

CHAPTER
2

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *City-States in Mesopotamia*

Section 1

Determining Main Ideas

Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

Fertile Crescent	Nile	Gilgamesh
Sargon	cuneiform	empire
flooding	Euphrates	drought
culture	Egypt	cultural diffusion
Persia	polytheism	Tigris
Hammurabi	Sumer	Mesopotamia
dynasty	civilization	

- The arc of land that falls between the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea in Southwest Asia is called _____.
- That region also became known as _____, which means "land between the rivers" in Greek.
- The two rivers that frame this arc of land are the _____ and the _____.
- _____ and _____ were environmental problems common to this region.
- One of the first city-states in Mesopotamia was _____.
- Advanced cities, specialized workers, complex institutions, record keeping, and improved technology are all characteristics of a _____.
- A series of rulers from a single family is called a _____.
- _____ is the process in which a new idea or a product spreads from one culture to another.
- The Sumerians believed in more than one god, a belief known as _____.
- An _____ brings together several peoples, nations, or previously independent states under the control of one ruler.
- The Sumerians developed a system of writing known as _____.
- _____’s code of laws for the Babylonian Empire is his most enduring legacy.

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Pyramids on the Nile*

Section 2

Summarizing

Complete the chart below by listing the impact of each geographical characteristic of Egypt shown.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EGYPT	IMPACT
Nile River: Benefits	1.
Nile River: Problems	2.
Vast deserts on either side of the Nile River: Benefits	3.
Vast deserts on either side of the Nile River: Problems	4.

Determining Main Ideas

Write your answers in the blanks provided.

5. Ruled Egypt as god-kings: _____
6. The type of government in which rule is based on religious authority: _____
7. Building in which Egyptian rulers were buried: _____
8. Process by which rulers' bodies were preserved: _____
9. Egyptian writing system: _____
10. Used by Egyptians as a writing surface: _____

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Planned Cities on the Indus*

Section 3

Determining Main Ideas

The following questions deal with early Indus Valley civilizations. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What term do geographers use to refer to the landmass that includes India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh?

2. What geographic barriers separate India from the rest of the continent? _____

3. What seasonal winds dominate India's climate? _____

4. What environmental challenges do these winds provide? _____

5. What is another term for Indus Valley civilization? How did it get that name? _____

6. What are some examples of the sophisticated city planning of the Indus Valley people?

7. Why has it been impossible for linguists to decipher the Harappan language? _____

8. List three characteristics of Harappan culture. _____

9. What items did Harappans trade with peoples in the region? _____

10. What is the probable cause of the end of Indus Valley culture? _____

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Section 4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *River Dynasties in China*

Reading Comprehension

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. (Note: for question 1, more than one letter will be used.) Then write the letter(s) of your answer in the blank.

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|--|----------------------|
| _____ 1. The two major river systems in China that flow from the west to the Pacific Ocean | A. North China Plain |
| _____ 2. The yellowish fertile soil deposited along riverbanks | B. Middle Kingdom |
| _____ 3. China's heartland, the center of its civilization | C. pictographs |
| _____ 4. Name used for the <i>Homo erectus</i> skeleton found in northern China near Beijing | D. Peking man |
| _____ 5. The first Chinese dynasty to leave written records | E. Han Dynasty |
| _____ 6. The name the Chinese used to describe their own country as the center of the civilized world | F. dynastic cycle |
| _____ 7. Animal remnants and tortoise shells used to submit questions to the gods | G. oracle bones |
| _____ 8. Basis for Chinese system of writing | H. Huang He |
| _____ 9. Divine approval for a Chinese ruler | I. feudalism |
| _____ 10. The pattern of rise, decline, and replacement of ruling families in China | J. Shang Dynasty |
| _____ 11. A political system in which nobles, or lords, are granted the use of lands that legally belong to the king | K. Chang Jiang |
| _____ 12. Dynasty that brought improvements in technology and trade to China beginning around 1027 B.C. | L. Mandate of Heaven |
| | M. Zhou |
| | N. loess |