*Invaders, Traders, Empire Builders*

*Guided Notes*

* First Empires Arise in Mesopotamia
	+ Over and over, nomadic people and warriors descended on the Fertile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and its rich cities.
		- Many simple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and burned, some stayed to take over.
		- Powerful leaders were able to create large, well organized empires that brought about peace and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Sargon Builds the First Empire
		- 2300 BC - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ruler of Akkad) invaded and conquered the city-states around Sumer.
		- Expanded his territory until he had the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in history.
		- Appointed rulers to local areas who acted as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Empire did not last after his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
			* Invaders swept through the valley and the empire fell to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Hammurabi Brings Babylon to Power
		- Over time, the city-states regained their individual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and began to struggle once more for supremacy.
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_came and attempted to control the city-states in the Fertile Crescent.
		- 1700 BC - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(king of Babylon) brought much of the area under control of his empire.
		- His most ambitious and lasting impact was a set of rules.
			* Hammurabi's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				+ Most of the rules had been around since Sumerian time, but he wanted to make sure people knew the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his government would follow.
				+ Artisans carved almost 300 laws on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pillar for all to see
				+ First major attempt of a ruler to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the laws that governed a state.
	+ Establishing Civil Law
		- Deals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_matters and rights
			* Business contracts, property inheritances, taxes, marriage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Much of Hammurabi's civil code was designed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the poor and women.
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_could own property and pass to children
			* If a woman was blameless for problems in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she could divorce.
			* If she was guilty, she was thrown into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
			* A husband had the legal authority over his wife and the legal duty to support her and almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_authority over his children.
		- An orderly household was necessary for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_empire.
	+ Defining Crime and Punishment
		- Also addressed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_law
			* Offenses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_others (robbery, assault, or murder)
		- Earlier traditions allowed victims or their families to take the law into their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Specific punishments for specific crimes discouraged personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and created order.
		- Today, we would consider his punishments \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
			* An eye for an eye, a life for a life.
			* If a house collapsed due to poor construction, the builder could be put to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		- The legal code resulted in more social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than when individuals sought punishment on their own.
	+ Other Accomplishments Made By Hammurabi
		- Improved the system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Created a well trained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Ordered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to be repaired
		- Promoted the Babylonian chief god, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, over older Sumerian gods to create religious unity.
			* Marduk eventually became the chief god of Babylonian worship.
* Conquests Bring New Empires and Ideas
	+ Hittites Lean the Secret of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_making
		- 1400 BC – Hittites pushed out of Asia Minor into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Brought with them knowledge of how to extract iron from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* Weapons and tools made out of iron are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and sharper than tools made from bronze or copper
			* There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so Hittites could arm more for less money
			* They kept this a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_until their decline in 1200 BC. Hittite ironsmiths took their knowledge to the next paying customer
	+ Assyrian Warriors Expand Ancient Knowledge
		- 1350 BC – establish an empire in upper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_region
		- 1100 BC – began expanding across Mesopotamia
		- Had reputation of being most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_warriors in history
			* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was central to their culture
			* Unsure to keep others from attacking or to please god, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
			* On conquering Babylon, one king said, “The city and its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, from top to bottom, I destroyed and burned with fire.”
		- Had a well ordered society
		- Took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of war to pay for palaces and trade
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– King Assurbanipal founded one of the world’s first libraries
			* Kept the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tablets that he ordered scribes to collect from all over the Fertile Crescent
				+ Given modern scholars a wealth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about the time
	+ Nebuchadnezzar Revives Babylon
		- 612 BC – after Assurbanipal’s death, neighboring people joined forces to defeat the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(was reestablished in 625 BC) revived under the aggressive and ruthless leadership of Nebuchadnezzar
			* Stretched from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea
			* He oversaw rebuilding of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, temples, walls, and palaces in Babylon
			* City became one of the largest and most highly regarded in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of ancient Mesopotamia
			* He enlarged and rebuilt the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the center of the city dedicated to Marduk.
			* To protect the city, Nebuchadnezzar built a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the city and a brick wall that was 85 feet thick.
				+ Nine gates dedicated to important gods allowed people entrance into the city.
				+ The most famous was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Gate made of bricked glazed in blue covered in lions representing the goddess Ishtar, dragons representing the god Marduk, and bulls representing the god Hadad.
			* The “Hanging \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Babylon” have never been discovered, were lavish gardens of trees and flowering plants on the steps of a huge ziggurat meant to please a homesick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_who longed for her homeland.
				+ One of the “seven wonders of the world".
* The Persians Establish a Huge Empire
	+ The walls around Babylon failed to hold back the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_army commanded by Cyrus the Great, who overtook the city in 539 BC.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and his successors went on to build the largest empire to date – the Persian Empire
		- Territory reached from Asia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to India
			* Turkey, Iran, Egypt, Afghanistan, Pakistan
		- Had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the customs of the people they conquered.
	+ Darius United Many People
		- Emperor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I succeeded in uniting the Persian empire (533 to 486 BC).
		- Created a government that became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for later rulers
		- The empire was divided into provinces (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) led by a governor (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
			* Each satrapy had to pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_based on its resources and wealth.
			* Officials visited the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to check on their effectiveness
		- Adopted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the peoples he conquered and created a single code of laws for the empire (Like Hammurabi)
		- Built or repaired hundreds of miles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to encourage unity
			* Made it easier to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with different parts of the empire and share ideas
			* Darius kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from one royal capital to another and celebrated important festivals of the people and was seen frequently
	+ Improving Economic Life
		- Darius created a common set of weights and measures
		- Encouraged the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* First introduced by the Lydians of Asia Minor
		- Most people continued in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_economy
			* Exchanged one set of goods/services for another
		- Coins created an early form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_economy
			* Goods and services were paid for through the exchange of some token of an agreed value (coins and bills)
		- Created an economic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_between his wide empire
	+ A New Religion Takes Hold
		- Religious beliefs created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(600 BC) helped to unite the empire
			* Rejected the Persian gods and taught of the single wise god, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Mazda, who was in a constant battle with Ahriman, the prince of lies and evil.
				+ Each person would chose which side to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
				+ Zoroaster taught that Ahura Mazda would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the end.
		- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and Judaism, which also emerged in the Middle East, also teach of ideas of heaven, hell, and a final judgment day.
* Contributions of Phoenician Sea Traders
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_states also influenced the people
	+ Phoenicians gained fame as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and traders.
		- Had cities along the eastern Mediterranean Sea in present day Lebanon and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Expanding Manufacturing and Trade
		- The land along the coast was fertile and supported farming, but they made their name in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_goods.
		- Made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from coastal sand
		- Produced purple dye from a sea snail; “Tyrian purple” after the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Traded with people all around the Mediterranean.
			* Set up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in North Africa, Sicily, Spain
				+ A territory settled and ruled by people from another land
			* Some sailed as far as Britain
				+ Exchanged goods for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Establishing the Alphabet
		- Phoenicians are called the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of civilization”
			* Spread Middle Eastern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around the Mediterranean
		- A major contribution was their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* A writing system in which each symbol represents a single basic sound, like a consonant or vowel
			* Developed 22 symbols that stood for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sounds
			* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adopted this and added symbols for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sounds
				+ From this came the letters you are reading right now

*Assessment Questions- output (complete sentences)*

1. How did various strong rulers unite the lands of the Fertile Crescent into well-organized empires? (Focus on Assyrians and Persians)
2. What do you think was the most significant achievement of Sargon? Of Hammurabi? Why?
3. How do you think the Persian policy of tolerance helped the empire grow so large?
4. (One effect of warfare and conquest was that knowledge and beliefs spread among different peoples.) How else did people of the ancient Middle East spread their ideas?
5. How has the Phoenician development of an alphabet been a lasting contribution to civilization?