Chapter 3

Lesson Reviews	
Question	Answer
1. Why could the word empire apply to Hammurabi's rule of Babylon?	Hammurabi conquered Sumer and Akkad, adding them to Mesopotamia to create an empire.
2. How are Akkad and Babylon alike and different?	Alike: ruled by Hammurabi based on military might; both fell to invaders. Different: Sargon thought he was a god and Hammurabi didn't; Akkad lasted longer.
3. What were the contributions of Sargon and the Akkadians?	Sargon set up the first empire in world history.
4. What was the significance of Hammurabi's codification of laws?	The laws were based on a strict system of justice with retaliation. They also covered almost all aspects of people's social laws.
1. What is a chariot, and how did it affect the outcome of the Egyptian war with the Hyksos invaders?	A chariot is a 2-wheeled horse-drawn battle cart. The chariot, combined with the Hyksos invaders' advanced weapons, led to the downfall of the Egyptians.
2. Summarize the major events that occurred in Egypt and Kush between 1650 BC and AD 150. As you do this, introduce some of the causes and effects of these events.	The Hyksos were expelled; the New Kingdom became a military power; Aten religion failed; Egypt collapsed; Kush-independent; ruled Egypt; prospered from trade
3. What was distinctive about the New Kingdom in ancient Egypt?	Egypt was the most powerful state in the region; magnificent temples; ruled by a female pharoah; failed to impose monotheism on a polytheistic culture.
4. How did Kush emerge as a strong early African civilization?	It used its large supply of iron ore to make weapons and tools and then trading them.

1. How did satraps and satrapies help Darius govern?	**By dividing the empire into 20 provinces (satrapies), Darius created manageable governmental units; by having a single governor, or satrap, he created a working hierarchy.**
2. What did the Assyrian and Persian Empires have in common? How were they different?	**Both empires were ruled by kings with absolute power. Both featured efficient communication, huge armies, and a mix of cultures. The Assyrian Empire was short-lived.**
3. What characterized the empire of the Assyrians?	**Characteristics included kings whose power was absolute; an effective organization; an enormous well-organized military; and a mix of cultures.**
4. What characteristics contributed to the success and ultimate fall of the Persian Empire?	**Success: decentralized government; communication system; effective army; Downfall: isolation of kings after Darius; power struggles; increased taxes.**