

Chapter 3

NOTES

Lesson 1

Comparing and Contrasting- Use a graphic organizer like the one below to compare and contrast the empires of Akkad and Babylon.

Akkad: 2340BC to 2150BC; Sargon, Naram-Sin; large kingdom ruled through military might and governed through former rulers. **Babylon:** 1792BC to 1750BC; Hammurabi; Code of Hammurabi

RPC: How did Sargon establish and rule his empire?

Sargon used his military to overrun the Sumerian city-states. He used the former rulers of the city-states as his governors.

CT: Why do you think this monument was built? What or whom does it commemorate?

It was built to honor a ruler of Akkad. It was built after his rule ended, possibly as a burial monument for Naram-Sin.

CT: What similarities do you find between Hammurabi's Code and laws in the United States?

It has a system of compensation, like many lawsuits today. This code is much harsher and uses more violent punishment than the US.

CT: Why do you think the code was carved onto a stele like this one?

A stele was a permanent monument. It would show the laws as unchanging.

RPC: What was Hammurabi like as a conqueror and as a ruler?

Hammurabi was skillful as a conqueror. He had a profound sense of his power, which is seen in his name and in his code of laws.

Lesson 2	
Sequencing: Use a graphic organizer like the one below to show major events and changes in Egypt and Kush between 1650 BC and 150 AD.	Hyksos invade Egypt; New Kingdom established; Egypt gains Nubia, Canaan, Syria; Worship of Aten introduced but fails; Loss of Syria and Canaan; invasions by "Sea Peoples"; Collapse of New Kingdom
	Kush becomes independent state; Kush becomes independent state; Kush conquers and soon loses Egypt; Kush is a major trading empire.
CT: Who was Hatshepsut? What is the modern-day significance of this temple?	Hatshepsut was pharaoh of Egypt during the New Kingdom. The temple is significant today because it proves that a woman ruled Egypt.
RPC: What was the worship of Aten, and how did it affect Egypt?	The worship of Aten was the replacement of all other Egyptian gods with a single god. This unpopular change helped create political instability and led to a loss of Egypt's empire.
RPC: What was life like at different times in the kingdom of Kush?	At first, life was agricultural. The people of Kush lived by subsisting on what they grew or by trading agricultural surplus for other goods. Kush then became a major trading center.
	Kings lived in luxurious palaces and were buried in pyramids. Life was not good for all: slavery existed and slaves were traded.

Lesson 3	
Summarizing: Use a graphic organizer like the one below to summarize the differences and similarities of the Assyrian and Persian Empires.	Assyrian Empire: Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Egypt- mixture of cultures. Persian Empire: Western India, Asia Minor- well-organized government. Both: communications system; strong military; absolute rulers
RPC: What factors helped the Assyrians assume and maintain power?	Iron weapons helped it rise. Factors that helped it maintain power include strong leaders, communication, and a skilled army.
CT: How are King Ashurbanipal, his servants, and the lions represented?	Ashurbanipal rides in a chariot while his servants call attention to him. They seem to have the lion by the tail, indicating control.
CT: What did King Darius accomplish during his reign?	Darius's conquests built the world's largest empire. He strengthened government, communication, and transportation.
CT: What might this tower have been used for?	It would have been used to worship Ahuramazda. Since the entrance is blocked, it may contain objects considered sacred.
RPC: What was the relationship between the rise of the Persian state and Babylonia?	The Persians rose to power in part through Cyrus's capture of Babylonia.

