

Group 1 You will need to teach the members of your mixed group ...

Use p. 91 - 94 as a resource.

What a city-state is: a city and nearby farmlands

What a ziggurat is (two functions): temple , city center

What polytheism is: belief in many gods

Why priests were important: they worked to satisfy the gods and keep the gods happy

Who were the first leaders: priests

Who became the next leaders: powerful men who protected the city-state (i.e., military rulers)

What those leaders were called: kings

Who did the people believe “let” the rulers serve: the gods

Group 2 You will need to teach the members of your mixed group...

Use p. 99 – 101 as a resource.

Social classes:

High—Examples: kings, priests, landowners, government officials, wealthy merchants

Middle— Examples: farmers, artisans (craftspeople)

Lowest— Examples: slaves (such as prisoners, orphans, debtors (people who owed other people money))

Technology:

Examples: plow, wheel, potters’ wheel, bronze

Writing: See back

Mathematics:

What the number system was based on: 60

An example of that number system we use today: 60 seconds/minute, 60 minutes/hour, 360° in a circle (6 x 60)

The kind of math that deals with shapes like triangles, rectangles, and squares: geometry

Group 3 You will need to teach the members of your mixed group...

Use p. 113-114, 119-122, 130-133 as a resource.

What is an empire: many lands and peoples under the control of one supreme ruler

What empires do: Spread ideas (e.g., writing, technology, culture, customs) and ways of life; they bring peace, encourage trade, and bring together diverse populations.

Empire	Emperor	“Claim to fame”
	Sargon	First empire
Babylonian	Hammurabi	(See back)
Assyrian	Ashurbanipal	Used torture, brutality, cruel tactics; collected cuneiform & made a library
Chaldean (“New Babylonia”)	Nebuchadnezzar	“Hanging Gardens of Babylon”
Persian	Cyrus	Tolerance, peace, fewer revolts
Persian	Darius	Idea of coins, Royal Road (which was used to move troops & mail)

