

CHAPTER
4

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Egyptian and Nubian Empires*

Determining Main Ideas

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

Kush	Hatshepsut	Meroë
Aksum	cuneiform	Piankhi
New Kingdom	Phoenicia	Ramses II
Nubia	Assyrians	Valley of the Kings
dynasty	Hyksos	Thutmose III
Hammurabi		

- The Asiatic invaders who ruled Egypt from about 1640 to 1570 B.C. were called _____.
- The time period between about 1570 and 1075 B.C. in Egypt, its third period of glory, was known as the _____.
- _____ was a female pharaoh who brought great prosperity to Egypt.
- _____ was a warlike ruler who led a number of victorious invasions into Palestine and Syria and turned Egypt into a mighty empire.
- Egypt also pushed farther into _____, a region of Africa that straddled the upper Nile River.
- The Egyptians and Hittites made a peace treaty under the reign of Egyptian pharaoh _____.
- The area near Thebes where Egyptian rulers of the New Kingdom built splendid tombs was called _____.
- The Nubian kingdom that interacted heavily with Egypt was _____.
- King _____ united the Nile Valley and became part of Egypt's Twenty-fifth Dynasty.
- The Kushites in Egypt were defeated by a war-like people from Southwest Asia called the _____.
- After being forced out of Egypt, the Kushite royal family moved south to _____.
- Meroë eventually was defeated by another kingdom located 400 miles to the southeast, _____.

CHAPTER
4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Assyrian Empire*

Section 2

Reading Comprehension

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. (Note: Sometimes more than one letter may be required.) Then write the letter of your answer(s) in the blank.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. Two means by which Assyria acquired a large empire (two answers) | A. Ashurbanipal |
| _____ 2. Assyrian king who burned Babylon and ordered its residents killed | B. strong military |
| _____ 3. Assyrian system of government management | C. local governors and a central authority |
| _____ 4. Capital city of Assyrian culture, the largest city of its day | D. hanging gardens of Babylon |
| _____ 5. Assyrian king who established one of the ancient world's largest libraries | E. cruelty to enemies |
| _____ 6. Assyrian practice that eventually contributed to the downfall of their empire | F. advanced weapons |
| _____ 7. A combined army of these two groups destroyed Assyria's capital city (two answers) | G. Medes |
| _____ 8. Chaldean king who created terraced trees and shrubs for his wife's enjoyment | H. Sennacherib |
| _____ 9. Capital city of Chaldean empire | I. monarchy |
| _____ 10. One of the seven wonders of the ancient world | J. Nebuchadnezzar |
| _____ 11. Seven-tiered building in Babylon used by Chaldean priests and astronomers | K. Chaldeans |
| | L. refusal to trade widely |
| | M. Babylon |
| | N. Nineveh |
| | O. ziggurat |

CHAPTER
4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Persian Empire*

Section 3

Determining Main Ideas

Complete the chart below by explaining the definition or significance of each of the following terms and names.

TERM OR NAME		DEFINITION/SIGNIFICANCE
1. Cyrus	→	
2. Cambyses	→	
3. Darius	→	
4. satrap	→	
5. Royal Road	→	
6. Zoroaster	→	

Summarizing

7. What were some characteristics of the Persian Empire under Cyrus?

8. What contributions did Darius make toward the advancement of the Persian Empire?

CHAPTER
4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Unification of China*

Section 4

Determining Main Ideas

Write your answers in the blanks provided.

1. China's most important scholar and teacher whose ideas influenced civilizations throughout East Asia:

2. Chinese belief in respect for parents and ancestors: _____
3. A trained civil service who runs the government: _____
4. The philosophy of Laozi, who believed that a universal force guides all living things:

5. Belief that a highly efficient and powerful government was the key to ending civil disorder and restoring harmony: _____
6. A book of oracles that provided Chinese people with good advice and simple common sense:

7. Two powers that together represent the natural rhythms of life and complement each other:

8. Dynasty that replaced the Zhou Dynasty in China: _____
9. "First Emperor" whose military victories doubled China's size and who strengthened and lengthened the Great Wall of China: _____
10. A government with unlimited power that it uses in an arbitrary manner:

11. Two improvements that took place under Shi Huangdi: _____

12. Dynasty that took over China around 202 B.C.: _____