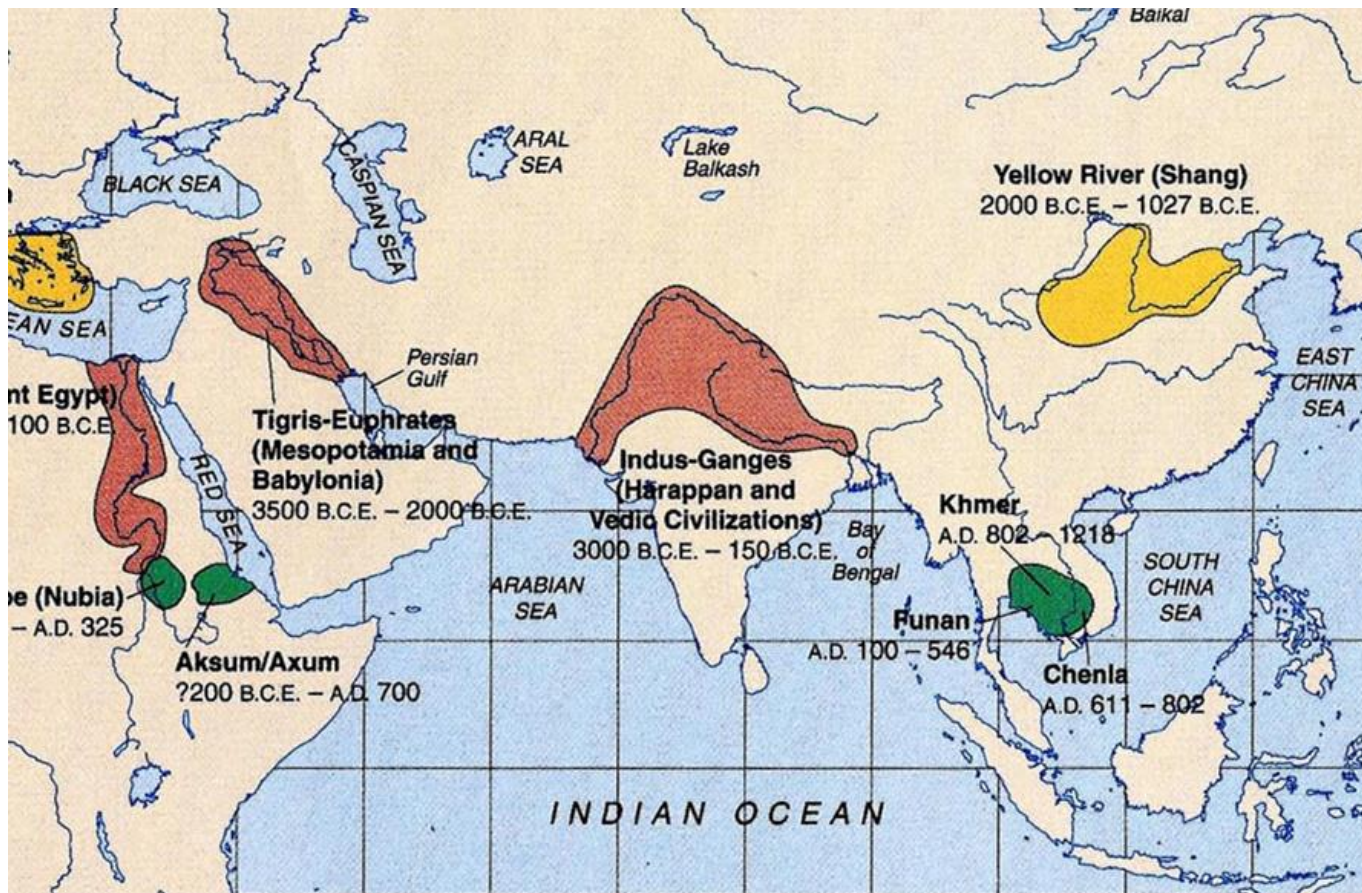


# Ancient Civilizations

*6th Grade Social Studies*

*H.2*



1. Where does it appear the four ancient civilization settled?
2. Do the areas have anything in common?
3. Why do you think they settled there?

# Ancient civilizations settled in river valleys because they needed...

P  
I  
T  
T  
T



P  
I  
T  
T  
T



# Protection: rivers gave protection from invasion

Protection

I

T

T



imagine invading a city that sat between these two rivers

# Irrigation: a way to get water from rivers to crops

**P**rotection

**I**rrigation

**T**

**T**





# Trade: boats were a much easier way to carry large cargo for trade

**P**rotection

**I**rrigation

**T**rade

**T**



# Transportation and Exploration: boat was much faster to travel and explore other areas

**P**rotection

**I**rrigation

**T**rade

**T**ransportation  
& Exploration



# Mesopotamia

*6th Grade Social Studies*

*H.2*



# Vocabulary

**irrigation:** a way to get water from rivers to crops

**city states:** a city that has its own government and rules its own territory



# Vocabulary

**specialization:** when a person or country focuses on producing a single/small number of products

**cuneiform:** a system of writing that uses wedge-shaped marks etched into clay



# Geography

- Located between the Tigris River and Euphrates River
- Mesopotamia was made up of several smaller civilizations:
  - Sumer
  - Babylon
  - Assyria



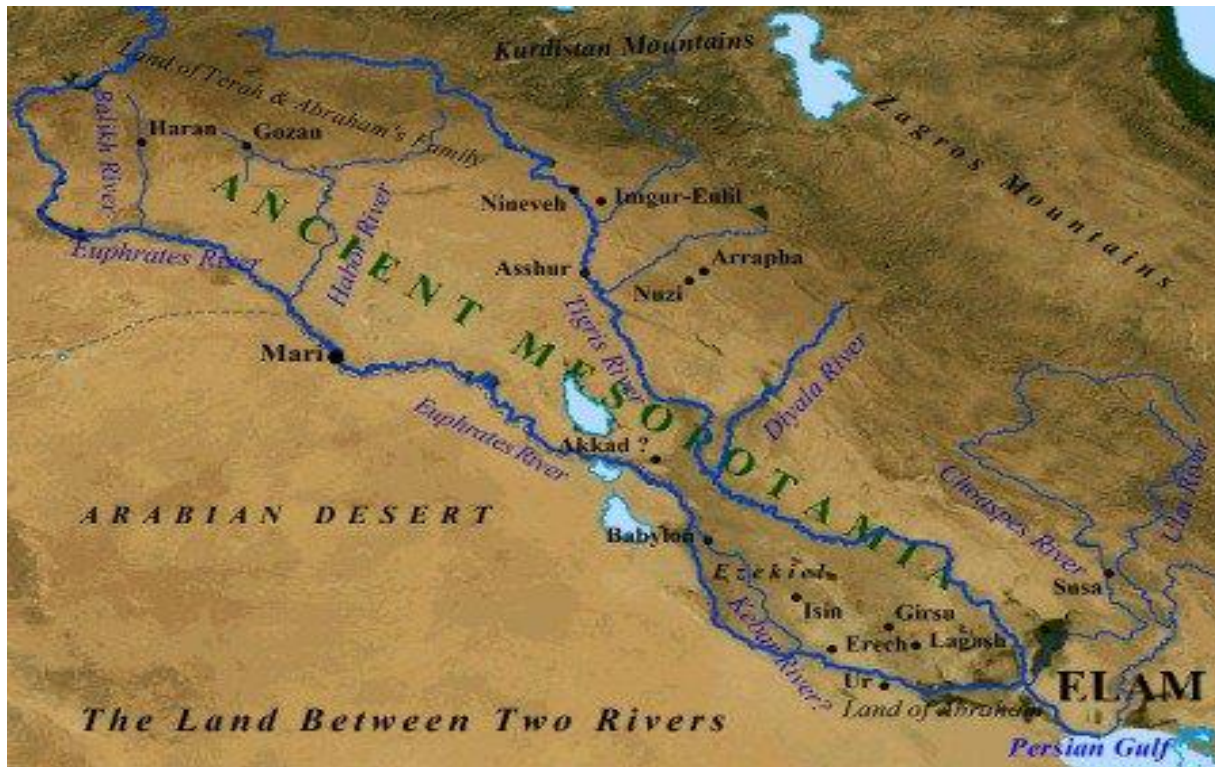


# Government

- city states were ruled by individual leaders
- **Hammurabi's Code:** one of the first forms of written law. Not only named laws, but also punishments



# Economy

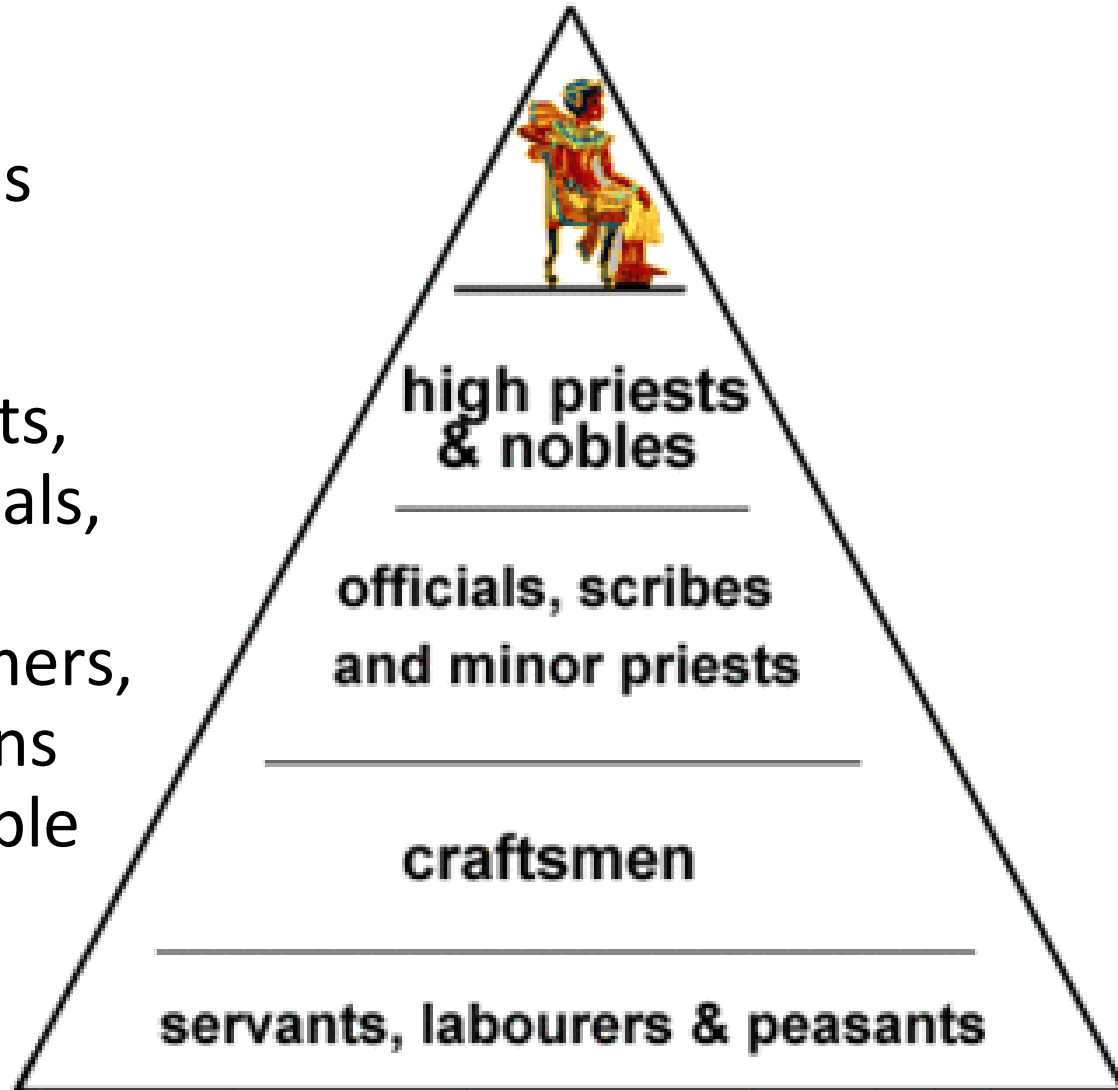


Specialization in work: weavers, potters, priests, metal workers

Because of their geography, they would use the Tigris & Euphrates Rivers to trade on

# Culture

- **polytheistic religion:**  
believes in many gods
- **social structure:**
  - **upper class:** priests, government officials, warriors
  - **middle class:** farmers, merchants, artisans
  - **lowers class:** people from conquered lands

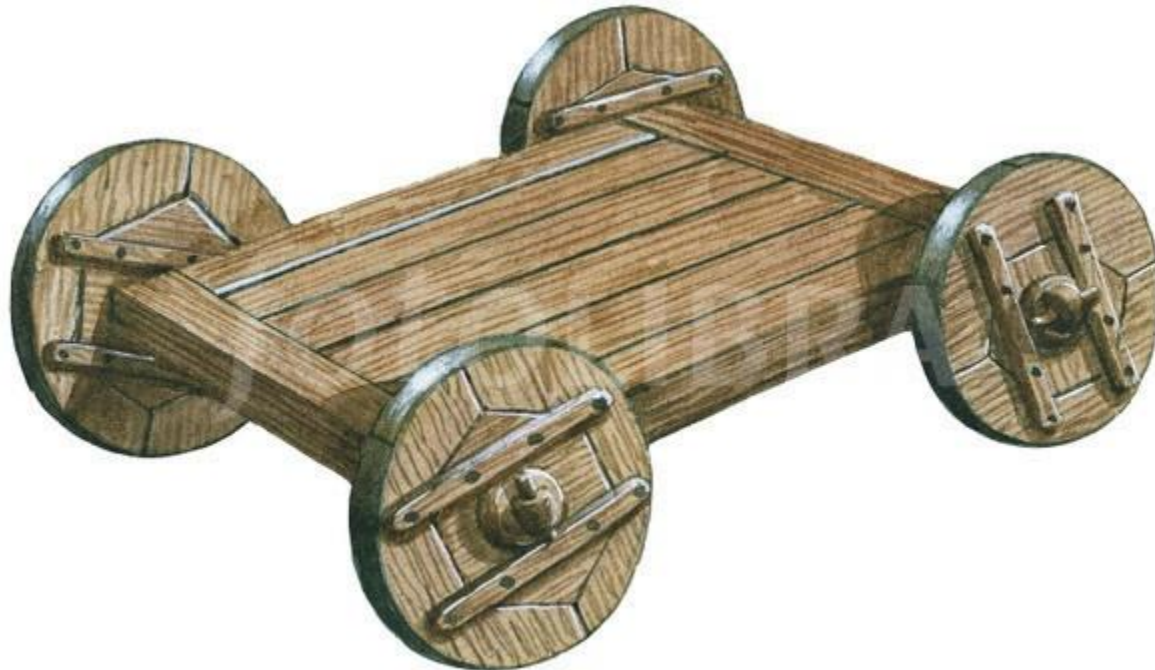




# Technology

**Sumerians:** wheel, irrigation, bronze tools & weapons, cuneiform

**Babylonians:** number system base 60



# Agriculture



Irrigation from the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers allowed them to create a surplus

Invented the plow allowed much easier farming