

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SQ3R v

UNIT 1: Early Civilizations 1

 Terms to Remember

 Objective Questions

 Constructed-Response Questions

UNIT 2: Early Civilizations in North Africa and Asia 25

 Terms to Remember

 Objective Questions

 Constructed-Response Questions

DBQ I: Document-Based Question 53

 Historical Background and Task

 Part A—Short-Answer Questions (for Scaffolding)

 Part B—Essay

 Planning Page with Graphic Organizer

 Student Response Pages

UNIT 3: Ancient Greece 67

 Terms to Remember

 Objective Questions

 Constructed-Response Questions

UNIT 4: Ancient Rome 91

 Terms to Remember

 Objective Questions

 Constructed-Response Questions

DBQ II: Document-Based Question 115

 Historical Background and Task

 Part A—Short-Answer Questions (for Scaffolding)

 Part B—Essay

 Planning Page with Graphic Organizer

 Student Response Pages

UNIT 5: The Middle Ages 129

 Terms to Remember

 Objective Questions

 Constructed-Response Questions

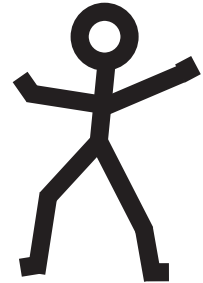
UNIT 6: The Renaissance	153
Terms to Remember	
Objective Questions	
Constructed-Response Questions	
DBQ III: Document-Based Question	179
Historical Background and Task	
Part A—Short-Answer Questions (for Scaffolding)	
Part B—Essay	
Planning Page with Graphic Organizer	
Student Response Pages	
Editor’s Page	195
Proofreading Marks.	196
Map of the World	197
Index: Terms to Remember	199

About SQ3R

SQ3R is the key to comprehension. The more you know about something before you read it, the better you'll understand it. SQ3R is simple, quick, and efficient.

Study the five steps below..

✓ You will use SQ3R for every story in this book.



Look through the story quickly.
Read the introductory paragraph.
Then look at all:

- headings and subheadings
- captions
- pictures
- charts
- graphs
- maps
- highlighted or boldface print

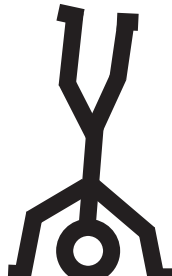
SURVEY

Turn them into questions that may be answered in that section. Also read the questions at the end of the story. They give clues to the reading content as well. Also scan all documents as well as the questions in the Constructed-Response section.

HINT: *Look for the answers when you read the article! In this book read the Objective Questions (you don't need to read all the answer choices now!)*

Research shows:

The more you know about something before you start to read it, the better you will understand it. Survey and Question will do this in less than five minutes.



QUESTION

READ

Read content area material slowly. If what you read does not make sense, it means that you might have read something wrong—REREAD.

HINT: *Sometimes it may be necessary to read something 4 or 5 times to understand it.*

RECITE

Summarize what you have read **aloud**. If you cannot retell it in your own words, it means that you did not understand it. REREAD. (It helps to take notes of the facts you have read. It will help you to study for a test later.)

HINT: *Just the act of writing will help you remember the material!*

REVIEW

Several days before a test, review your notes. Try to state the information in your own words. Have someone else ask you questions from your notes. (If you did all the other steps, this one should be the easy part!)



Research shows:

The more senses you use to study something, the better you will learn it. With SQ3R you are using seeing, hearing, speaking, and writing (touch).



Unit 1:

Early Civilizations



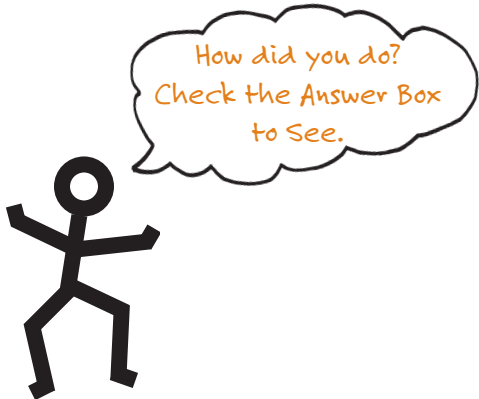
After surveying the story, I can tell that:

- 1. Early civilizations began in _____.
a. the Fertile Crescent b. Saudi Arabia
- 2. Sumerians built _____, huge temples, to honor their gods.
a. palaces b. ziggurats
- 3. Phoenicians were known for their skill as _____.
a. builders b. traders



After looking at the objective questions and constructed response questions, I can tell that:

- 4. Prehistoric man was a _____.
a. farmer b. nomad
- 5. Babylon's King Hammurabi is remembered because of his _____.
a. laws b. army
- 6. In ancient Mesopotamia _____ was used to cure the sick.
a. the sun b. medicine



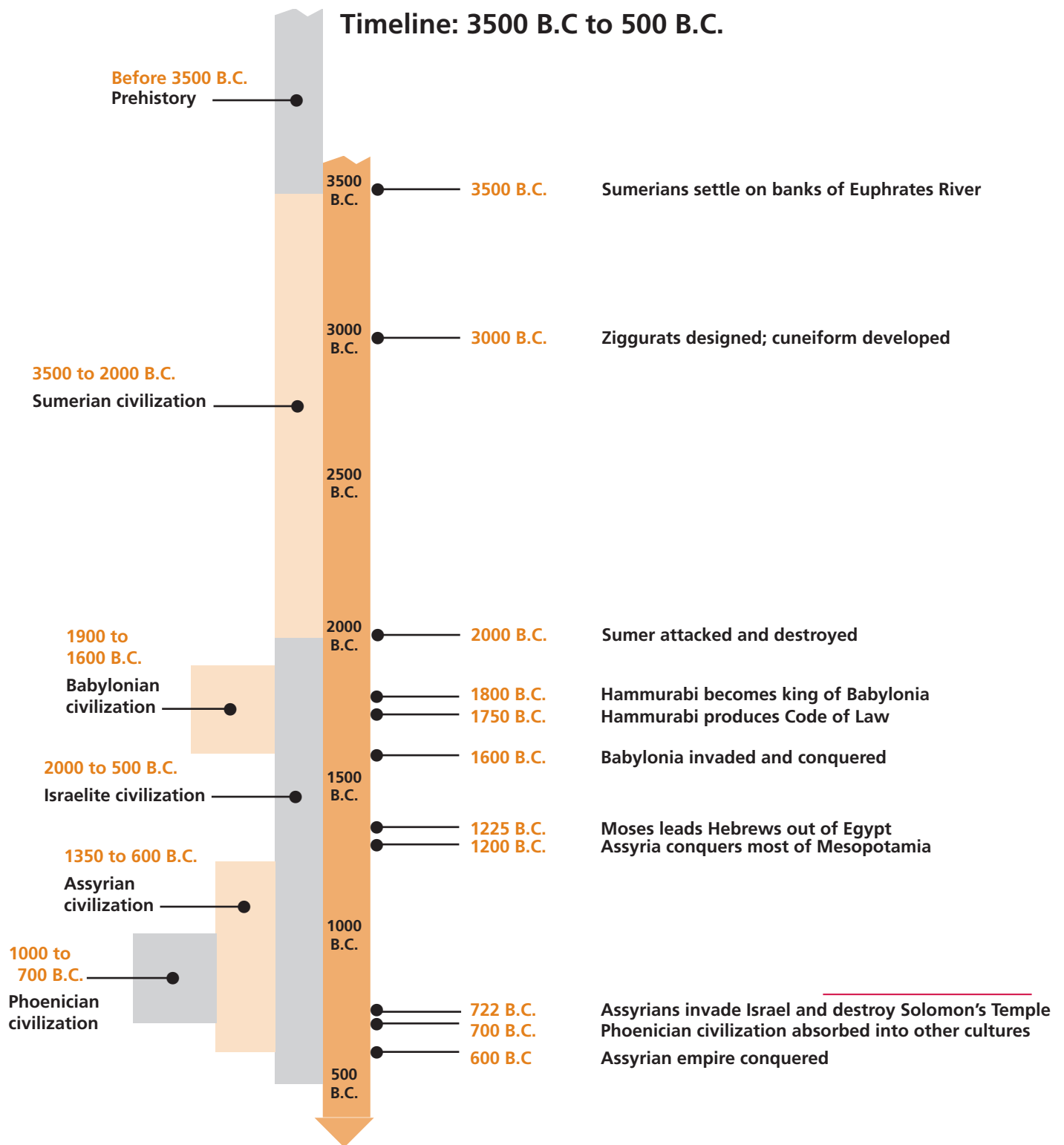
ANSWER BOX

- 1. Early civilizations began in the Fertile Crescent.
- 2. Sumerians built ziggurats, huge temples, to honor their gods.
- 3. Phoenicians were known for their skill as traders.
- 4. Prehistoric man was a nomad.
- 5. Babylon's King Hammurabi is remembered because of his laws.
- 6. In ancient Mesopotamia medicine was used to cure the sick.

Read the following selection carefully. Stop after each section to tell the main idea *in your own words*.



The Story of Prehistory to the Fertile Crescent



PREHISTORY

The first humans lived during the **Old Stone Age**, about 2 million years ago. This period is called **prehistory**. It was a time before humans could write. Therefore no written accounts are there for historians to examine. **Archeologists** have found ways to learn about this age, however. They study fossils, artifacts, and cave paintings found in "**digs**" all around the world.

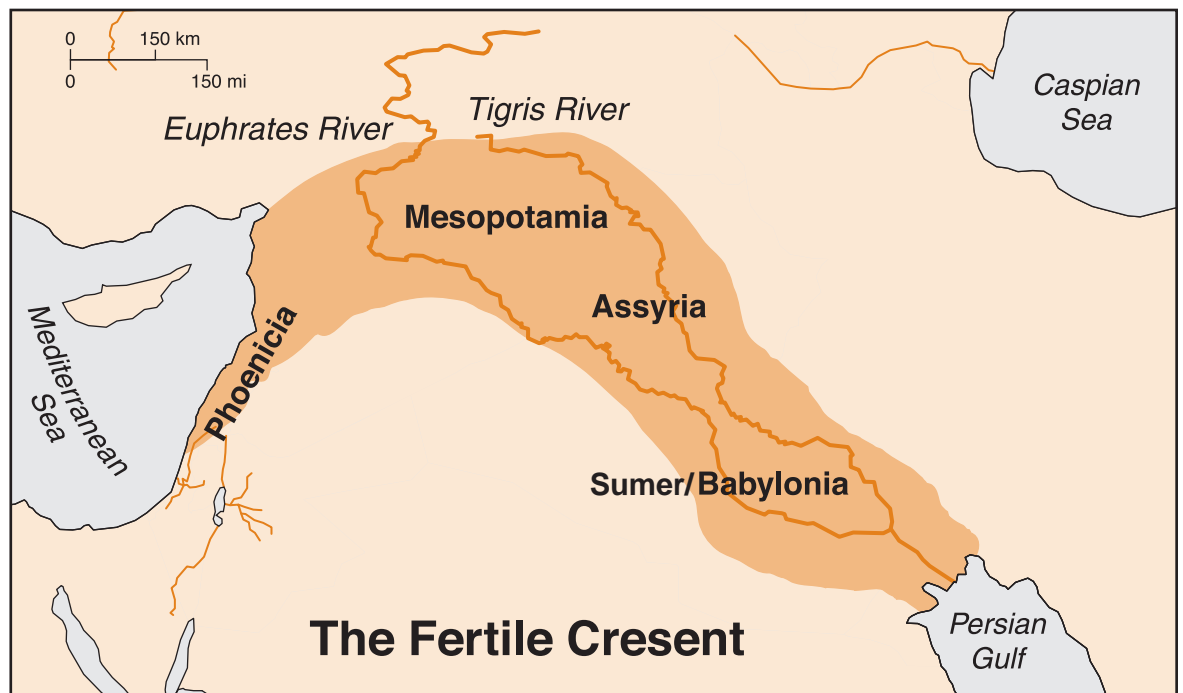
Evidence found by archeologists tells us a little about prehistoric people. They lived the life of a **nomad**. Early people lived in small groups that migrated, or moved from place to place. Because people hunted animals for food, they followed the herds. They made temporary homes in caves or tents. They also gathered wild grains, nuts, and berries. These early people were called "hunters and gatherers." Their goal was simply to meet the basic needs for **survival**.

The first humans lived only in Africa. Later small bands crossed into Asia and spread out across most of the **Eastern Hemisphere**. The location of fossils proves that they lived in both warm and cold climates.



About 10,000 years ago, people painted pictures on cave walls. They believed that painting themselves and big animals would give them better luck in hunting.

Map of early civilizations



THE BEGINNING OF CIVILIZATION

Civilization is a developed and organized society. It began when people formed cities.

Geography Is Important to Civilization

Geography determined where and how communities developed. Most early civilizations began near rivers. They provided people with water, transportation, and food. Rich, **fertile land** was necessary for growing crops. People looked for favorable climates as well. These three geographical features made it more likely that a community would succeed.

Economics Plays a Role, Too

Soon ancient people were producing more food than they needed for themselves. They began to trade with others for the things they lacked.

This started a system of **economics**. Economics is the way people make, buy, sell, and use goods. People also began to invent many things that they needed or wanted. They produced better tools and improved their housing.

Government and Religion Develop

It was not long before people had time to think about organizing their communities. They developed governments and religions. Everyone spoke the same language. They held the same religious beliefs and followed the same laws. This made trading and every day living much easier. (In order for civilizations to exist there must be laws all the people obey.)

THE FERTILE CRESCENT: The Eastern End

The **Fertile Crescent** is an area in southwestern Asia. It begins at the eastern end of the **Mediterranean Sea**, and lies between the **Tigris** and **Euphrates Rivers**. It curves around to the **Persian Gulf**. The Fertile Crescent gets its name from its shape. It looks like a quarter moon, or a crescent. Later, the Greeks named this **Mesopotamia**, "the land between two rivers".

SUMERIANS















The **Sumerians** were the first nomads to settle on the eastern end of the Fertile Crescent. This occurred about 3500 B.C. They began to farm the rich soil there by digging canals to irrigate their crops. The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers sometimes flooded. So they also built dikes to control the waters.

Sumerian Religion

The Sumerians were **polytheistic**. That is, they worshiped many gods and goddesses. The people thought that the gods controlled their crops, and therefore their lives. They built huge temples of mud-brick to worship their gods. These were called **ziggurats**.

This ziggurat (temple to the gods) was built about 2100 B.C. and stands 70 feet high. It honored the Sumerian moon god, Nanna.



EARLY CUNEIFORM SIGN c. 2400 B.C.						
LATER CUNEIFORM SIGN c. 700 B.C.						
MEANING	God, sky	Water, seed, son	Barley	Ox	Food, bread	To eat

Sumerian writing is called cuneiform (wedge-shaped) because they pressed a wedge-shaped stick into clay to make marks.

Sumerian Inventions

The Sumerians had many important inventions. They invented the wheel. This made it possible to move heavy loads from place to place.

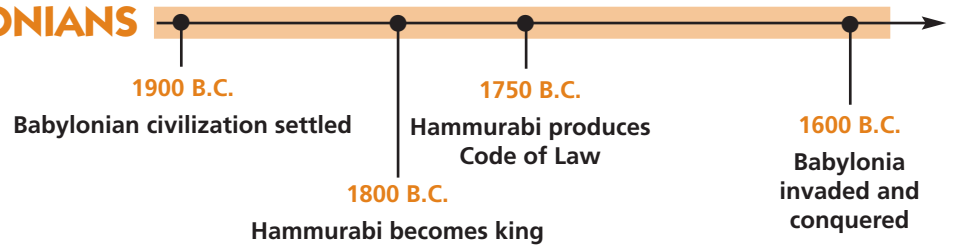
They invented **cuneiform**, the first writing system in the world. To communicate in writing, marks were made on clay that was then dried in the sun. They invented the sail to speed up travel on water. They also created a number system for counting.

City-States

The Sumerians built **city-states**, or nations the size of cities. Each had its own leader and government. They surrounded their cities with huge stone walls for protection. Farms and villages were outside the walls. However, people fled into the walled cities when enemy armies attacked. But the city-states began to fight with each other over land and water.

Eventually the Sumerian civilization fell apart. It had lasted more than 1,500 years.

THE BABYLONIANS



About one hundred years later, the **Babylonians** built a civilization in the Tigris-Euphrates valley. The Babylonians farmed and built cities there. Their craftsmen and tradesmen started businesses.

Babylon Becomes the Center of Trade

Babylon was the major city of Babylonia. Its location made it a center of trade. **Caravans** of traders came from the East and communities along the Mediterranean Sea. People could buy goods from **Egypt** and **India** at the large bazaars, or markets, in Babylonia's cities. Trade made Babylon rich.

Babylonia's King, Hammurabi

Babylonia's greatest king, **Hammurabi**, conquered most of the countries in the Tigris-Euphrates valley. He made Babylon his capital in 1750 B.C. This king wrote what is now known as the **Code of Hammurabi**. It was a collection of hundreds of laws to govern his kingdom. The laws controlled all parts of the people's lives. Punishment for breaking a law was stated as well. It was the first time in history that laws were clearly written. This was the start of equal justice under the law.



Ruins of the
ancient city of
Babylon