

## 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.

<b>Lesson 2</b>	
<b>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.</b>	<b>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</b>
	<b>Kush becomes independent state; Kush becomes independent state; Kush conquers and soon loses Egypt; Kush is a major trading empire.</b>
<b>CT: Who was Hatshepsut? What is the modern-day significance of this temple?</b>	<b>Hatshepsut was pharaoh of Egypt during the New Kingdom. The temple is significant today because it proves that a woman ruled Egypt.</b>
<b>RPC: What was the worship of Aten, and how did it affect Egypt?</b>	<b>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.</b>
<b>RPC: What was life like at different times in the kingdom of Kush?</b>	<b>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.</b>
	<b>Kings lived in luxurious palaces and were buried in pyramids. Life was not good for all: slavery existed and slaves were traded.</b>




<b>Lesson 3</b>	
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.




