

Name:

Mesopotamia Test

Caravans	Cuneiform	Deities
Conquer	Monarchy	Empire
Silt	Scribes	Polytheistic
Alluvial Plain	Tribute	Standing Army
City-State	Ziggurat	Almanacs

Fill in the blank with a word from the word bank that best completes each sentence.

1. The _____ is the building in which the important religious rituals were held.
2. Sargon was the first ruler to _____ all of the Sumerian city-states.
3. Sumerians practiced a _____ religion that worshipped many gods.
4. Scribes used _____ to write down the laws and tax records.
5. Southern Mesopotamia is on an _____ that was formed by silt from the rivers.
6. Mesopotamian people traveled along long-distance trade routes using _____.
7. Floods left behind _____ that made the soil in Mesopotamia very fertile.
8. Sumerian city-states were all governed by a _____ that was led by a king or queen.
9. Farmers used _____ to learn how to best farm and irrigate their fields.
10. A walled city and its surrounding farmland is known as a _____.
11. _____ were very important in Mesopotamia because they were the only ones that could write.
12. Conquered rulers in Mesopotamia had to pay a _____ to their emperor.
13. The Sumerians believed in natural _____, or gods.
14. Food surpluses allowed emperors to keep a _____ for protection.
15. Hammurabi conquered many different people and formed the Babylonian _____.

Choose the letter of the choice that best answers the question

16. How did the Sumerians benefit from the flooding of the Tigris and Euphrates?
 - a. The floods gave them more water for drinking and cooking
 - b. The floods left behind fertile silt on the ground that was good for farming
 - c. They were able to water their crops with the flood waters
 - d. The floods washed away their villages and allowed them to start building a new one

17. What made the flooding of the rivers difficult for the Sumerians?
 - a. They never flooded at the same time of the year so they couldn't predict them
 - b. The floods sometimes did not bring any silt with them
 - c. The floods always ruined their villages and made them move
 - d. Sometimes sharks washed up on shore and ate people
18. Which region of Mesopotamia would be best for farming, and why?
 - a. Northern Mesopotamia because of its mountainous terrain
 - b. Southern Mesopotamia because of its mountainous terrain
 - c. Northern Mesopotamia because of its alluvial plain
 - d. Southern Mesopotamia because of its alluvial plain
19. Why did Hammurabi post his laws in every city-state?
 - a. So that people would be aware of the laws and the consequences
 - b. So that people could add laws as they created new ones
 - c. He wanted to show off his power
 - d. He wanted people to learn to read and write
20. Why did people begin using bronze to make tools and weapons?
 - a. It is heavier than stones
 - b. It is easier to find bronze than it is to find stone
 - c. Bronze can be made sharper and into more shapes than stones can
 - d. Bronze is shinier than rock
21. Which of the following words mean "land between the rivers"?
 - a. Sumer
 - b. Fertile Crescent
 - c. Mesopotamia
 - d. Ur-Nammu
22. Which of the following social classes had a larger population?
 - a. The King and his family
 - b. Slaves
 - c. Merchants, craftworkers, farmers, scribes
 - d. Nobles, priests, and military leaders
23. How can a kingdom become an empire?
 - a. They can grow more crops and increase their population
 - b. They have to conquer different lands and people
 - c. They can develop new technologies
 - d. They can start calling their king "emperor"

List 5 achievements of the Sumerians and DESCRIBE how they made Sumerian society better:

24.

25.

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27.

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