

The background is a vibrant, stylized illustration of an ancient Mesopotamian city. In the foreground, a large, white, fluted column stands on a wooden pedestal, decorated with a golden and blue patterned base. To the left, a blue curtain with gold tassels hangs from the top. A golden chandelier hangs from the top right. In the background, there are various structures: a tall, tiered ziggurat, a building with a blue roof and a blue winged bull sculpture, and a circular gazebo. The sky is a mix of blue and purple, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall style is colorful and detailed.

ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA MINI QUIZ PACK

BY BONNIE ROSE HUDSON

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Ancient Mesopotamia Mini Quiz Pack

Table of Contents

Choose Your Answer.....	4
Name the Ruler	6
When Did It Happen?	7
Fact or Fiction	8
Terms and Their Meanings.....	9
Sumerian-Akkadian Cities Decoding	10
Mesopotamia Word Search.....	12
Answer Key	14

Choose Your Answer

Circle the word(s) that will make the statement correct.

- Mesopotamia was the land between and near the _____ Rivers.
Tigris and Euphrates Khabur and Dez Nile and Zambezi
- In approximately 2000 BC, the land to the north in Mesopotamia was the location of the land of _____.
Chaldea Persia Akkad
- The land in the south of Mesopotamia in approximately 2000 BC, was _____.
Sumer Assyria Chaldea
- _____ is considered the world's first civilization.
Akkad Sumer Persia
- There were _____ classes of citizens in the city-states of Sumer in the years c. 2100 BC to 1950 BC.
three five four
- _____ were towers built with layers that were stepped up, each one smaller than the one below it.
Pyramids Ziggurats Parthenons
- Which of the following were not in use by the wealthy Sumerians when the "Golden Age of Ur" existed during the reign of Ur-Nammu?
flush toilets typewriters hot and cold running water

8. Around the late 1800s BC, the _____ established the center of their kingdom at Babylon.

Amorites

Persians

Hittites

9. In the mid— to late—1700s BC, _____ became king in Babylon.

Tiglath-pileser I

Sargon of Akkad

Hammurabi

10. Babylon became a very important city and grew, including the study of arithmetic and the development of new _____ that improved the language.

roads for travel

port cities

dictionaries

11. Around 1600 BC, the _____ raided Babylon, plundered the city, and continued to build their empire.

Hittites

Persians

Greeks

12. Babylonia had been captured by the first great king of the _____ Empire by 1100 BC.

Akkadian

Assyrian

Persian

13. Under King Nabopolassar, the _____ and their allies established the Neo-Babylonian Empire in the early 600s BC.

Chaldeans

Persians

Scythians

14. _____ expanded the Persian Empire until he controlled Persia, Media, Lydia, and Babylonia by 539 BC.

Cyrus the Great

Darius I

Xerxes I

15. After conquering Babylonia, the Persian Empire continued to grow until it eventually reached from Egypt to India and covered parts of _____ continents.

four

three

five

Name the Ruler

Match the ruler of the Mesopotamia region with his description.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| _____1. Hammurabi | a. Son of Nabopolassar, Chaldean who was king when the Hanging Gardens of Babylon were built |
| _____2. Tiglath-pileser I | b. Founded the first great empire known in history and was one of the first kings to keep a permanent army available |
| _____3. Sennacherib | c. Last great Assyrian king; he built the first great library in the world at Nineveh |
| _____4. Nebuchadnezzar | d. Son of Cyrus the Great; he conquered Egypt |
| _____5. Cyrus the Great | e. Amorite king who was known for his code of almost 300 laws, although they did not promote equality and gave more importance to possessions than to human life |
| _____6. Ashurbanipal | f. Sought support from Cleopatra in trying to get control of the empire |
| _____7. Sargon of Akkad | g. Persian king; he ruled 464 BC to 424 BC |
| _____8. Cambyses | h. Persian king; he ruled from 521 BC to 486 BC |
| _____9. Darius I | i. Assyrian king who ruled from 704 BC to 681 BC; he suffered great losses when he invaded Judah. |
| _____10. Artaxerxes I | j. Persian king who defeated the Medes, Lydians, and Babylonians between 559 BC and 539 BC |

When Did It Happen?

Number the events in the order they occurred, starting with 1 as the earliest occurrence to 20 as the most recent.

- _____ 1. Cyrus the Great begins his reign while Persia is still being ruled by Media.
- _____ 2. Seleucus rules as king from Babylonia when he consolidates his rule over the Mesopotamia region given to him when Alexander's empire was divided.
- _____ 3. Hammurabi becomes king in Babylon, beginning the spread of his empire.
- _____ 4. Xerxes I rules the Persian Empire.
- _____ 5. The Chaldeans come into southern Mesopotamia.
- _____ 6. Cambyses conquers Egypt.
- _____ 7. The Sasanian Empire conquers Mesopotamia.
- _____ 8. The "Golden Age of Ur" comes into being with the reign of Ur-Nammu.
- _____ 9. The Assyrian Empire is considered responsible for the fall of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.
- _____ 10. Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire.
- _____ 11. The Amorites establish the center of their kingdom at Babylon.
- _____ 12. Seleucid rule in Mesopotamia ends with the death of Antiochus VII.
- _____ 13. Cyrus the Great and his armies capture Babylon and conquer the Neo-Babylonian Empire.
- _____ 14. The Hittite empire grows large enough that it rivals the Egyptian empire.
- _____ 15. Roman emperor Aurelian captures Palmyra, renewing Roman rule in northern Mesopotamia.
- _____ 16. Darius I rules the Persian Empire.
- _____ 17. The Sumerian Empire centered at Ur ends when Sumer is invaded by the Elamites from the Iranian highlands and the Amorites from lower Mesopotamia.
- _____ 18. The Medes create a unified empire called Media in an area later known as ancient Persia.
- _____ 19. Tyre, a city in Phoenicia, becomes part of the Roman Empire.
- _____ 20. Artaxerxes I rules the Persian Empire.

Fact or Fiction

Write True or False on the line before each statement. If the statement is false, see if you can correct it.

- _____ 1. The area of the Fertile Crescent eventually became the center of 15 ancient civilizations.
- _____ 2. In 2100 BC, Hammurabi developed the most ancient code of law in the world and Ur became a large, busy city of about 200,000 people.
- _____ 3. The Akkadians adopted many things about the Sumerian way of life.
- _____ 4. The Sumerians are credited with being the first known to use the wheel and the plow and to develop a way to irrigate land.
- _____ 5. Besides developing the plow, the Sumerians are credited with developing an attachment for the plow to allow them to plow and seed at the same time.
- _____ 6. Sumerians extended their study of math to include reciprocals, squares, square roots, cubes, and cube roots.
- _____ 7. The Sumerians divided the circle into 400 degrees and developed the terms of minas, shekels, and talents, which were later used to indicate money values.
- _____ 8. There were three classes of citizens in Sumer between 2100 BC and 1950 BC—nobles, clients, and slaves.
- _____ 9. Hammurabi did in 10 years what others had not been able to do in over 100 years, conquer the two closest competing areas and rule the entire area from Babylon.
- _____ 10. Hammurabi's code of law was in a prominent place so if a law was broken, ignorance of the law could not be claimed.
- _____ 11. Hammurabi was one of the first kings to use the concept that the "gods" had given him the right to make laws. He knew that the people would care more about obeying the laws if they thought the laws came from their "gods."
- _____ 12. The capital of the beginning Hittite Empire was Hattusas, which was close to present-day Baghdad.
- _____ 13. The most important cities in Assyria were Babylon, Nineveh, and Kalhu (currently called Nimrud).
- _____ 14. At its greatest point, the Assyrian empire ruled Babylonia, Syria, Phoenicia, Palestine, and parts of Egypt.
- _____ 15. Tyre was a great shipping city of Phoenicia. After Alexander the Great conquered it, he caused a road to be built from the mainland to the island on which Tyre was located, making it a peninsula.

Terms and Their Meanings

Match the term listed on the left with its meaning on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| _____1. Tigris River | a. Means "that makes fruitful;" one of the reasons for the fertile land around it; about 1,700 miles (2,736 km) long |
| _____2. Fertile Crescent | b. Name comes from a later Greek word meaning "between rivers" |
| _____3. Uruk | c. The city and all of the villages and farmland that surround it |
| _____4. Cuneiform | d. Stick used for writing on clay tablets |
| _____5. Mesopotamia | e. Name for a Sumerian school that means "tablet house" |
| _____6. Babylon | f. Means arrow; it flows almost straight from the mountains in the north to the Persian Gulf; about 1,180 miles (1,899 km) long |
| _____7. Euphrates River | g. A city located about 60 miles (97 km) south of present-day Baghdad, Iraq |
| _____8. Edubba | h. Often called the "Cradle of Civilization" |
| _____9. Stylus | i. Wedge-shaped writing from Sumer |
| _____10. City-state | j. One of the three oldest Sumerian settlements; was located about 60 miles (97 km) north of present-day Basra, Iraq |

Sumerian-Akkadian Cities Decoding

Do the decoding below to find the names of some of the cities of the Sumerian-Akkadian times.

Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3) you would follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the puzzle, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

		A c r o s s				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	z	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	y	n	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

1. _____
A4-D2 A3-D1 A4-D2 A4-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A3-D4

2. _____
A5-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A3-D1

3. _____
A2-D5 A5-D5 A3-D4 A1-D2 A5-D4

4. _____
A4-D2 A1-D2 A1-D1 A1-D2

5. _____
A3-D4 A2-D5 A5-D4 A4-D2 A2-D5 A1-D1 A3-D1

6. _____
A2-D5 A1-D3 A5-D5 A3-D4 A2-D5 A1-D3

7. _____
A1-D3 A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D4

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	z	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	y	n	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

8. _____
A4-D2 A3-D1 A5-D2 A5-D2 A1-D2 A5-D4

9. _____
A2-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A1-D3

10. _____
A2-D5 A2-D1 A2-D5 A4-D5

11. _____
A1-D2 A5-D3 A5-D3 A2-D5

12. _____
A5-D5 A1-D2 A5-D5 A2-D5

13. _____
A2-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A5-D5 A2-D5

14. _____
A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D1 A2-D1 A1-D2

15. _____
A1-D2 A5-D4

Mesopotamia Word Search

Find the words listed below in the word search. You will find these words in your study of ancient Mesopotamia. For an extra challenge, choose sixteen of the words and use the notebooking paper that follows to define them in the context of ancient Mesopotamia.

t e a v b e d o m e s t i c a t e x t i l e s i i i b
i c e l a d b n a t i u e o r s r o t p l u c s w a d
a g m u b u o a i n a t a c l l u s a e t x s o b s s
o y s s e b l s r e n o m m o c t g e r s u l y t s g
t a h e l b r t y c l a y t a b l e t s o p l a z l e
x a o e x a l u s s h e i u s c u n e i f o r m s a n
e e s p u r c s s e t i e e i n c o c a n u e n t v a
l s u s v p e o a r t s t h e o i e u n g c a r n e k
f a i h p n h x r c o i e e w u r e w g a e a a e s k
z l r s e h c r a p t n r b c p g n i u d s u b i e a
w s a i r r i g a t i o n o i t a z i l i v i c l x d
r z d x s i r g i t r c a m m r s l a f g n g e c r b
m o b z i u s h s y e a e a s a c h a r i o t s i e e
i e t p a x t e o a i s s r m p c s z r i s t l l x e

crescent	Akkad	scribes	arches	Babylon
civilization	wheel	reciprocals	vaults	Hittites
Tigris	plow	sculptors	commoners	Assyria
Euphrates	domesticate	semiprecious	nobles	Persia
agriculture	stylus	chariots	clients	Chaldeans
irrigation	cuneiform	textiles	slaves	Artaxerxes
Persian Gulf	clay tablets	flax	ziggurats	Darius
Babel	edubba	architects	Amorites	Xerxes

Answer Key

Choose Your Answer

1. Tigris and Euphrates
2. Akkad
3. Sumer
4. Sumer
5. four
6. Ziggurats
7. typewriters
8. Amorites
9. Hammurabi
10. dictionaries
11. Hittites
12. Assyrian
13. Chaldeans
14. Cyrus the Great
15. three

Name the Ruler

1. e
2. g
3. i
4. a
5. j
6. c
7. b
8. d
9. h
10. g

When Did It Happen?

- 9 1. (559 BC)
- 16 2. (About 305 BC)
- 4 3. (mid- to late-1700s BC)
- 13 4. (486 BC to 465 BC)
- 6 5. (1000 BC)
- 11 6. (525 BC)
- 19 7. (approximately AD 224)
- 1 8. (About 2100 BC)
- 7 9. (721 BC)
- 15 10. (331 BC)
- 3 11. (1800s BC)
- 17 12. (129 BC)
- 10 13. (539 BC)
- 5 14. (1400s BC)
- 20 15. (AD 273)
- 12 16. (521 BC to 486 BC)
- 2 17. (1900s BC)
- 8 18. (about 700 BC)
- 18 19. (64 BC)
- 14 20. (464 BC to 424 BC)

Fact or Fiction

- F 1. . . . center of 10 ancient civilizations. (Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian, Hittite, Phoenician, Hebrew, Assyrian, Chaldean, Mede, and Persian)
- F 2. . . . Ur-Nammu developed the most . . .
- T 3.
- T 4.
- T 5.
- T 6.
- F 7. . . . circle into 360 degrees . . .
- F 8. . . . four classes . . . nobles, commoners, clients, slaves.
- F 9. . . . in 31 years . . .
- T 10.
- T 11.
- F 12. . . . close to present-day Ankara, Turkey.
- F 13. . . . were Assur, Nineveh, and Kalhu (currently called Nimrud).
- T 14.
- T 15.

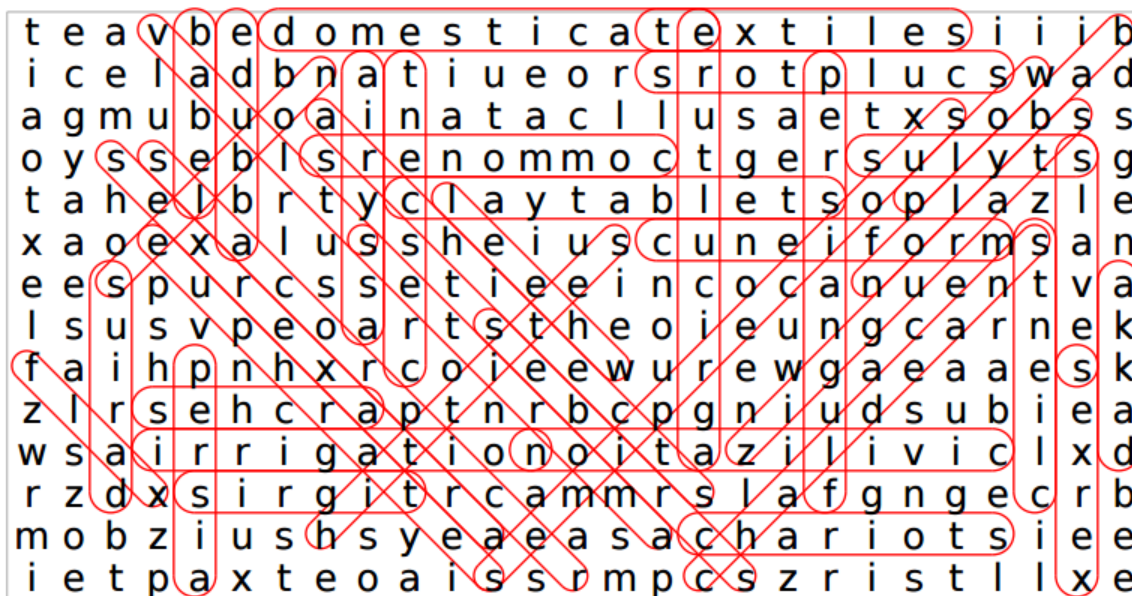
Terms and Their Meanings

1. f
2. h
3. j
4. i
5. b
6. g
7. a
8. e
9. d
10. c

Sumerian-Akkadian Cities Decoding

1. Nineveh
2. Mari
3. Ashur
4. Nuzu
5. Harnazi
6. Akshak
7. Kish
8. Nippur
9. Larak
10. Adab
11. Umma
12. Susa
13. Larsa
14. Eridu
15. Ur

Mesopotamia Word Search



Wordsearch and answer key generated by www.armoredpenguin.com.



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