

EMPIRES OF NEAR EAST AND EGYPT

SOCIAL STUDIES

Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiple choice questions

1. Why do you think the Near East is often called a cradle of civilization?

- a) It's where some of the earliest cities were built.
- b) It's the region where paper was first invented and used for writing.
- c) Laws and organized governments started to form.

2. How might the innovations and ideas that emerged from the Near East still shape our modern world?

- a) Writing systems led to modern alphabets and communication.
- b) Laws and codes like Hammurabi's Code are early examples of legal systems we use today.
- c) The Near East developed the first printing press

Select the appropriate concept and write it next to its meaning. You can use the word bank

1. It is famous for its large buildings like pyramids and temples. It is also known for its many gods, religious ceremonies, and special beliefs. _____
2. They were both leaders of the country and important religious figures. Some people even believed they were gods. _____
3. The Egyptians believed in many gods and goddesses. Each god controlled a part of nature or the universe. _____

Mesopotamia	Religion	Mythology
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Pharaohs	Ancient Egypt	Priests
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Read the following texts carefully and then decide if they are correct or incorrect

1. Art and architecture showed how important religion was in their daily lives. Temples were built to honor the gods, and tombs were made to help pharaohs and important people in the afterlife. The pyramids were not just tombs; they were symbols of power and a way to help the pharaoh reach the gods. _____
2. Over time, Ancient Egypt became weaker for many reasons. There were problems inside the country, attacks from other groups, and changes in trade. Later, Alexander the Great took control of Egypt. This started a new time called the Hellenistic period in Egypt's history. _____

Read the information about Cyrus the Great, Darius the Great and Xerxes I, and then choose the correct option

1. Cyrus the Great only cared about winning new land and did not respect the cultures of the people he conquered. Darius the Great gave more power to local leaders to make them weaker. Xerxes I stopped building projects so he could focus only on fighting Greece.
2. Cyrus the Great respected different cultures and let people keep their own customs. Darius the Great made the government stronger and more organized to control the empire better. Xerxes I focused more on wars, especially with Greece, which made the empire weaker because they spent too much money and had many problems.
3. All three rulers wanted everyone to follow the same religion. They stopped local traditions and only focused on wars to make the empire bigger.
4. Cyrus the Great did not work on improving the government. Darius the Great removed the system of local governors and wanted to control everything himself. Xerxes I stayed away from war with Greece and only worked on improving the empire inside.

Identify the cultural achievements of the Near East and put them in the correct chart.

CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NEAR EAST

NO CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NEAR EAST

1. Important buildings include Persepolis, the special city for ceremonies. It had large palaces and big gates with beautiful carvings.
2. The Great Wall showed their skills in architecture and their strong cultural and political power.
3. It is one of the first messages about human rights. It talks about freedom of religion and respect for people from other lands.
4. It is one of the most significant agricultural tools in history. They were implements pulled by humans or animals. They helped break up and turn over soil.
5. It is a type of fine, white pottery. It is famous for its beautiful designs and high quality.