Name Social Studies 6; Doc.

Date Ch.1, Section2 Notes—**Mesopotamia**

1. Mesopotamia began between the and the rivers. Mesopotamia was also called the Crescent, because of the temperatures, climate, and plenty of .
2. Farming villages grew and developed into civilizations. A civilization has ,

, , , , ,

and .

1. Civilizations grew near water, like rivers, because the water provided ,

, ,and .

1. Advancements in art, architecture and technology, religion, and writing grew because less was needed to look for . Then, some form of was needed to help organize all of these advancements.
2. Civilization also lead to structures, which depended on what a person did for a living and how much and they had.
3. In Sumer, the social classes were: ,and
4. The first civilization to develop in Mesopotamia was , where the lived.
5. The Sumerians built a large temple to worship in and store their wealth, called the .

(OVER)

1. Sumer and other cities developed and grew very large. Each became a , which had its own government. Sometimes they fought one another.
2. An is a skilled worker who makes things out of metal, wood, leather, etc.
3. Men and women had different roles and responsibilities in ancient Sumer. Men were and could go to . But women could
4. The writing alphabet in ancient Sumer was called .
5. The Sumerians contributed to advancements in math and science. Some of their contributions included:

1. was a great Sumerian king. He is credited with being the first leader to write down the for all to see.
2. Sargon was the king of the and conquered all of Mesopotamia to create an empire. An empire is a of many different under one .