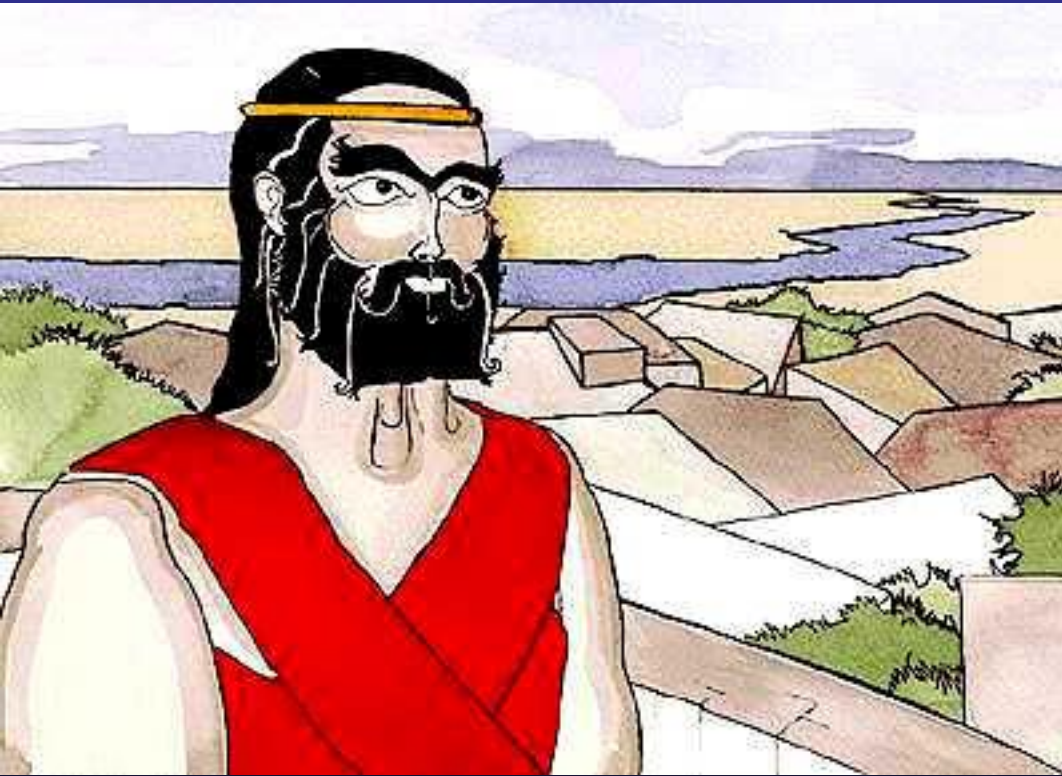
- Royal Library of Ashurbanipal in the Assyrian city of Nineveh was *the first library in the world*.
- It contained 20,000 clay tablets, including the tablets which contained the Epic of Gilgamesh.

The Epic of Gilgamesh

- Archaeologists discovered The Epic of Gilgamesh written in cuneiform on a series of 12 clay tablets
- The oldest recorded story in the world!!!
- It's about a Sumerian king who lived around 2500 BC.



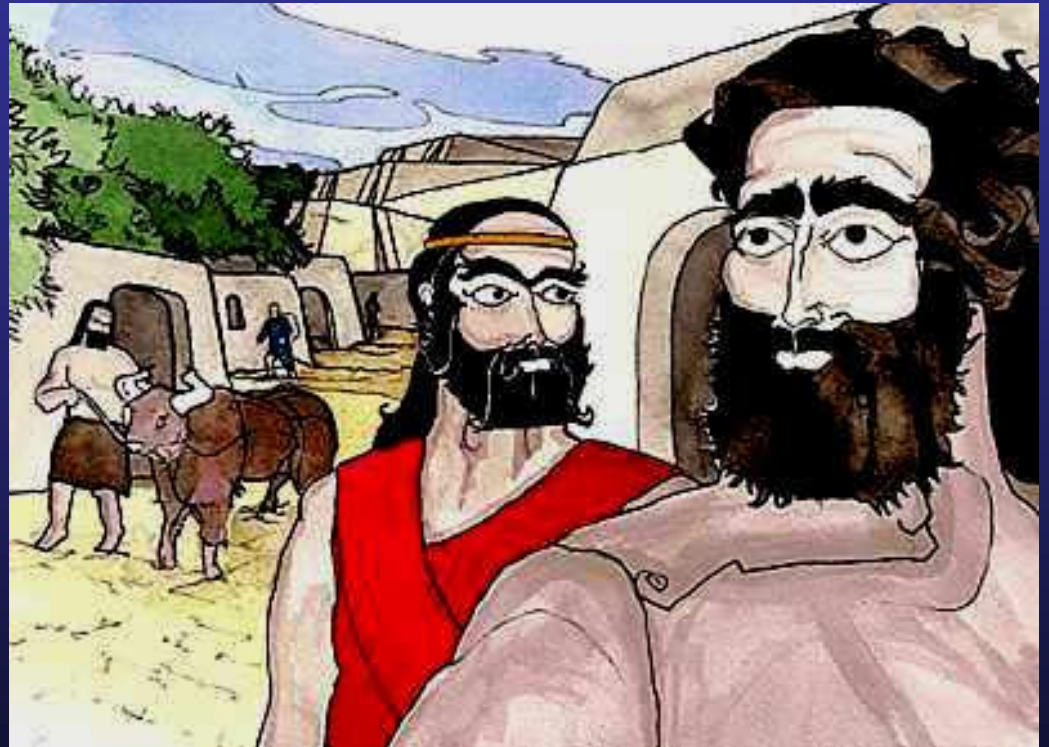
The Epic of Gilgamesh (1)



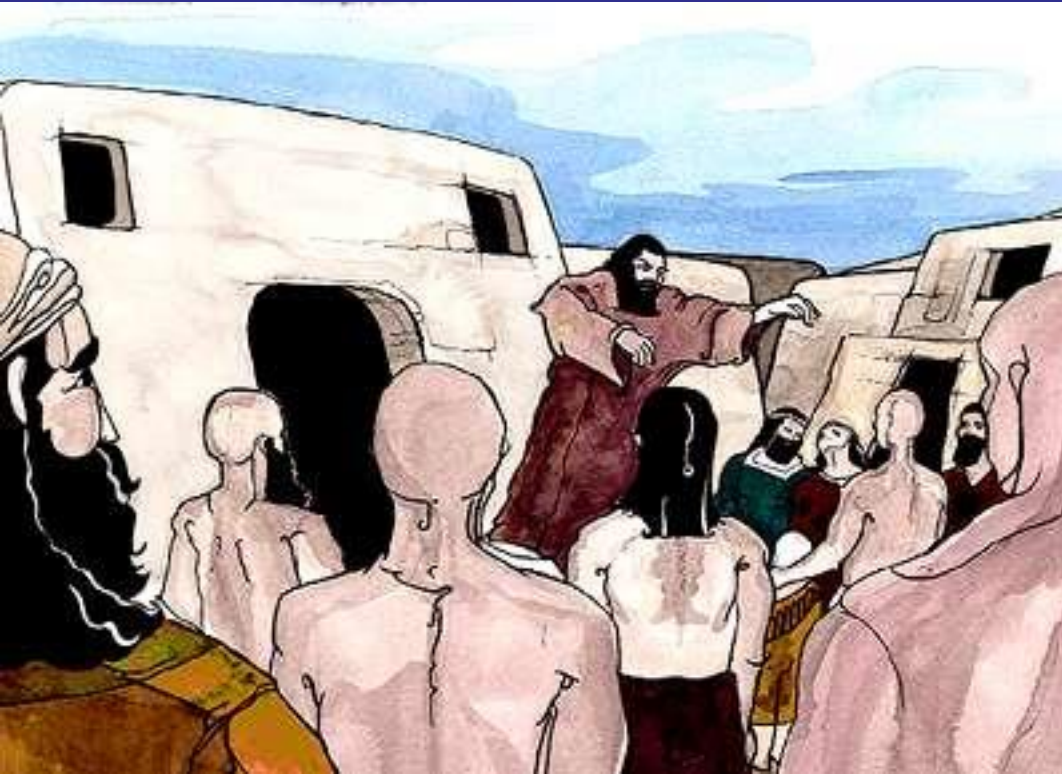
Once upon a time a powerful king called Gilgamesh ruled the city of Uruk. Uruk was a busy city on the flat Mesopotamian plain near the banks of the Euphrates river.

The Epic of Gilgamesh (2)

King Gilgamesh and his friend Enkidu soon became bored with everyday life in Uruk. They wanted to see the world and find adventure. Gilgamesh suggested they journey across the flat plains to the distant mountains. They could bring back some wood from the cedar forests.



The Epic of Gilgamesh (3)



Now, everyone in Uruk had heard stories of the demon Humbaba who guarded the cedar forests in faraway hills. Humbaba's roar was like the sound of a flood, his mouth was like fire, and his breath was like death.

The Epic of Gilgamesh (4)

However, Gilgamesh and Enkidu were excited by the thought of meeting Humbaba. They were both very strong, and believed that they could defeat him in battle. The journey would certainly provide the adventure they were looking for.



The Epic of Gilgamesh (5)



Gilgamesh and Enkidu set out for the cedar forest with enough supplies to last them for several weeks and weapons to use against Humbaba. They left the city of Uruk and began the journey across the flat plain which stretched out from the banks of the river.

The Epic of Gilgamesh (6)

The two friends traveled very fast. Normally the journey would take six months but Gilgamesh and Enkidu took just fifteen days.

They arrived at the mountain and gazed at the wonderful sight. The forest covered the mountain and the cedar trees grew straight and tall. Gilgamesh and Enkidu stopped for the night and made an offering to the sun god Shamash. The next morning they entered the forest...



The Epic of Gilgamesh (7)



They did not meet Humbaba straight away. They climbed the mountain until they reached the peaks where the air was crisp.

Finally, they came to the place where the best cedars in the forest grew. They put down their supplies, chose the tallest trees and prepared to cut them down.

The Epic of Gilgamesh (8)

They had only just touched their axes to the trees when they heard a terrible noise. They both froze where they stood. Gilgamesh and Enkidu guessed that the sound was the demon Humbaba.



The Epic of Gilgamesh (9)



Suddenly, the demon stood before them. He had teeth like a dragon, a face like a lion and glaring eyes. In a booming voice Humbaba demanded to know why they had entered his forest.

The Epic of Gilgamesh (10)

Humbaba threatened to destroy the two friends if they did not leave immediately. He twisted his ugly face into a terrifying grimace. Gilgamesh was frightened, but he and Enkidu decided to stay and fight.



The Epic of Gilgamesh (13)

Gilgamesh and Enkidu cut down many trees and chopped them into logs. They lashed the wood together and carried it from the forest. At the river they made a raft, loaded the logs onto it and set off downstream to Uruk.

After many days they reached the city. The people held celebrations to welcome home king Gilgamesh and Enkidu and listened to tales of their great adventures.



The Epic of Gilgamesh (11)



They summoned the thirteen great winds with the help of the sun god Shamash. The winds were very powerful. They were the north wind, the south wind, the east wind, the west wind, the icy wind, the whirlwind, the scorching wind, hurricane, gale, devil-wind, blasting wind, storm wind, and typhoon.

The Epic of Gilgamesh (12)



The great winds trapped Humbaba and he pleaded with Gilgamesh to set him free, promising to give him as much timber as he could carry. But Gilgamesh and Enkidu did not believe him and with one sword stroke Gilgamesh cut off the demon's head.

DAY 7: Akkad to Babylon and the code of LAW

Do Now: Primary Source

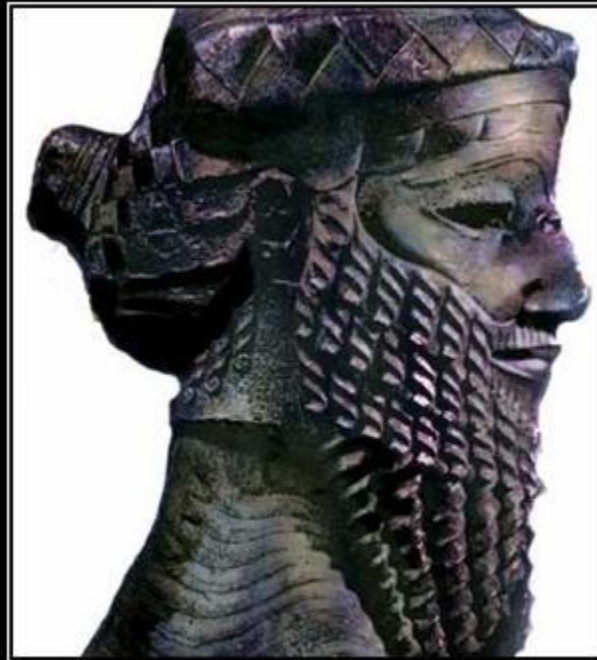
- “Woe is me, my house is a ruined stable, I am a herdsman whose cows have been scattered... I am an exile from the city that has found no rest; I am a stranger in a strange land.”
- These words were written in cuneiform by a Sumerian scribe around 2,000 BCE.
- What do you think happened to cause him to write such words?

The Fall of Sumer

- [Map: The Fall of Sumer](#)
- How did Sumer collapse?
- In 2350 BCE, the Akkadians (led by Sargon the Great) conquered all of Mesopotamia.
- In 1750 BCE, the Babylonians (led by King Hammurabi) conquered all of Mesopotamia.

Sargon of Akkad: “The rightful King.”

- Why is Sargon important?



SARGON THE GREAT

You wish you were half as awesome as this guy (and had as nice a beard). Do not question his judgement!

vocabulary

- **Empire** – many different lands and peoples under the control of one ruler.
- **Emperor** – the one who rules an empire is called an emperor.



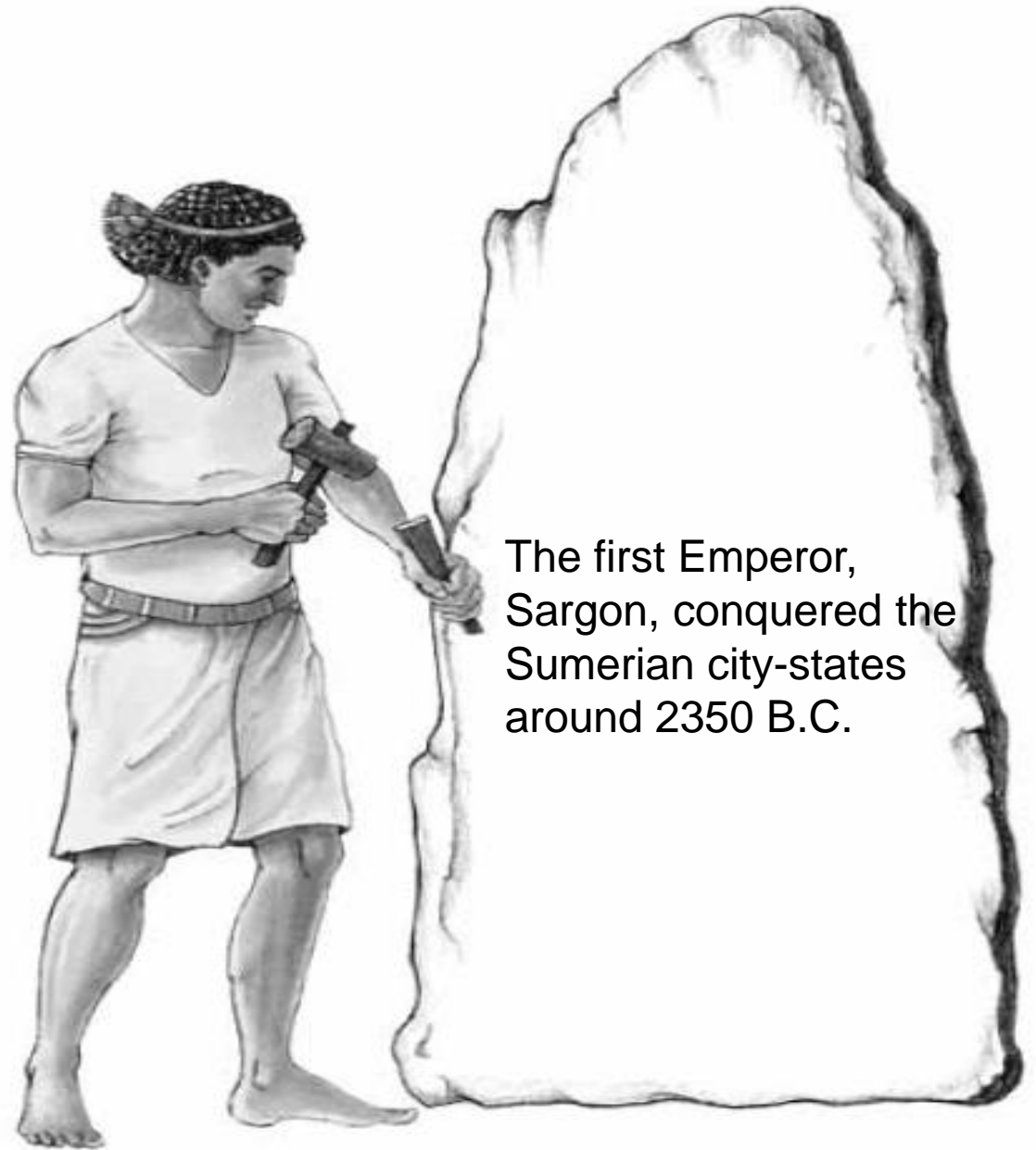
Civilizations of Mesopotamia

- Many important civilizations thrived in Mesopotamia
 - Sumer
 - Akkad
 - Babylonia
 - Assyria
 - New Babylonia
 - Persia

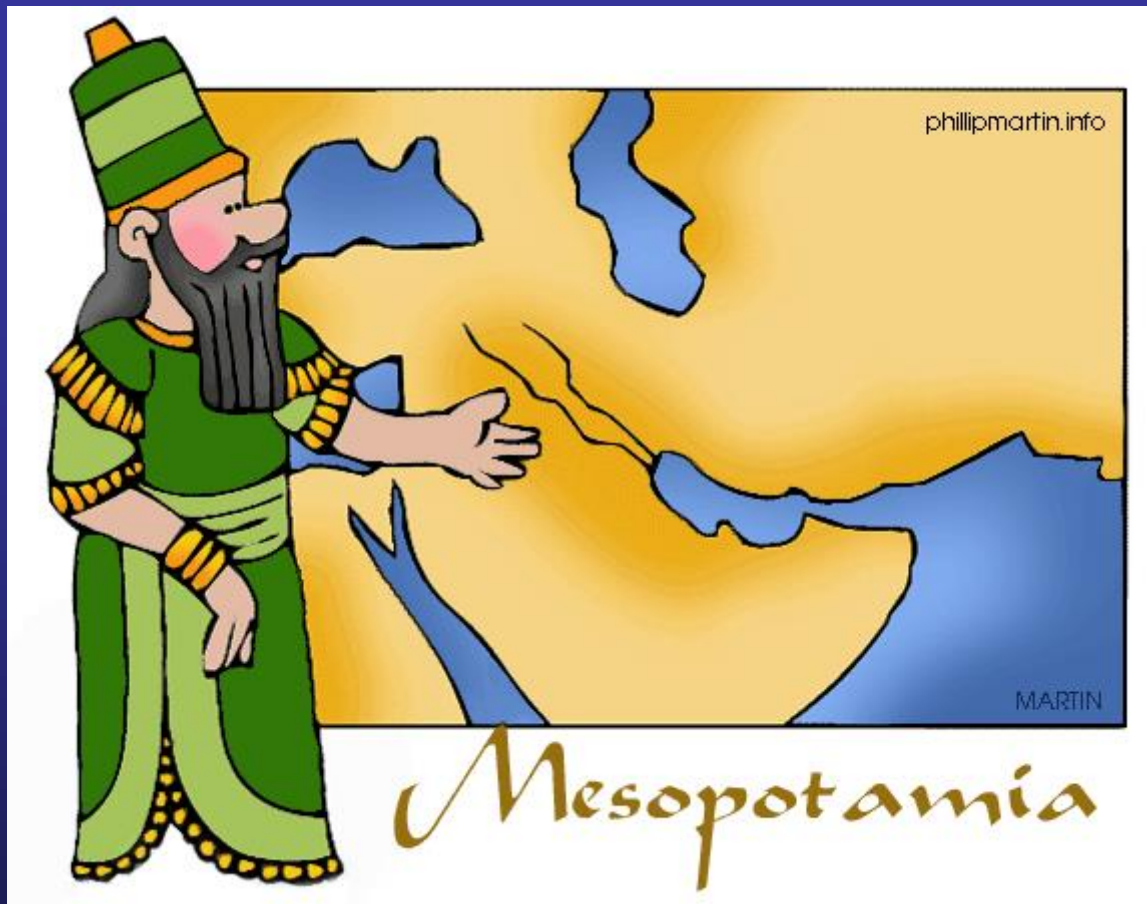


Akkad

Around what year did the Akkadians conquer the Sumerian city-states? Who was their first leader? (pg43)

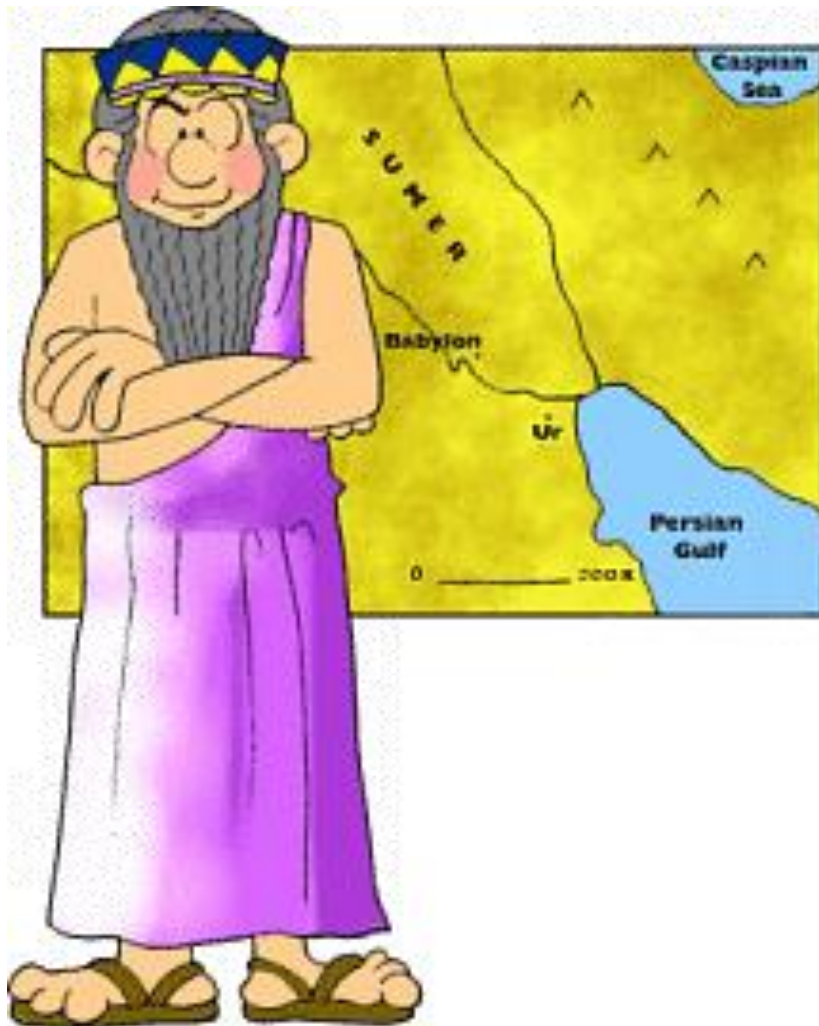


The first Emperor, Sargon, conquered the Sumerian city-states around 2350 B.C.



Objective: SW describe the Babylonian system of law, the Code of Hammurabi.

KING HAMMURABI



- Hammurabi was an ancient king who ruled the Babylonian Empire from 1792-1750 BC.
- Using cuneiform, Hammurabi created the first **written set of laws** in 1750 BC.

Code of Hammurabi



- Here's some examples of Hammurabi's laws:
- If a man put out the eye of another man...
...then his eye shall be put out.
- If a man knock out the teeth of his equal
...then his teeth shall be knocked out.

Hammurabi's laws were based on
the principle:

**“An eye for an eye, a
tooth for a tooth.”**

Code of Hammurabi

- In Hammurabi's court, it did not matter if you were rich or poor. If you broke the law, and were found guilty, you would be punished.
- Since the laws were clearly written down, everyone was expected to obey them.



JUSTICE

- **Code of law** – a set of written laws for people to obey. Hammurabi thought a code of law would help him control his empire.
- The code's goal was to bring **justice**, or fair treatment of people, to everyone in the empire.

Code of Hammurabi



- 283 laws were carved into stone.
- The top of the stone shows Hammurabi receiving the laws from the sun god Shamash.
- You can now find the stone at the Louve in Paris, France.

Code of Hammurabi

- What do you think this image meant to the people of Babylonia?
- Do you think it caused people to obey laws? Why or why not?



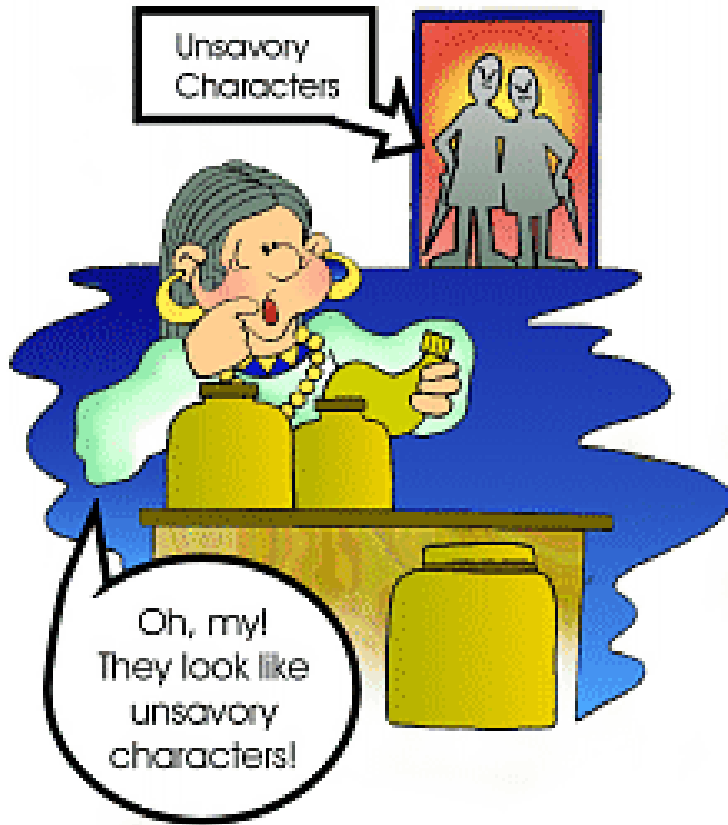
Code 229

- If a builder builds a house for a man and does not make its construction sound, and the house which he has built collapses and causes the death of the owner of the house, then...

...the builder shall be put to death.



Code 108



- If bad characters gather in the house of a wine seller and she does not arrest those characters and bring them to the palace...

...then the wine seller shall be put to death.

Code 143

- If the woman has not been careful but has gadded about, neglecting her house and belittling her husband...



...then they shall throw that woman into the water.

Code 195

- If a son strikes his father...

...then they shall cut off his hand.





Code 2

- If any one bring an accusation against a man...
- ...then the accused must go to the river and leap into the river.
- If the accused sinks in the river...
- ...then his accuser shall take possession of his house
- But if the river prove that the accused is not guilty and he escape unhurt
- ...then he who had brought the accusation shall be put to death, while he who leaped into the river shall take possession of the house that had belonged to his accuser.

Hammurabized Classroom Rules

- Let's make our own classroom rules based on the Code of Hammurabi.
- Remember: "Eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth"
- "if...then..."

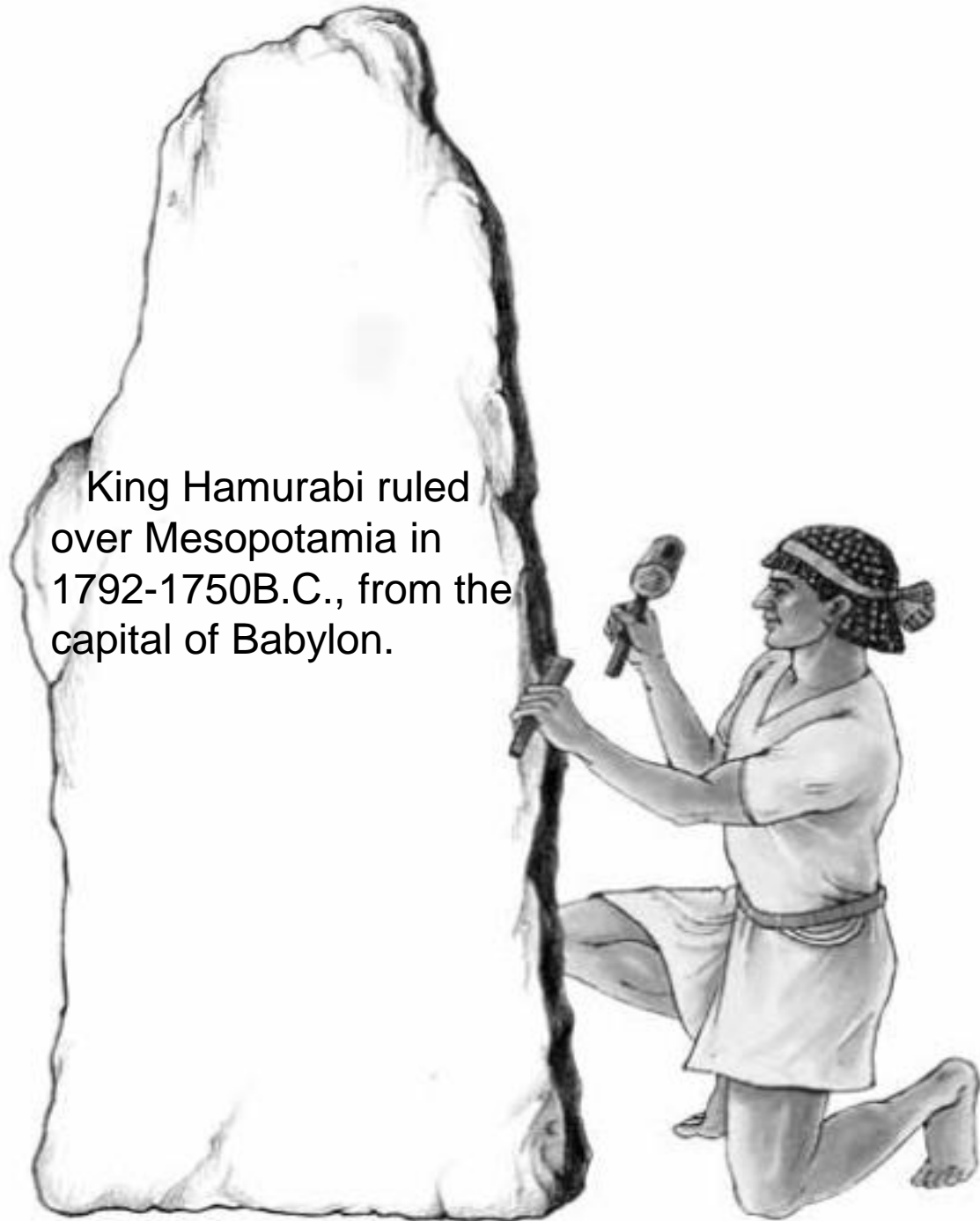
Act Out the Code of Hammurabi!!!

- Role #1 = Reader. Read the “If...” part of the law
- Role #2 = Offender. Act out what it would look like to break the law.
- Role #3 = Offended. Act out what it would look like to be hurt by someone who broke the law.
- Role #4 = Reader. Read the “...then” part of the law
- Role #5 = Judge. Act out what it would look like to punish the criminal.

Babylon

1. Who was the next king to unite Mesopotamia after the fall of the Akkadian Empire, and where was his capital city?

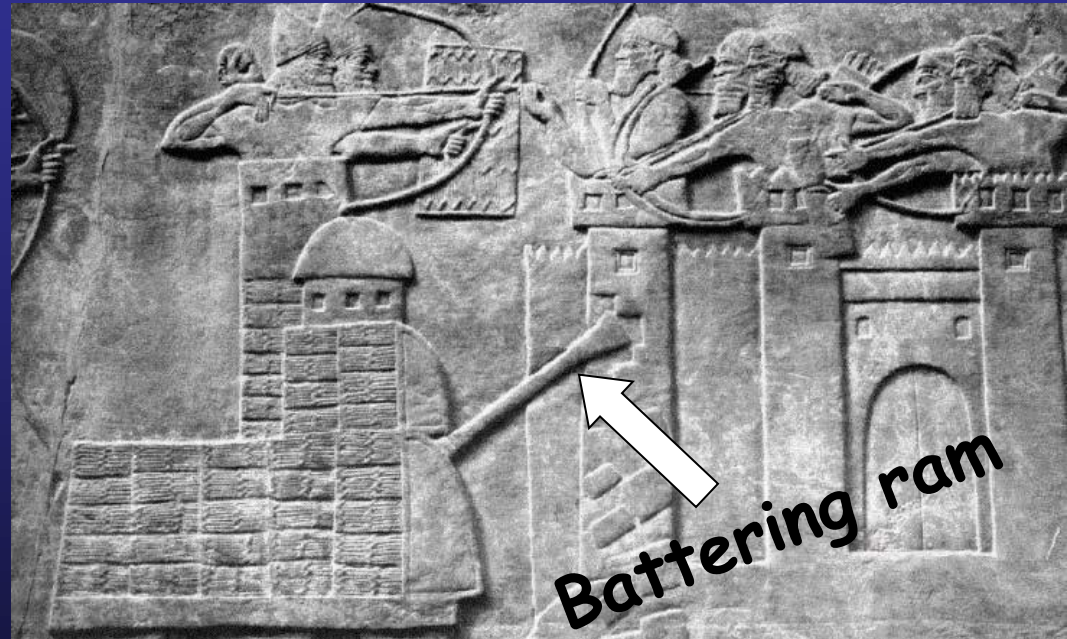
King Hammurabi ruled over Mesopotamia in 1792-1750B.C., from the capital of Babylon.



Day 8

Do Now: Primary Source

- This mural was carved onto an Assyrian palace.
- What can we learn about Assyrian culture from this primary source?



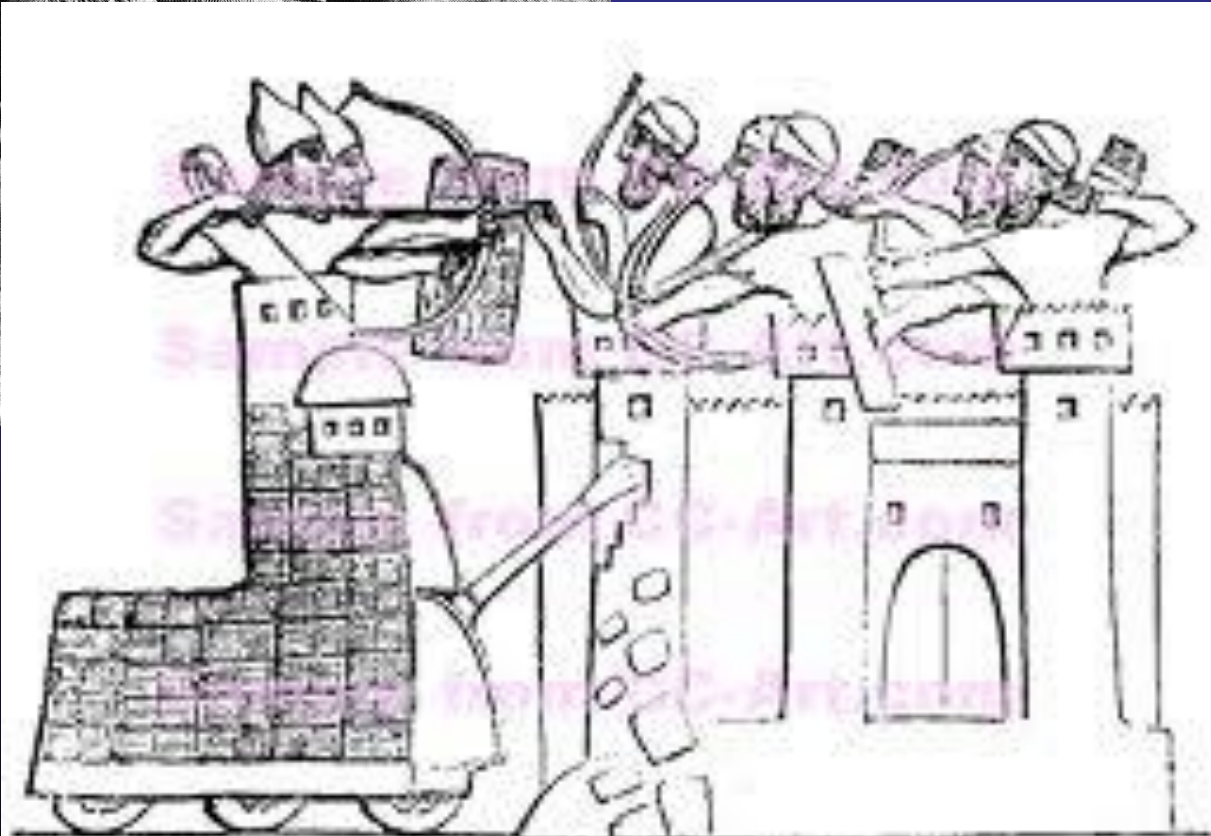
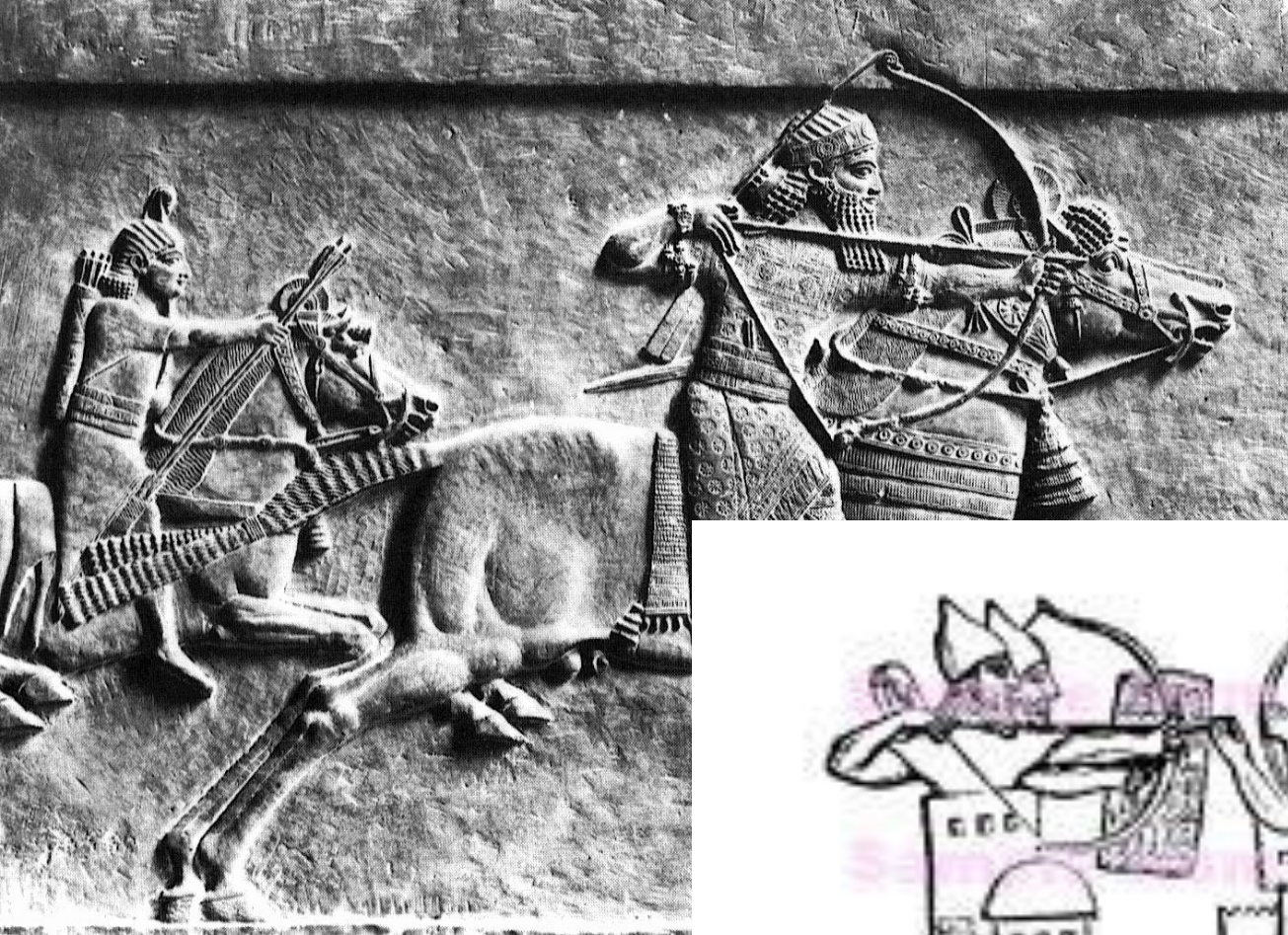
Civilizations of Mesopotamia

- Many important civilizations thrived in Mesopotamia
 - Sumer
 - Akkad
 - Babylonia
 - Assyria
 - New Babylonia
 - Persia



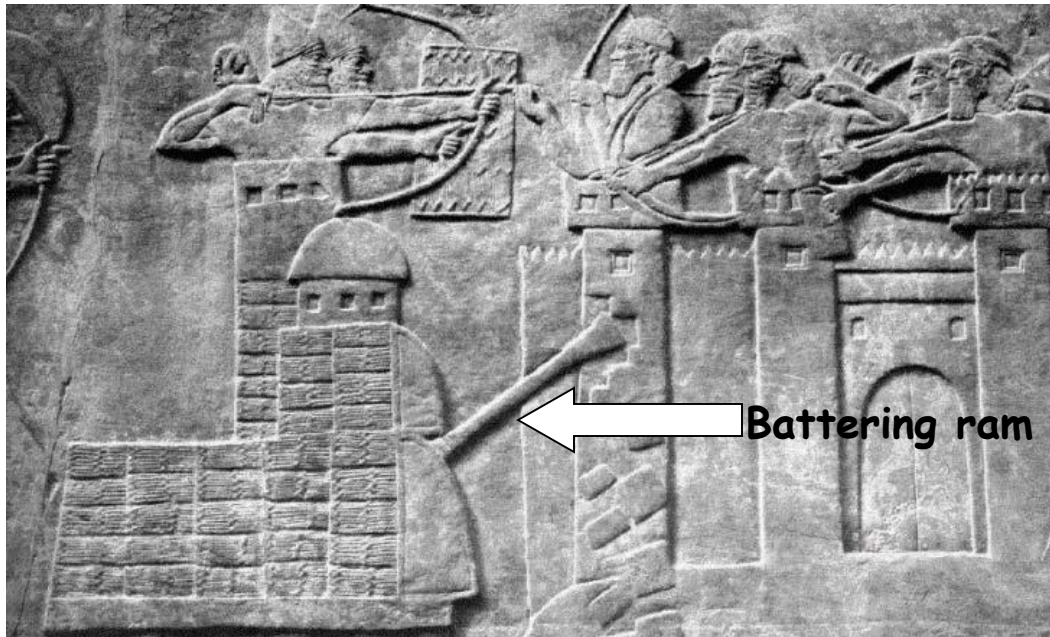
Assyrians

- Assyria was located to the north of the Fertile Crescent
- Assyrians conquered Mesopotamia around 1500B.C.
- Their empire lasted for almost 1,000 years.
- They were cruel rulers.



WAR

- To make armor and helmets, the Assyrians used **iron**, which is much stronger than **bronze**.
- The Assyrians invented the **battering ram** and the catapult.



ASSYRIAN

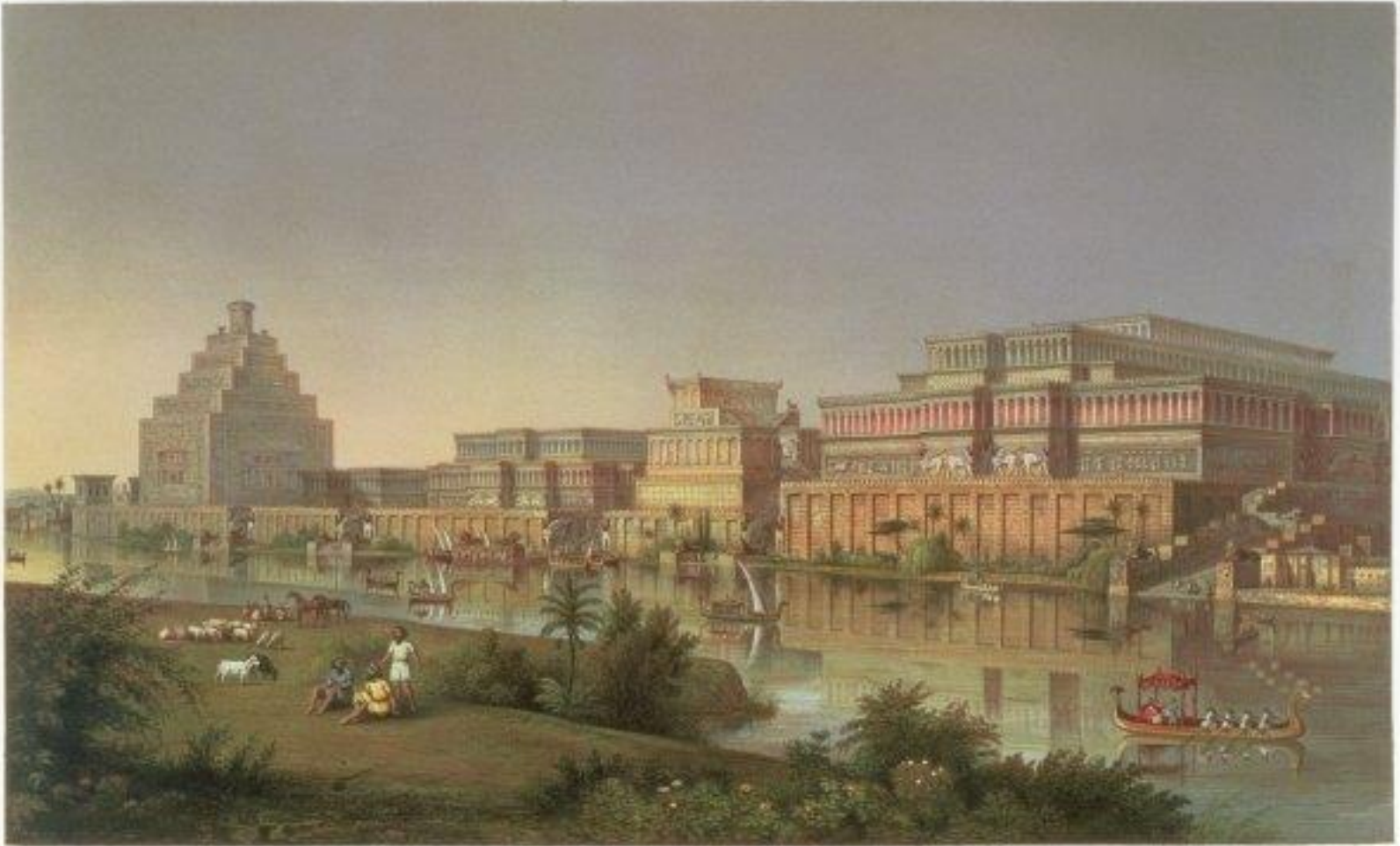


- The Assyrians conquered Egypt and ruled over the greatest empire the world had ever seen at that time.
- They achieved this through great military power.

Leading captives
by lip-rings and
blinding eyes



Library of Ashurbanipal



*Plate 1. The Palace of Sennacherib
and the Library of Ashurbanipal*

Library of Ashurbanipal

- The Assyrians were harsh warriors *and* scholars.
- Over 20,000 cuneiform tablets on subjects such as science, geography, medicine, and religion.
- Source of most knowledge about Mesopotamia.

Assyria

In the stele to the right, draw and label pictures to illustrate the military achievements of the Assyrian Empire.

Then complete these sentences:

This stele represents the Assyrian military achievement of . . .

This achievement was important because . . .



Do Now

- What is the library of Ashurbanipal and why is it important?

New Babylonia

- When the Assyrian empire ended, the capital city was moved back to Babylon.
- 587B.C. – Nebuchadnezzar took control of Jerusalem, the capital city of the Hebrews, destroyed their temple and took thousands of people back to Babylon as slaves.

- Like the Assyrians before them, the New Babylonians were harsh rulers but also known for other achievements.
- Emperor Nebuchadnezzar II had the Hanging Gardens of Babylon constructed when he rebuild the city of Babylon.





On the stele to the left, list a cultural achievement of the New Babylonians.

Day 9

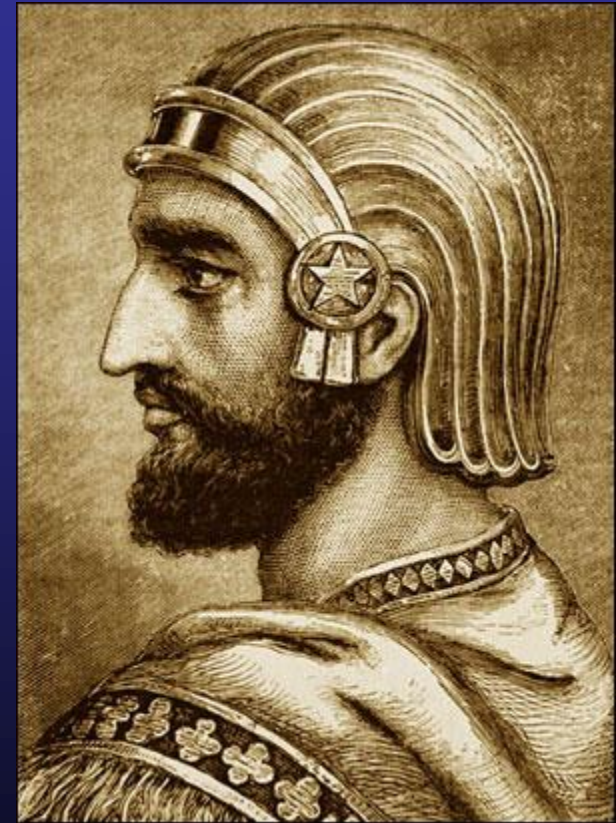
Catapult

- The Assyrians conquered Egypt and ruled over the greatest empire the world had ever seen at that time.
- They achieved this through great military power.

Day 10

Persia

- Cyrus the Great
- Expanded the empire
- Freed the Jews from Babylon
- Ruled through toleration
- taxes



THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

Cyrus the Great
(559-530 BC)



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Persia

- Cambyses II – Son of Cyrus the Great. Ruled after Cyrus, was a harsh ruler.
- As a result of his harsh rule, the empire broke out into rebellion after Cambyses died



Persia

- Darius
- Stopped the rebellions during his first years as Emperor
- Expanded the empire

The Persian Empire at the Time of Darius



How did Darius rule an empire so large?

- Provinces
- Satraps
- Minted coins