

MESOPOTAMIA & ANCIENT EGYPT

Complete Interactive Notebook Bundle

Thank you so much for purchasing this product! Interactive Notebooks are an amazing way to get your students engaged and active in their learning! The graphic organizers and foldables in this resource are designed to be folded, cut, glued, & written-on to enhance your instruction of history. It's always amazing to see the creativity some of your students will put into their creations! This Interactive Notebook is designed to help you better understand the early Western River Valley civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt in World History.

If you have any questions about this or any resource, don't hesitate to contact me by clicking on any of these:



The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Students of History' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the site name 'STUDENTS OF HISTORY' and links for 'ABOUT', 'AMERICAN HISTORY', 'WORLD HISTORY', 'SIGN IN', and 'REGISTER'. The main content area features a large heading 'ENERGIZE YOUR CLASSROOM WITH STUDENTS OF HISTORY' and a sub-heading 'YOUR HOME FOR INNOVATIVE AND ENGAGING HISTORY LESSON PLANS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY CLASSROOM!'. Below this, there is a 'LEARN MORE ABOUT US' link and a prominent orange 'Join Now' button. On the left side of the main content, there is a vertical column of social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, Google+, YouTube, and Instagram. At the bottom of the page, a white box contains the text: 'Thousands of the most engaging history teaching resources at your fingertips. Every day, every lesson ready for you at about \$1 a day.'

Ancient Mesopotamia Vocabulary Foldable

Directions: Cut out this foldable graphic organizer along the dotted lines and then fold and glue into your notebook. **Underneath each term write a definition** in your own words on one side and then **draw a picture** to represent the term on the other side of the flap.



Glue here into Your Notebook

Ancient Mesopotamia Vocabulary

Fertile Crescent

Cuneiform

Hammurabi's Code

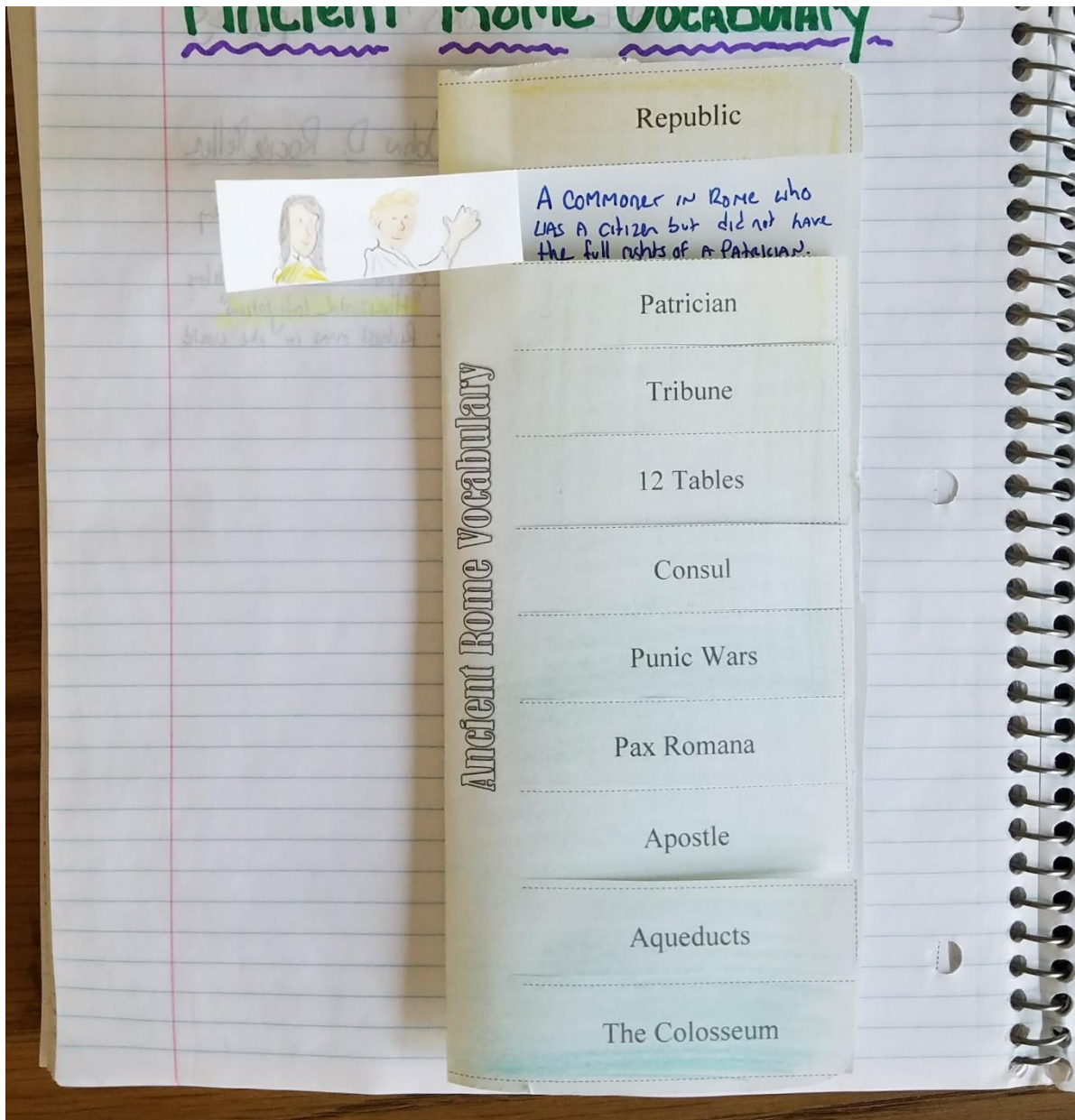
Ziggurat

City-state

Scribe

Polytheism

Completed Vocabulary Sample Page



Extension Activity: In addition to defining the terms in their own words and adding an image, I often have students use an open portion of their notebook page to write a short story using as many of the vocab terms as they can. We'll then share these in class (which are often amusing) and see how many they could get.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE FERTILE CRESCENT

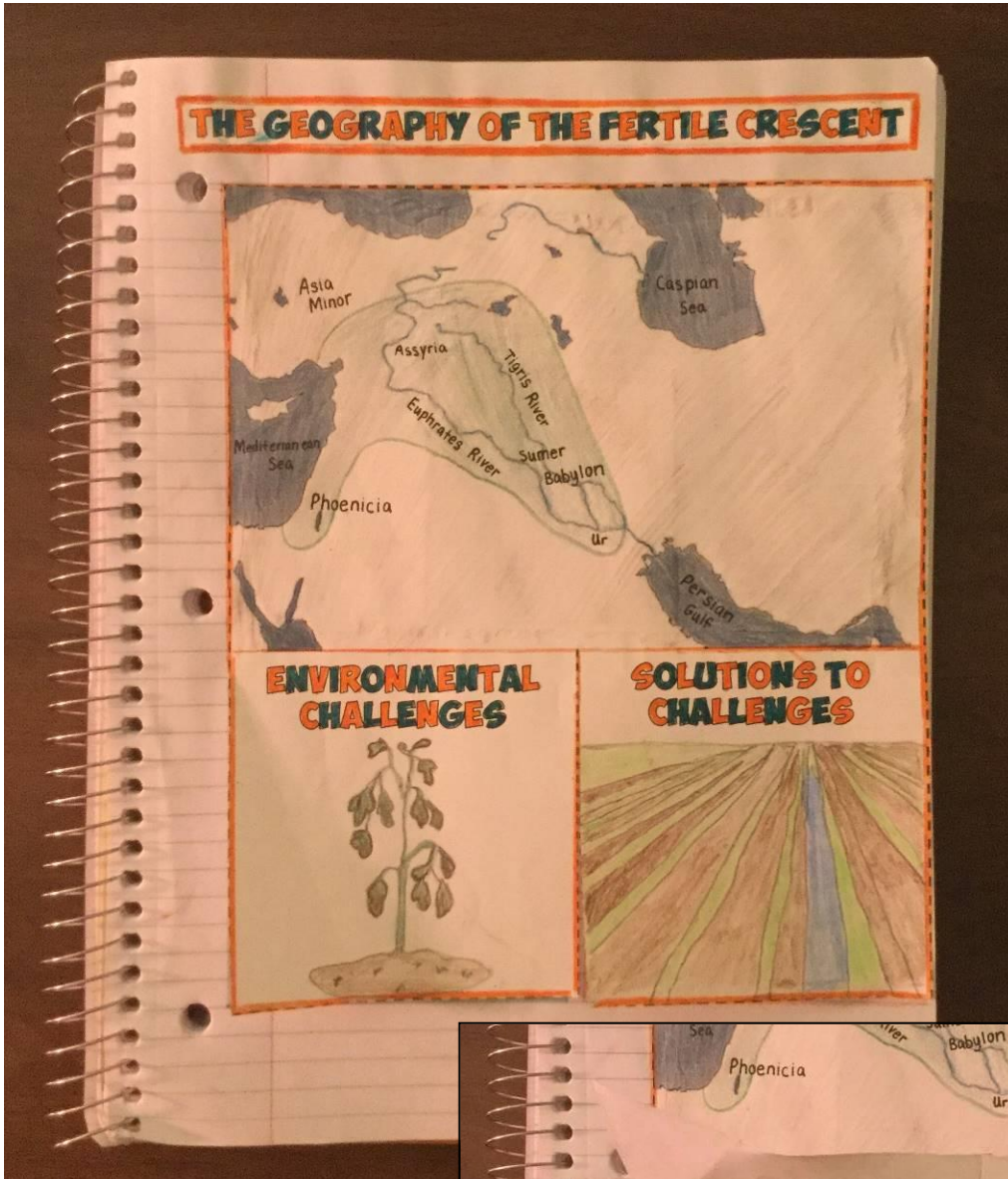
Directions: During the New Stone Age, permanent settlements appeared in river valleys and around the Fertile Crescent. On the map, **color in the Fertile Crescent** and **label the important city-states and geographic features**. Then, **list the challenges** these people faced and solutions they devised on your notebook page under each flap. Draw **pictures** to represent these on top of each flap.



ENVIRONMENTAL
CHALLENGES

SOLUTIONS TO
CHALLENGES

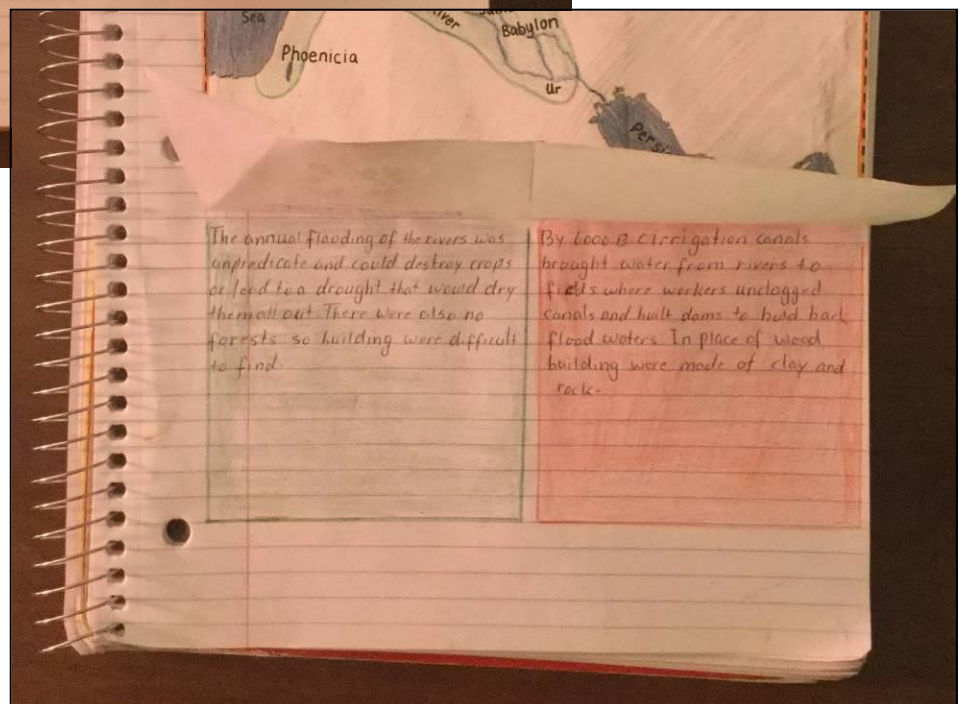
Completed Fertile Crescent Geography Sample



ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

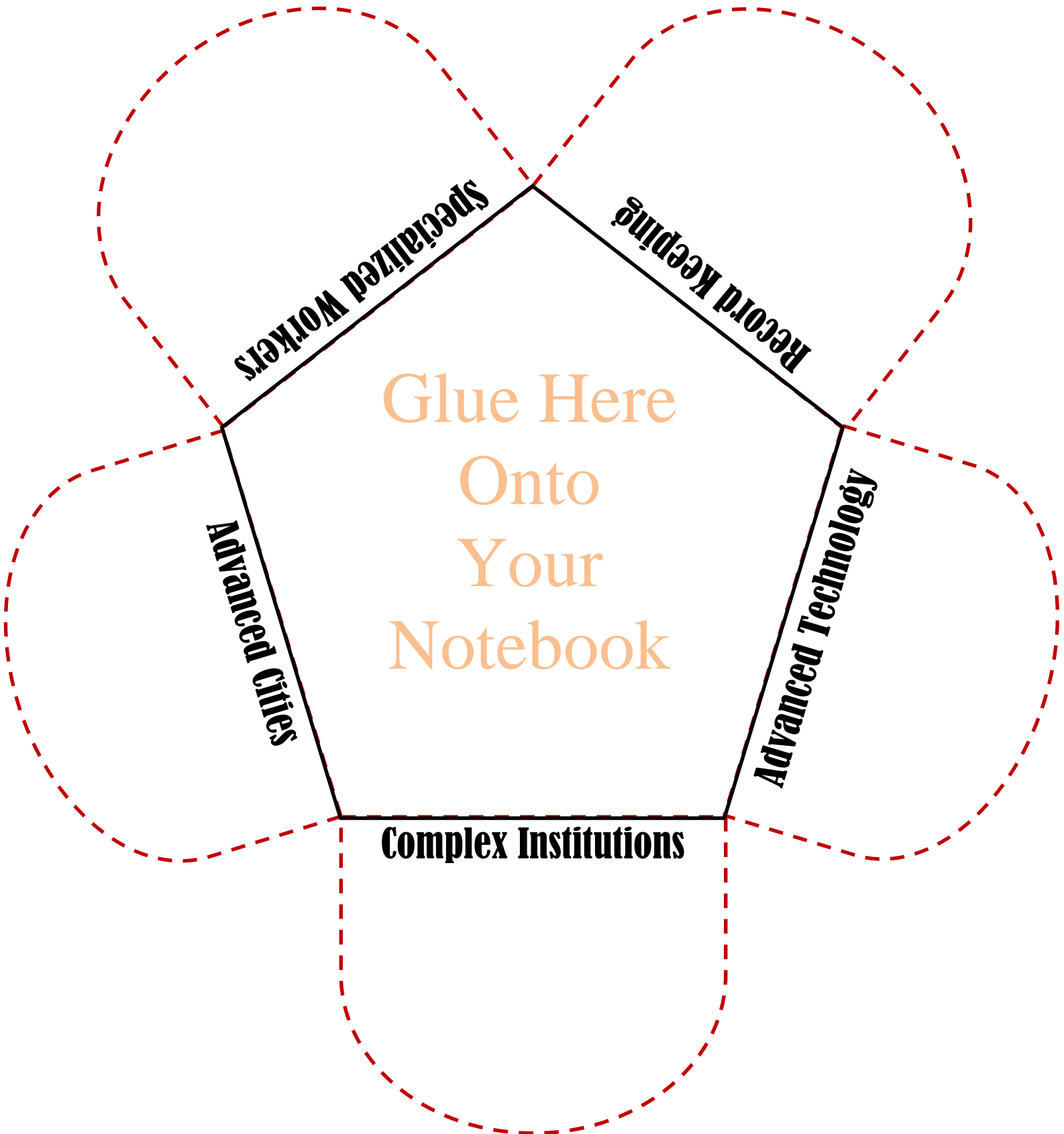


SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES

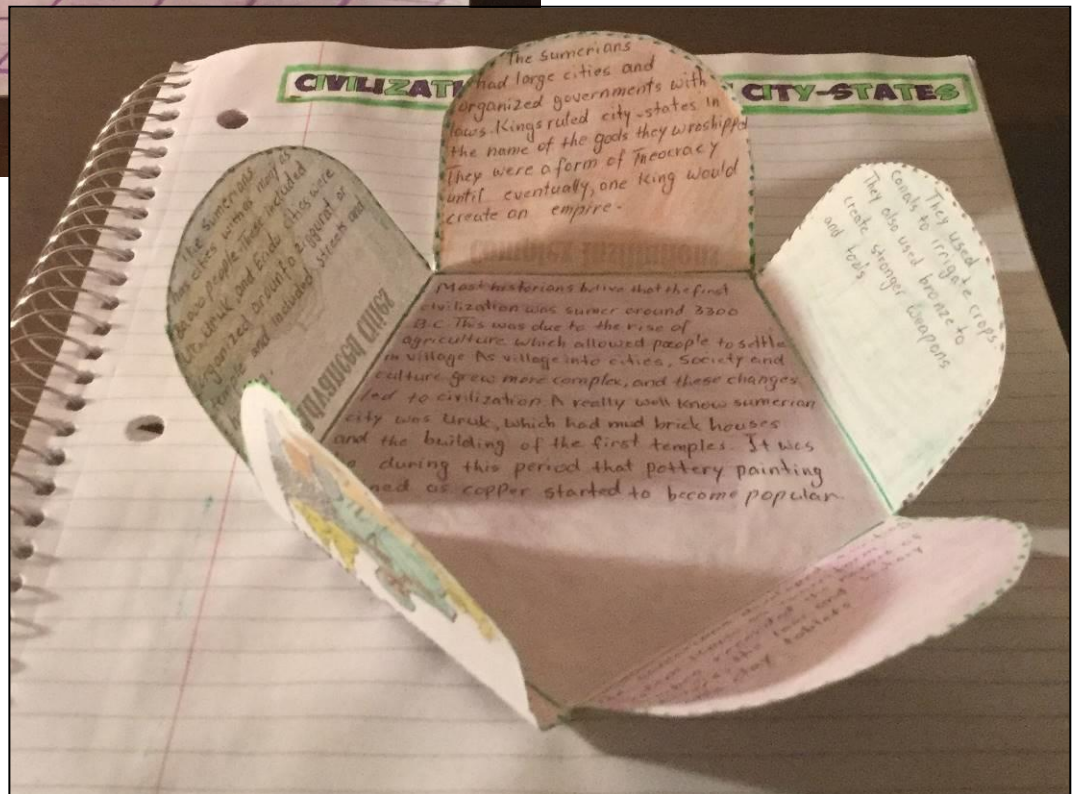
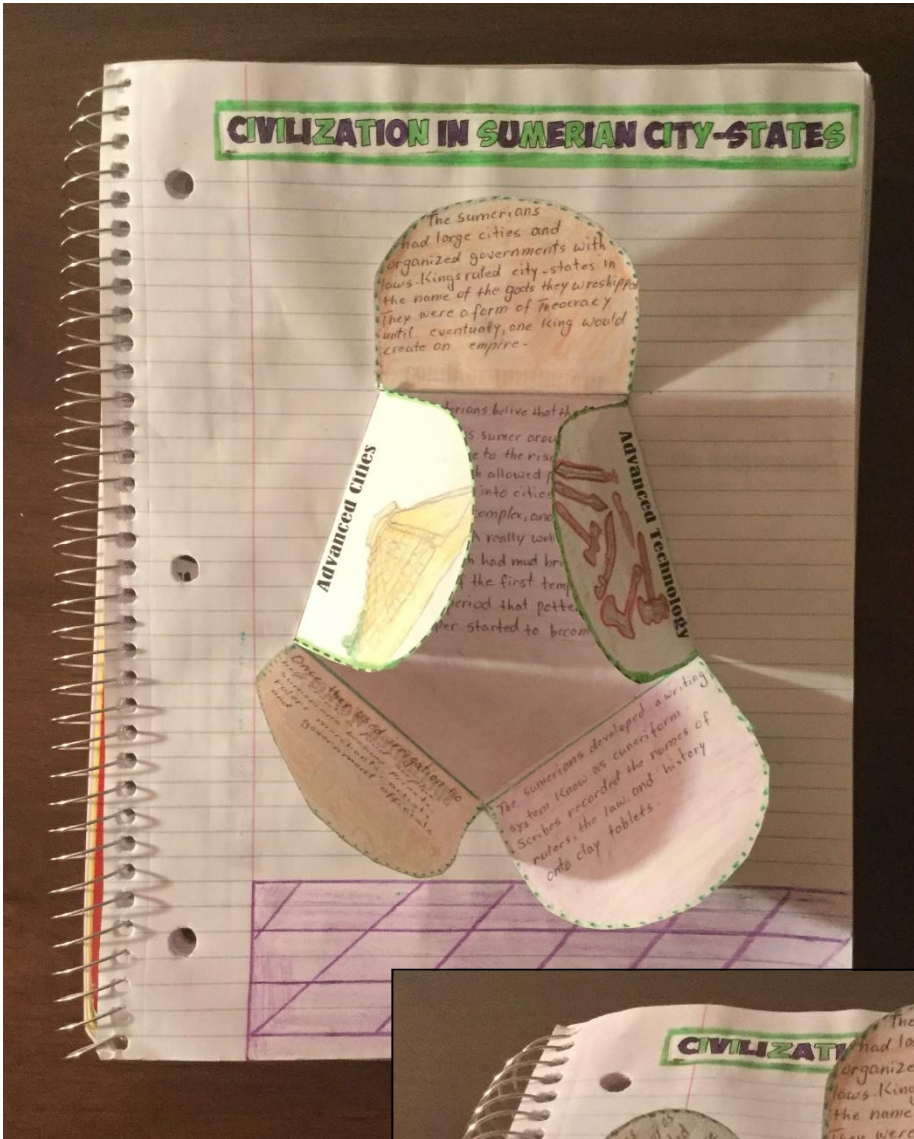


CIVILIZATION IN SUMERIAN CITY-STATES

Directions: The Sumerians are recognized by historians as one of the first groups to form a civilization. Cut out the shape below then fold down the 5 flaps along each side. Glue the shape down into your notebook where indicated then **draw a picture** on top of each flap to represent that aspect of civilization. Underneath the flap, give examples of each characteristic. In the center, **explain why the Sumerians are** considered one of the 1st civilizations.



Completed Sumerian Civilization Sample

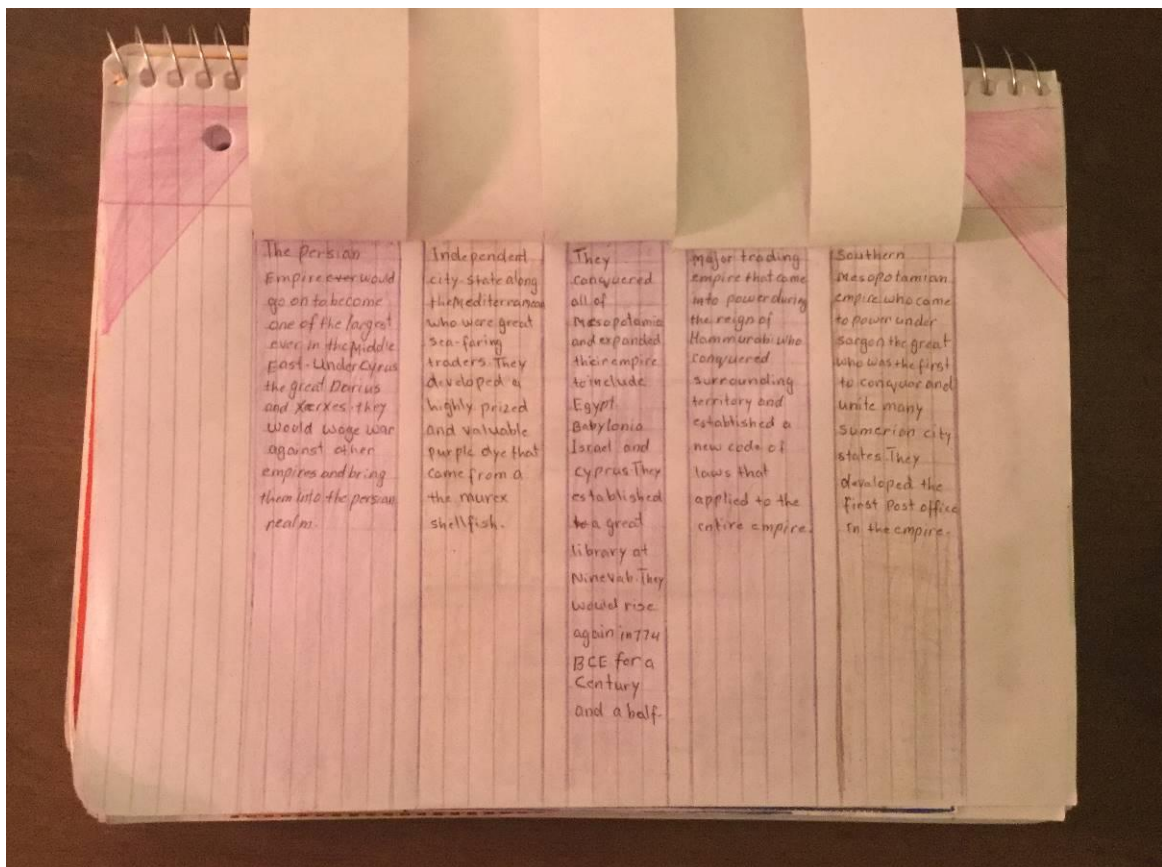
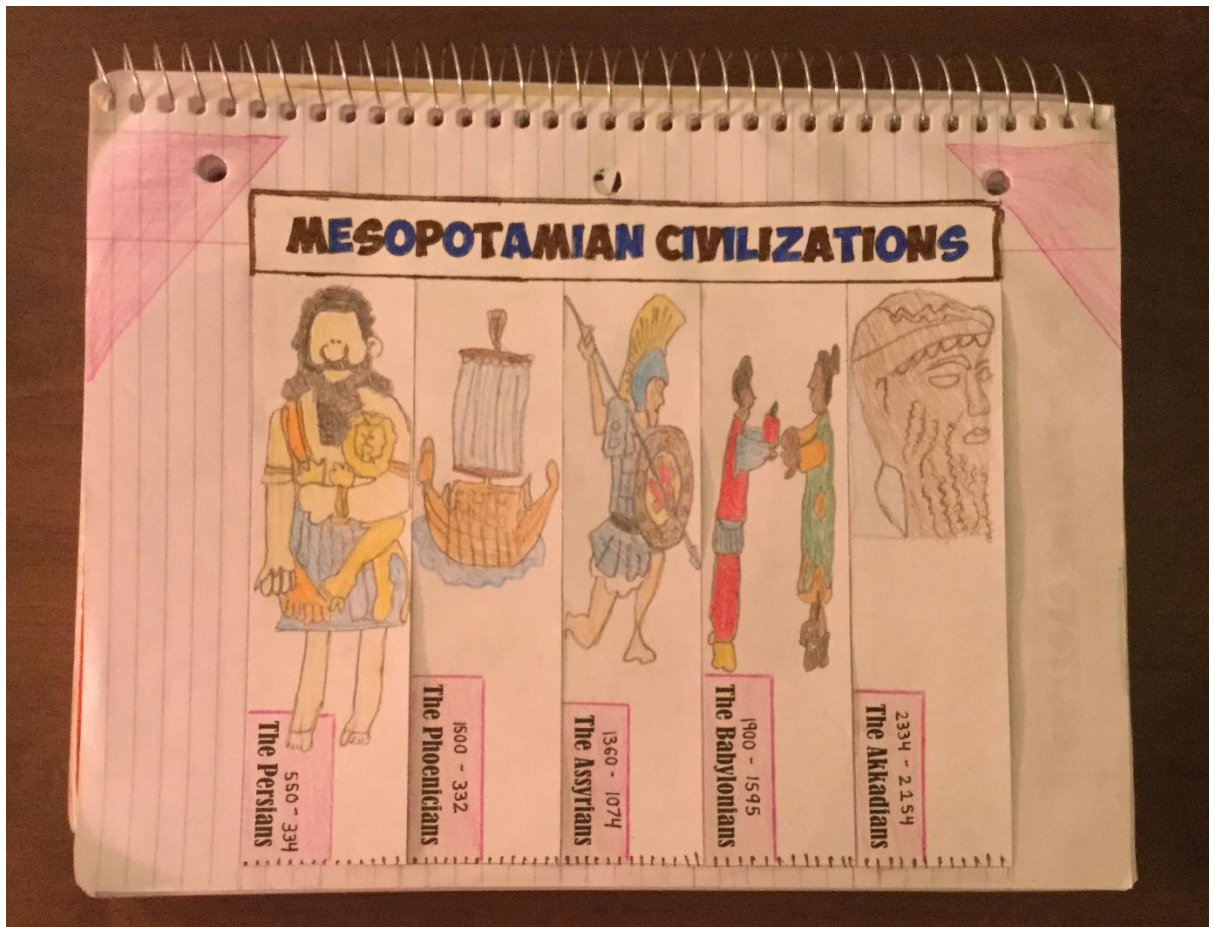


MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATIONS

Directions: Various civilizations adopted aspects of Sumerian culture and flourished around the Fertile Crescent. Paste the graphic organizer so that each flap can be lifted up and **take notes** on the accomplishments of each civilization below. Then list their **approximate years** of existence and **draw a picture** on the top of the flap.

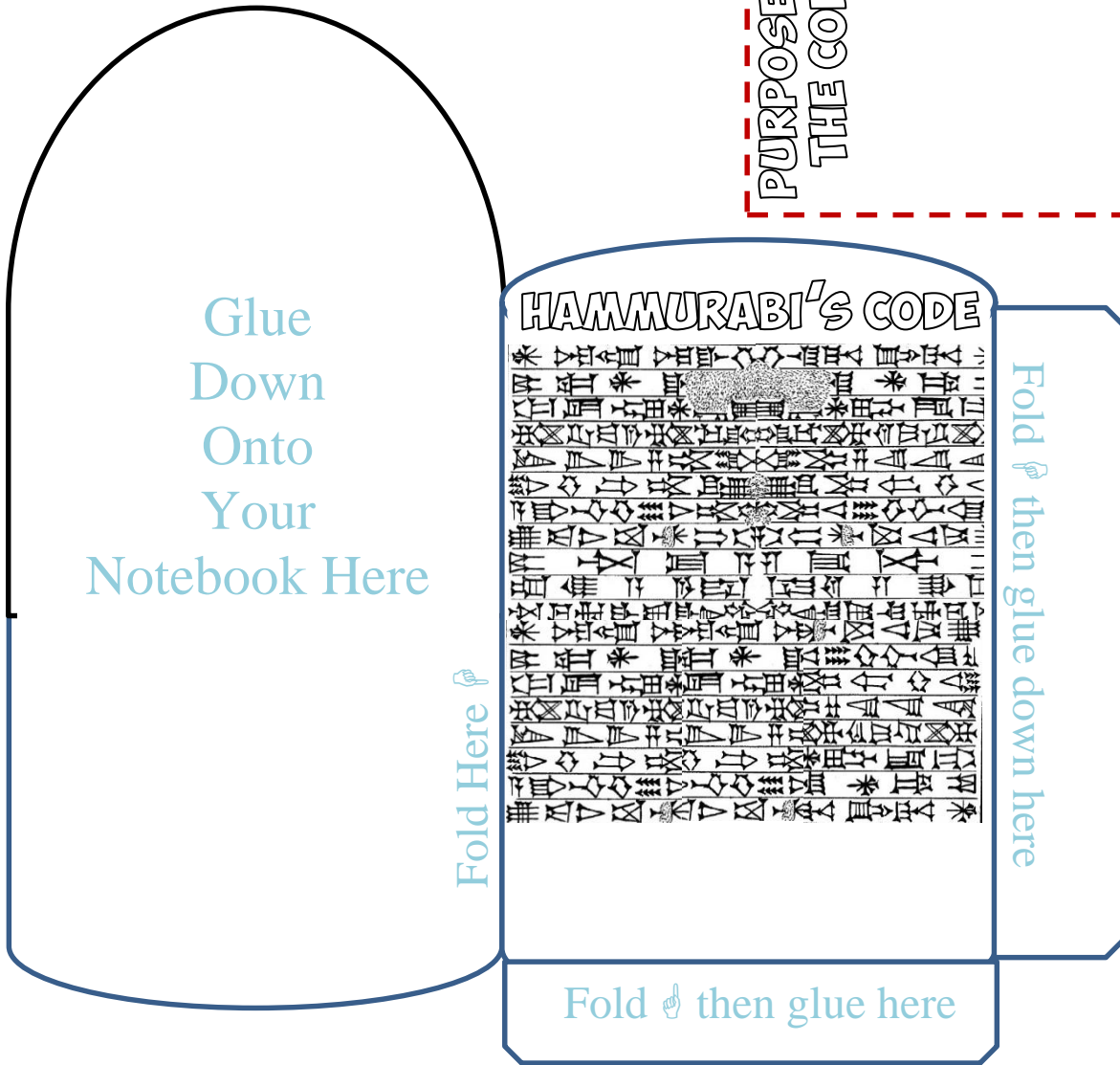
MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILIZATIONS	The Akkadians
	The Babylonians
	The Assyrians
	The Phoenicians
	The Persians

Completed Mesopotamian Civilization Samples

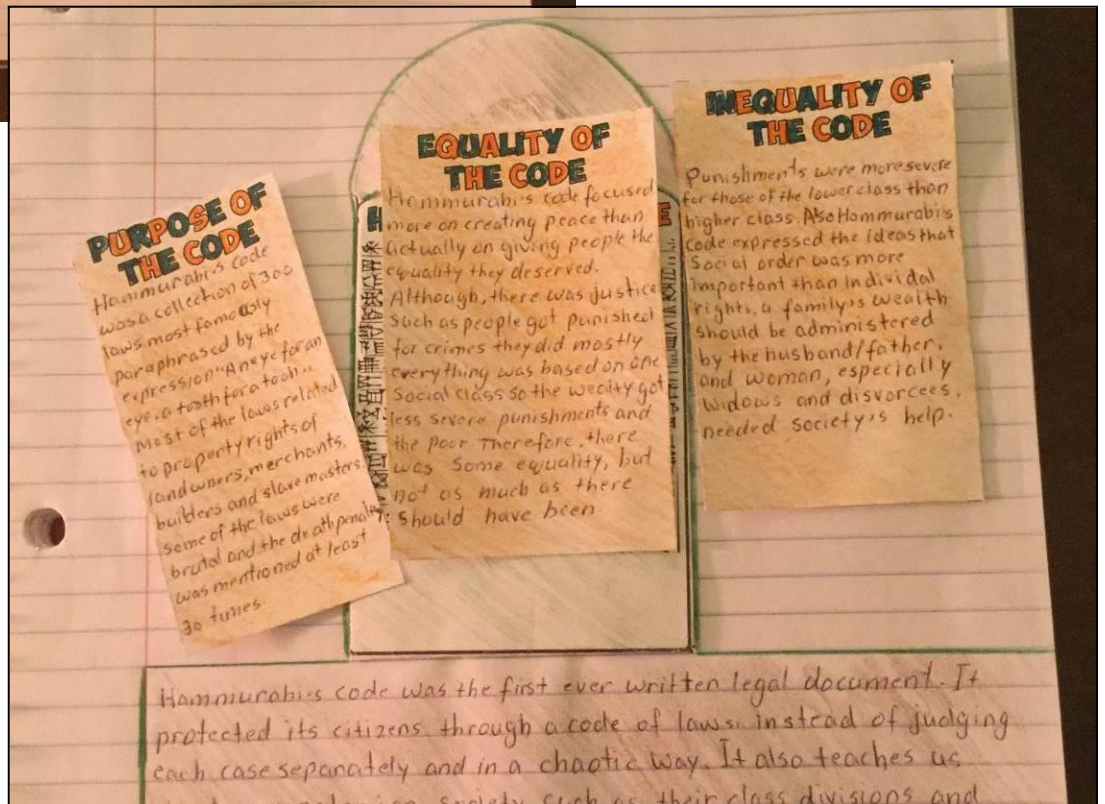
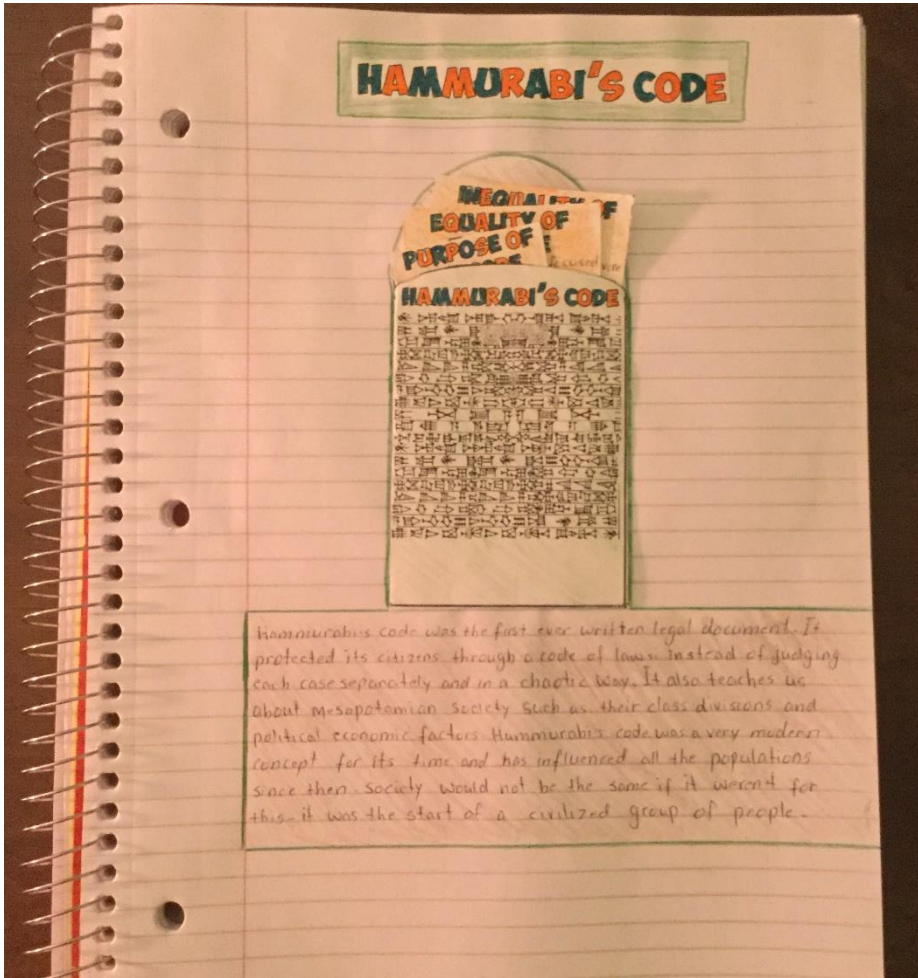


HAMMURABI'S CODE

Directions: One of the most famous and well-preserved law codes in ancient history is Hammurabi's Code. It is a set of 282 laws inscribed on a stone pillar and dates to about 1754 BCE. Cut out the shapes below then fold and glue to create a pocket. Then, describe the **purpose** of the code, how the code was fair (**equality**), and unfair (**inequality**), and place each in the pouch. Finally, explain the significance of the code of laws on your notebook page underneath the pillar.



Completed Hammurabi's Code Samples



EARLY WRITING SYSTEMS

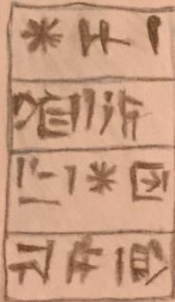
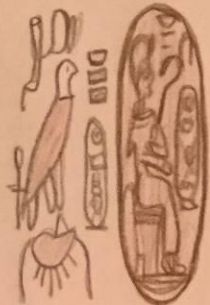
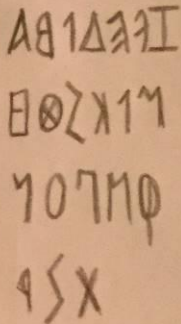
Directions: Language and writing were important cultural innovations. The Egyptians, Sumerians, and Phoenicians all made important contributions to writing. Cut out the graphic organizer below and paste into your notebook. Under each civilization, **write their contribution** to writing then **draw a picture of it** on the bottom flap. On your notebook underneath the bottom flap, **take notes** on that writing development. Finally, at the bottom of your notebook page, **explain the significance** of these early writing systems and how they influence us today.

SUMERIANS	EGYPTIANS	PHOENICIANS



Completed Early Writing Systems Samples

EARLY WRITING SYSTEMS

SUMERIANS	EGYPTIANS	PHOENICIANS
Cuneiform	Hieroglyphics	The Alphabet
		

Humans had been speaking for a couple hundred thousand years before they got the inspiration to create writing systems. When ancient Mesopotamians started settling down onto farms surrounding the cities, life became a bit more complicated. Agriculture required expertise and detailed recordkeeping, two elements that

Cuneiform is considered the most significant contribution of the Sumerians because of how important writing is to civilization.

It was used to write on a clay tablet with a stylus and used symbols for sounds. This allowed the civilization to document its history, laws, and people.

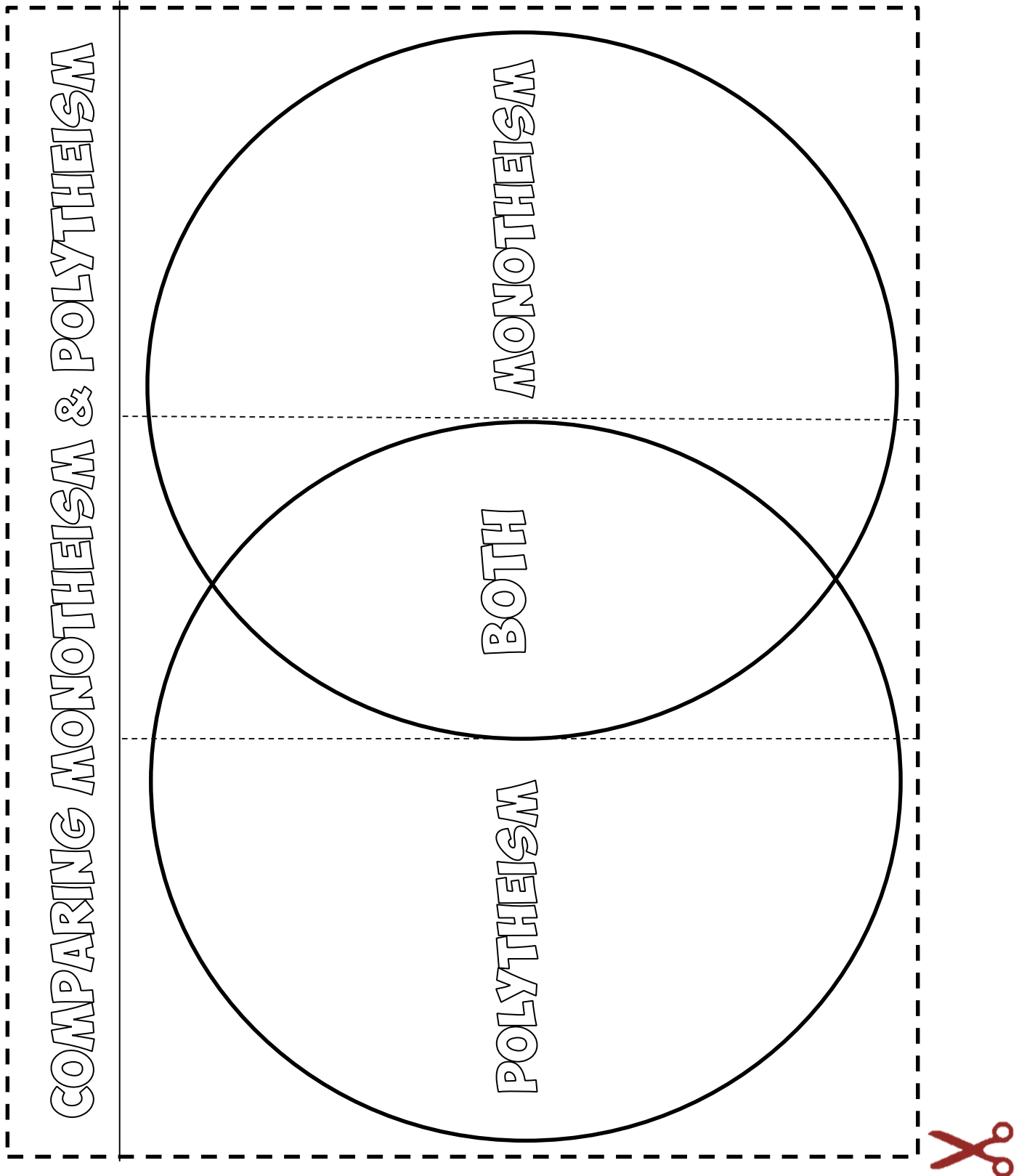
Egyptian hieroglyphs were a formal writing system used by ancient Egyptians that combined pictographic and alphabetic elements. Egyptians used cursive hieroglyphs for religious literature on papyrus and wood. They are significant because they are how we know so much about the ancient Egyptians and allowed them to pass down traditions and learning.

The Phoenician alphabet differed from pictographic writing in that it was based on sounds and included 22 letters. It was spread by Phoenician traders and became the basis for modern script.

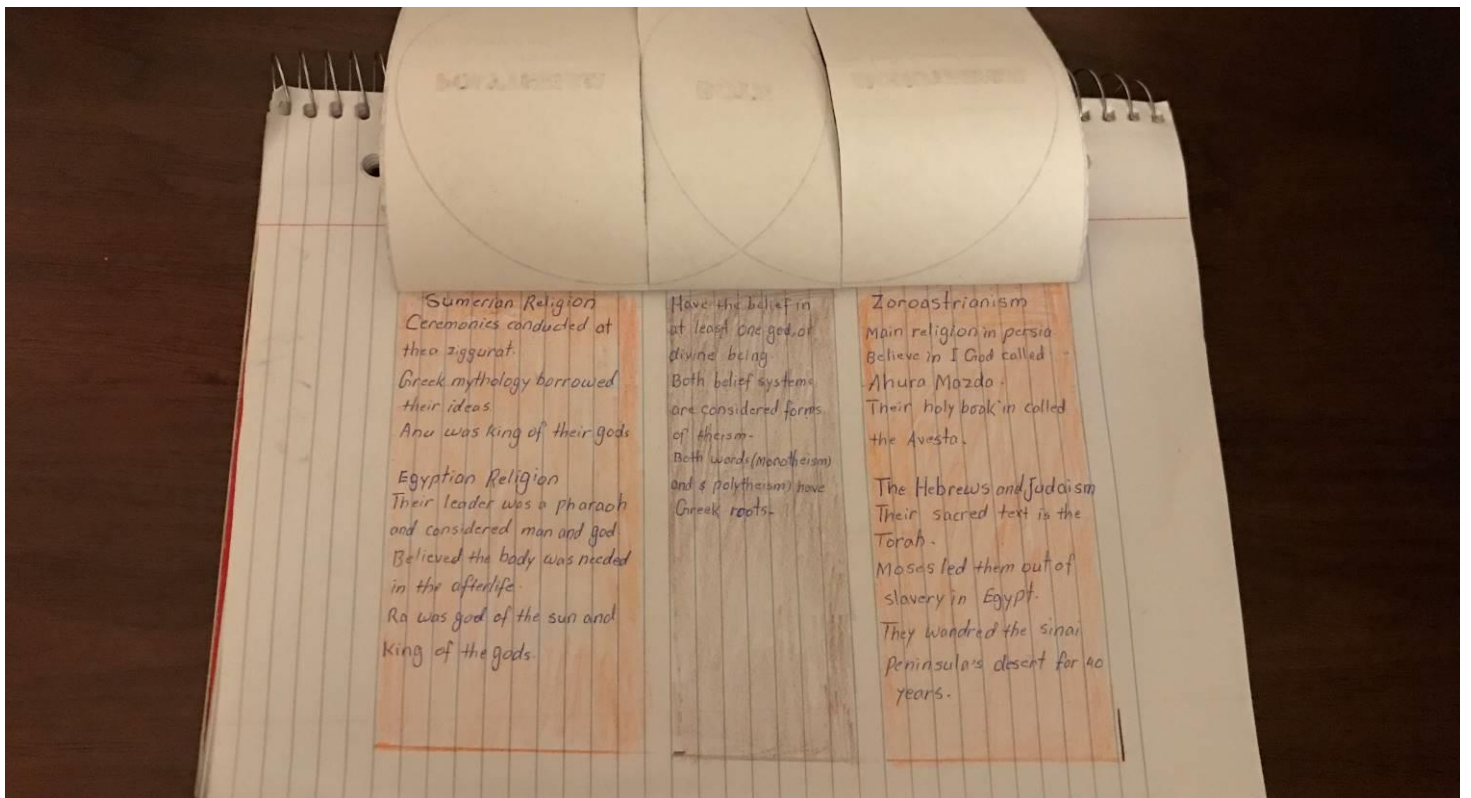
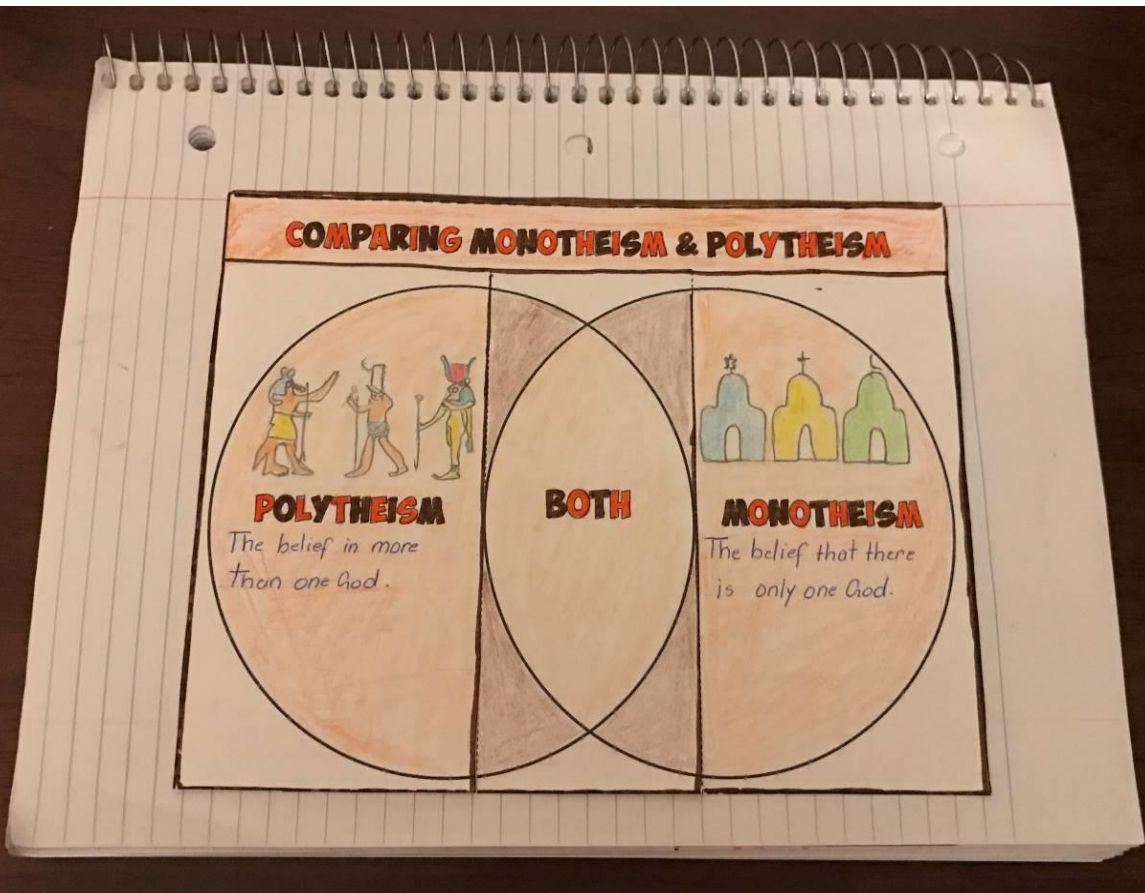
Humans had been speaking for a couple hundred thousand years before they got the inspiration to create writing systems. When ancient Mesopotamians started settling down onto farms surrounding the cities, life became a bit more complicated. Agriculture required expertise and detailed recordkeeping, two elements that led directly to the invention of writing. A few thousand years later, as variations on the first writing systems spread throughout the region, the entire ancient

COMPARING POLYTHEISM AND MONOTHEISM

Directions: Religion was a major part of life in all early civilizations. Groups in both Mesopotamia and Egypt practiced Monotheism and Polytheism. Cut along the dotted lines and place glue only behind the title so that the 3 parts can be folded up and down. Underneath each flap, **write characteristics, religions, and groups that apply** to both Polytheism and Monotheism and then **some that apply to both.**



Completed Monotheism & Polytheism Sample

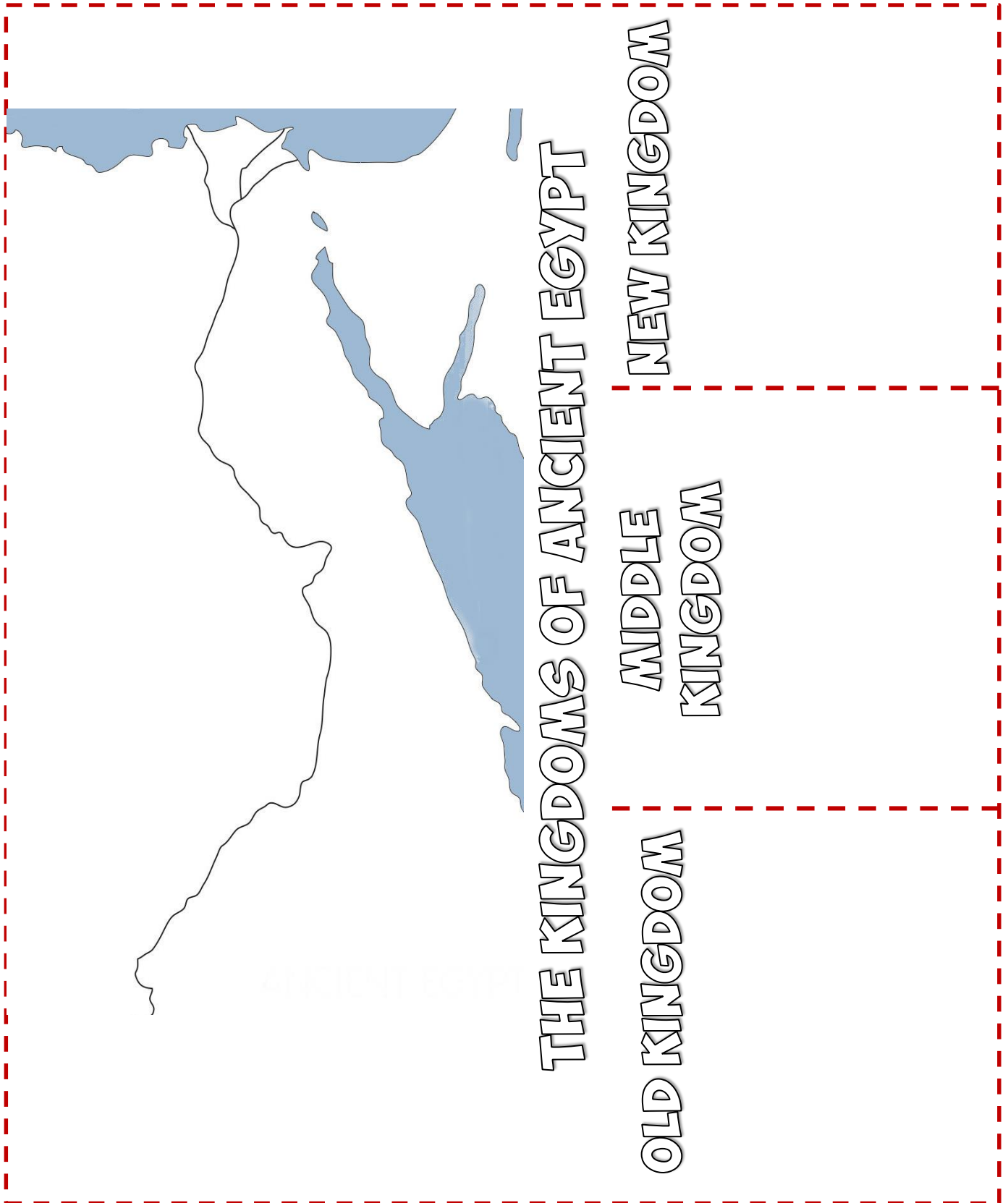


Zoroastrianism
Main religion in Persia
Believe in 1 God called Ahura Mazda.
Their holy book is called the Avesta.

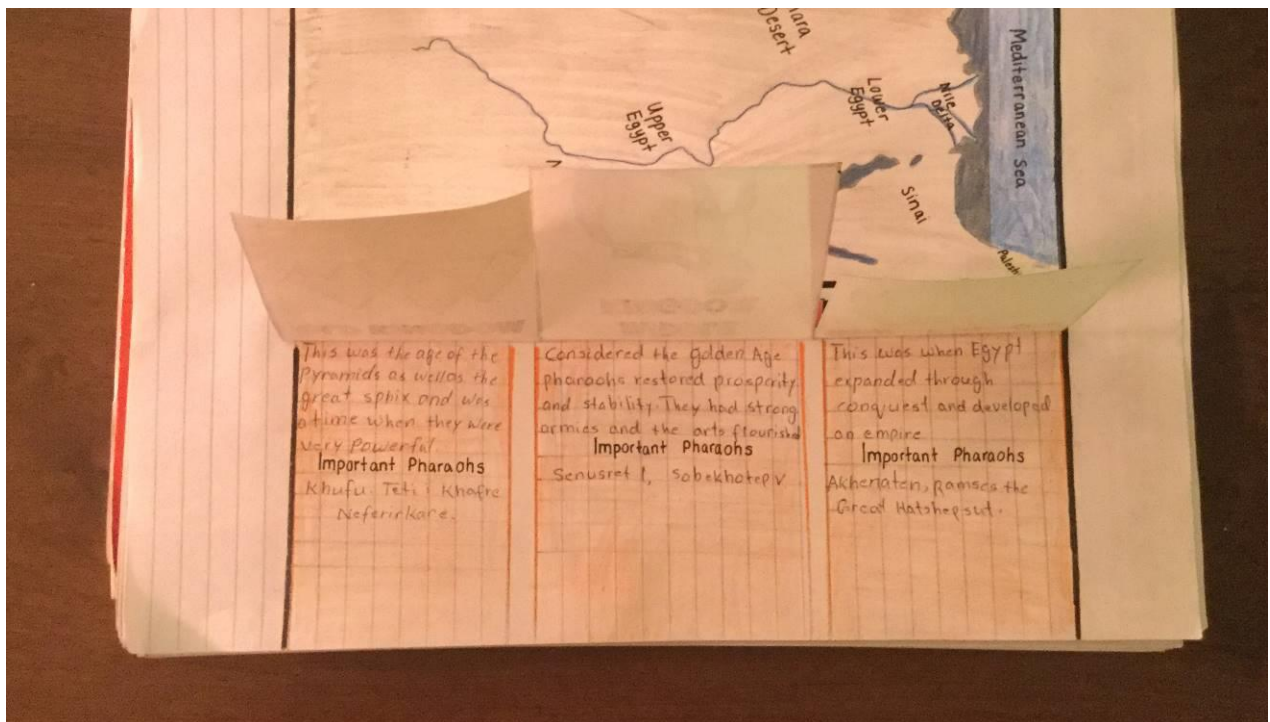
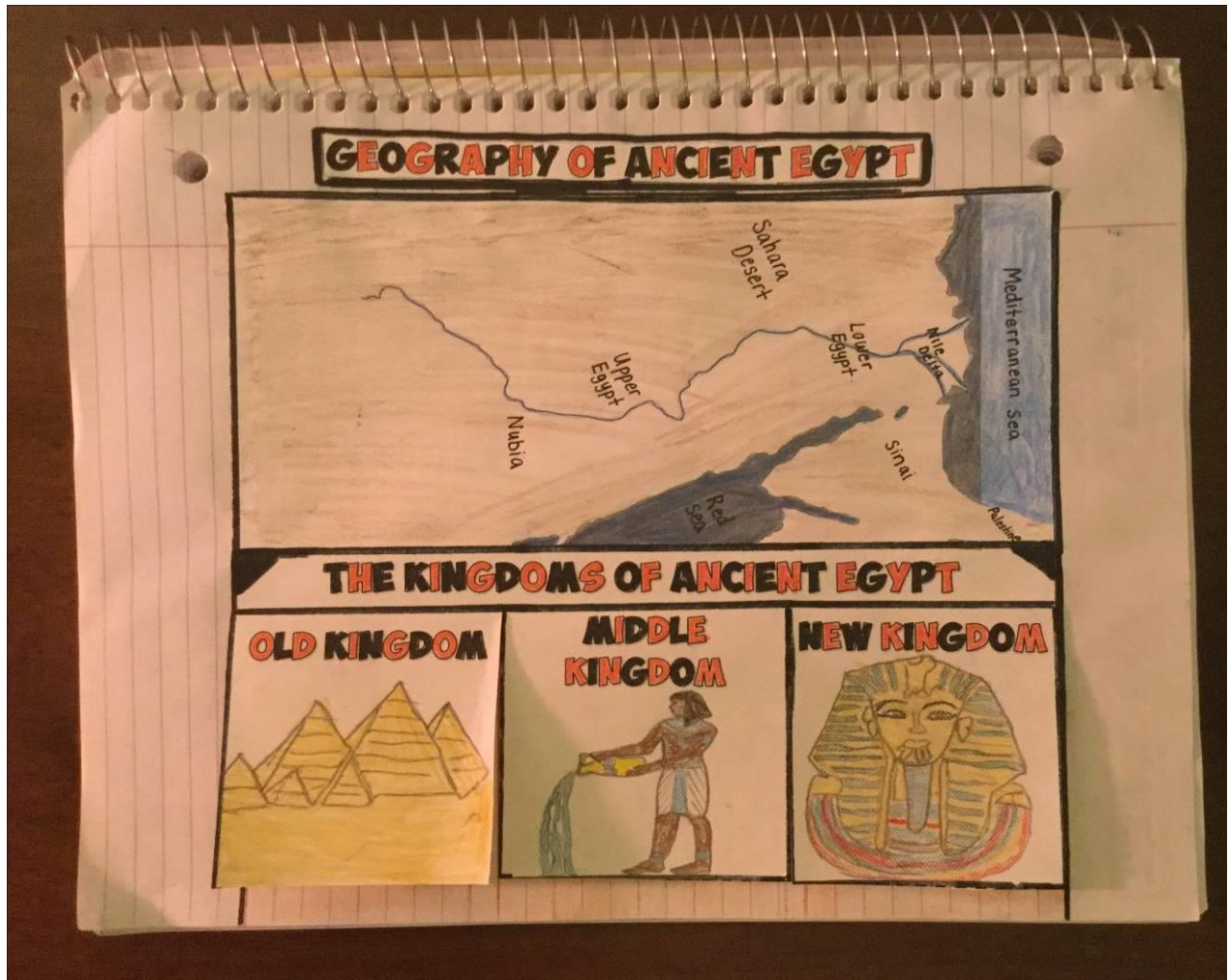
The Hebrews and Judaism
Their sacred text is the Torah.
Moses led them out of slavery in Egypt.
They wandered the Sinai Peninsula's desert for 40 years.

GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Directions: Egyptian civilization began along the Nile River. Cut out the map and graphic organizer below and paste into your notebook. Then, **color the map with the Old, Middle, & New Kingdoms** and **draw in and label** important geographic features and cities in Egypt. Then **draw pictures** to represent each of the 3 kingdoms or eras of Ancient Egypt and **take notes on each** on your notebook under the flaps.



Completed Geography of Egypt Samples



TIMELINE OF EGYPT

Sumerian City States

Sumerian city-states in Mesopotamia were built around ziggurats. Draw one here and explain what they were used for.

Sargon of Akkad

How did Sargon create the first empire?

Hammurabi

What was the capital of Hammurabi's empire?

What was his legacy?

3000

2750

2500

2000

Egypt Unites into a Kingdom

Who united Upper and Lower Egypt?

Draw the crowns of Upper and lower Egypt and the crown united Egypt.

Khufu

Khufu is the pharaoh famous for building the Great Pyramid of Giza. Draw it below and then explain what the pyramids were used for.

The Hyksos

Who were the Hyksos and what made their invasion successful?

How were they driven out of Egypt?

& MESOPOTAMIA

The Phoenicians

What were the Phoenicians most skilled at?

The Chaldeans

What were some of Nebuchadnezzar's accomplishments?

Draw what you imagine the Hanging Gardens to look like below.

The Persians

How did Cyrus conquer Mesopotamia?

How did the Persians treat conquered people?

1500 1250 1000 750 500

Hatshepsut

How was Hatshepsut different from most pharaohs?

What was accomplished during her reign?

Ramses II

How did pharaohs of the New Kingdom protect their tombs from grave robbers?

In the space below, draw one of Ramses II's great building projects:

The Kush Empire

Who were the Kush?

How did they come to rule Egypt?

Completed Timeline of Egypt & Mesopotamia Samples

TIMELINE OF EGYPT

3000

Sumerian City States
Sumerian city-states in Mesopotamia were built around ziggurats. Draw one here and explain what they were used for.



Ziggurats were a form of temple common to the Sumerians of ancient Mesopotamia.

2500


Sargon of Akkad
How did Sargon create the first empire?
Sargon was able to defeat many city states and unite them into an empire. He kept his empire operating smoothly with the use of Mesopotamian bureaucrats. He conquered many cities.

2000

Hammurabi
What was the capital of Hammurabi's empire?
Babylon was Hammurabi's capital.
What was his legacy?
When King Hammurabi died, he left a great legacy behind. Hammurabi's code inspired other world leaders on how to govern their nations.


2750

Egypt Unites into a Kingdom
Who united Upper and Lower Egypt?
King Menes
Draw the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt and the crown united Egypt.



Upper Egypt Lower Egypt

Khufu
Khufu is the pharaoh famous for building the Great Pyramid of Giza. Draw it below and then explain what the pyramids were used for.



The ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs for the their pharaohs.

The Hyksos
Who were the Hyksos and what made their invasion successful?
Egypt began to be invaded by a foreign people, who became known as the Hyksos.
How were they driven out of Egypt?
The Nubians joined forces with Ramses and headed north to expel the Hyksos.


& MESOPOTAMIA

1500

The Phoenicians
What were the Phoenicians most skilled at?
The Phoenicians became the most skillful shipbuilders and navigators of their time.

1000

The Chaldeans
What were some of Nebuchadnezzar's accomplishments? Nebuchadnezzar's accomplishments were not building the great Babylon hanging gardens but by his palace and the built Babylon Gardens to look like below.



750


The Persians
How did Cyrus conquer Mesopotamia?
After conquering the Babylonians, Cyrus created and led into the city of Babylon and took control of Babylon and took control of conquered people?
The Persians were tolerant rulers who allowed conquered peoples to keep their own languages, religions and laws.

1250

Hatshepsut
How was Hatshepsut different from most pharaohs?
Hatshepsut was a female (queen) while many other pharaohs had been male (kings). What was accomplished during her reign?
Hatshepsut successfully commissioned many building projects in both Upper and Lower Egypt.

1000

Ramses II
How did pharaohs of the New Kingdom protect their tombs from grave robbers?
Many traps were created inside of tombs to confuse grave robbers.
In the space below, draw one of Ramses II's great building projects:



500

The Kush Empire
Who were the Kush?
Kush was a civilization centered in the North African region of Nubia.
How did they come to rule Egypt?
As Lower Egypt fell to the Hyksos at the end of the end of the Middle Kingdom, Kush came to the dominant power in upper Egypt.

GOVERNMENT & PHARAOHS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Directions: Pharaohs were hereditary rulers who led Egypt's dynasties as gods on earth. Cut out the graphic organizer to the right and paste it in your notebook so that the pyramids can "pop up".

Under the name of each pharaoh **write in the years** of their rule. Then **draw their picture** on the pyramid shape above their name. On your notebook paper under each pyramid, take **notes on their accomplishments** as pharaoh.

Finally, to the left of your graphic organizer describe how these pharaohs controlled Egypt's government.



Khufu

Amenhotep I

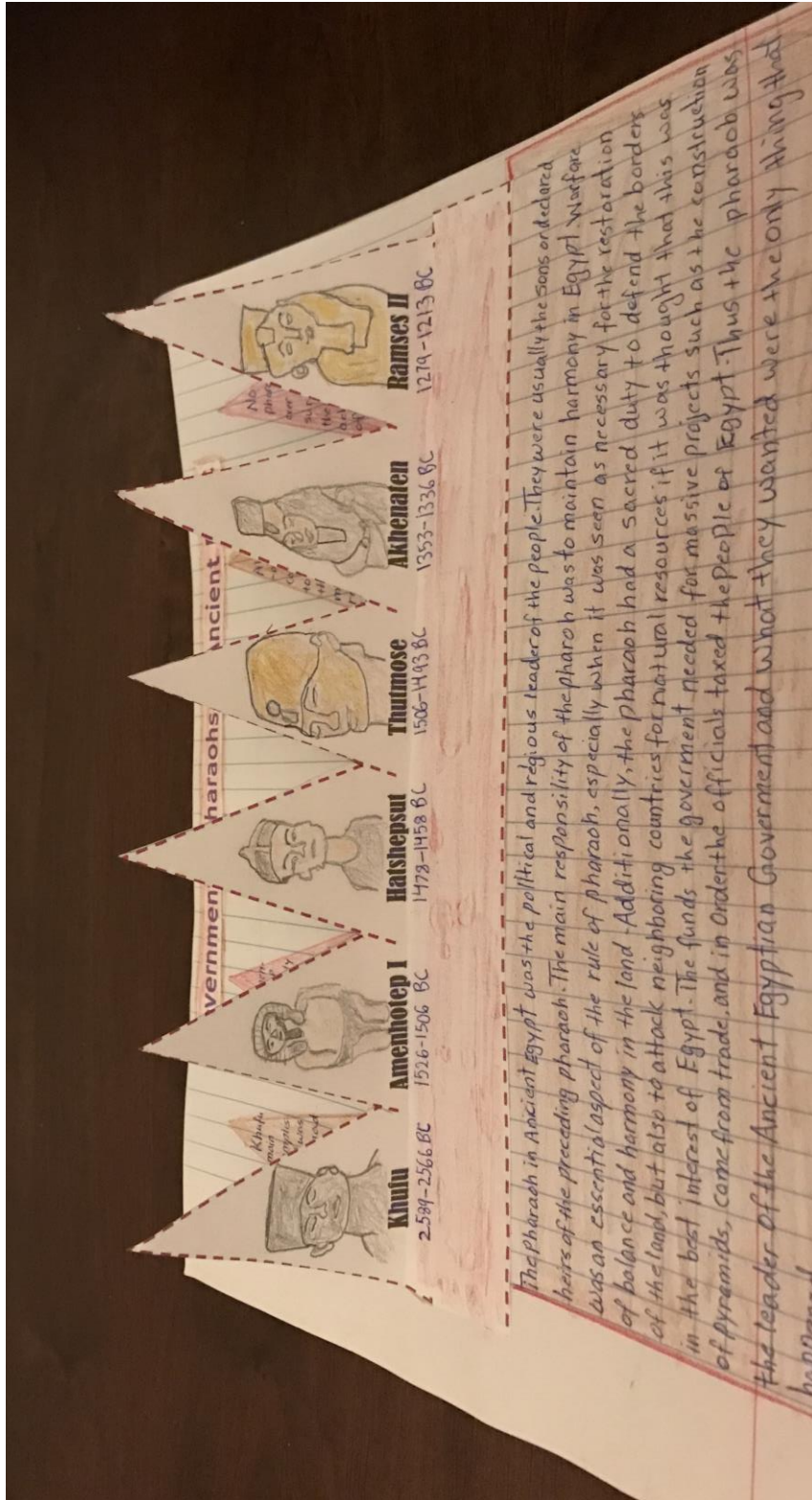
Hatshepsut

Thutmose

Akhenaten

Ramses II

Completed Egypt Government & Pharaohs Sample



Extension Activity: I have my groups of students in my classes do research projects on each of these pharaohs. They use internet sources in the classroom then present their findings to the class, who then use this interactive notebook page to take notes on each group's presentation.

Ancient Egypt Vocabulary Foldable

Directions: Cut out this foldable graphic organizer along the dotted lines and then fold and glue into your notebook. **Underneath each term write a definition** in your own words on one side and then **draw a picture** to represent the term on the other side of the flap.



Glue here into Your Notebook

Ancient Egypt Vocabulary

Delta

Pharaoh

Pyramid

The Sphinx

Hieroglyphics

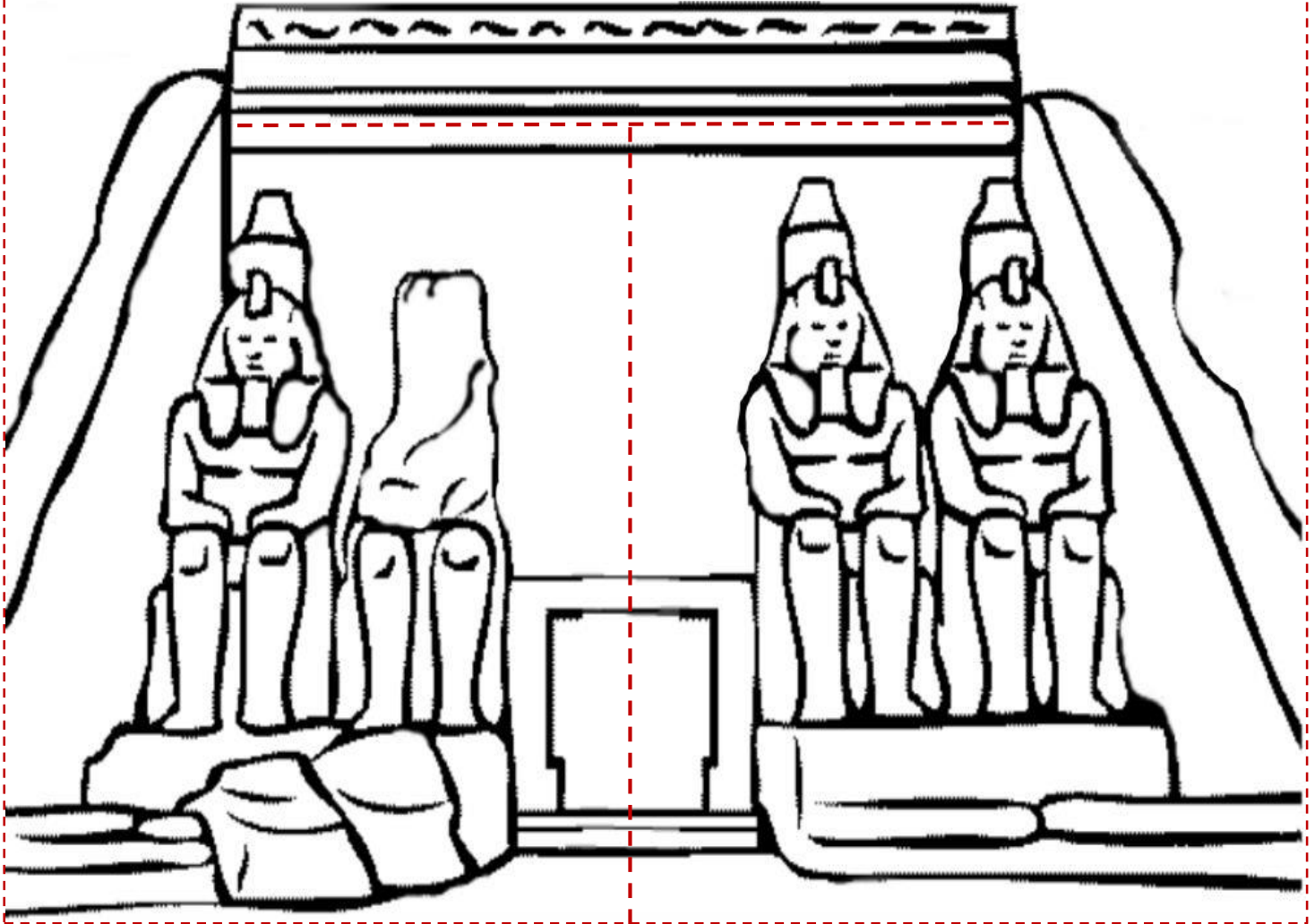
Papyrus

Rosetta Stone

THE DECLINE ANCIENT EGYPT

Directions: After the rule of Ramses II, Egyptian civilization began to decline. Cut out the Abu Simbel graphic below along the dotted lines so that it can open like a door. Paste it into your notebook so that the “doors” can open in the middle. Then, on your notebook behind the doors, **list and explain the reasons** for Egypt’s decline. Finally, at the bottom of your page **explain the impact Egyptian society and culture had on history.**

THE DECLINE ANCIENT EGYPT



Completed Decline of Egypt Sample

THE DECLINE ANCIENT EGYPT

THE DECLINE ANCIENT EGYPT

Dramatic economic instability between Egyptians.

Egyptians relied upon foreigners,

mercenaries, and even captured enemy

soldiers to fill out their ranks and the

cost of maintaining that military was a

major expense for Egypt.

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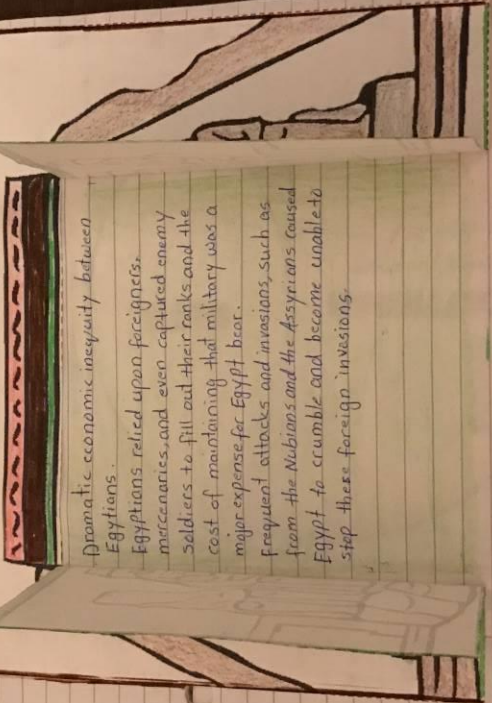
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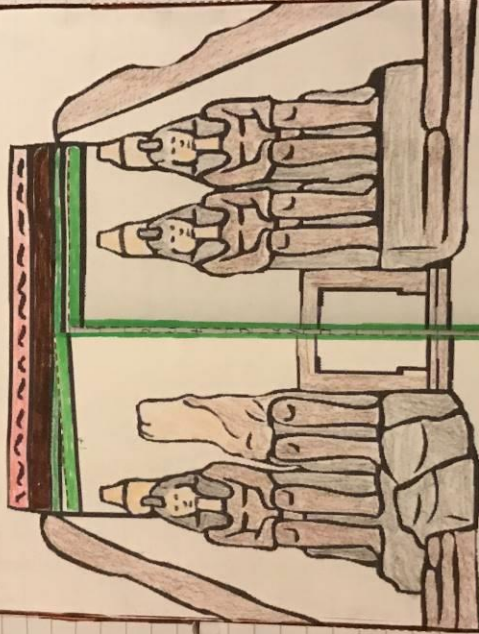
major expense for Egypt was a



Ancient Egyptian society and culture had great impact on history. Egyptians created the first the plow and even paper. These inventions have provided to be useful to mankind ever since their creation. The ancient Egyptians also created many sports like swimming, boxing, and archery. These sports have increased in popularity and many people have participated in major sporting events to show off their skills in these sports. Most importantly, ancient Egyptians were great astronomers. They believed that it was necessary to keep track of time. Thus the length of a solar year was calculated correctly. A year was divided into twelve months, a month into four weeks, and a day into twenty-four hours. In conclusion, ancient Egypt is one of the civilizations that has played a major role in the development of society.

THE DECLINE ANCIENT EGYPT

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES!

Here are some additional resources for teaching about Ancient River Valley Civilizations that fit in perfectly with these Interactive Notebook graphic organizers!

COMPLETE ANCIENT EGYPT UNIT BUNDLE
2 Weeks of World History Resources on Ancient Egypt!

Resources shown include: 'The 3 Kingdoms of Egypt', 'ANCIENT EGYPT VOCABULARY WORDS', 'EGYPTIAN ADMINISTRATION', 'ANCIENT EGYPT WORKSHEETS', and 'The Book of the Dead'.

Ancient History MEGA BUNDLE!
PRE HISTORY – ANCIENT ROME

Resources shown include: 'Complete Prehistory Unit Bundle', 'RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS COMPLETE UNIT BUNDLE', 'Ancient Greece Unit Bundle', and 'ROMAN EMPIRE UNIT BUNDLE'.

The 3 Kingdoms of Egypt

The history of ancient Egypt covers a staggeringly long period of time. An archaeologist studied an inventory they uncovered something very concerning. They realized that much Egypt's so-called history could be divided into three periods of time. Each period had famous characteristics and pharaohs who generally fell behind in a certain way. Historians have named these periods "The Old Kingdom", "The Middle Kingdom", and "The New Kingdom". There was much Egyptian -- in "Sarcophagus Period" which was more accurate and detailed than conflict.

The Old Kingdom
The Old Kingdom is considered to have lasted around 2700 BC and came to an end around the year 2200 BC. During this period, the pharaohs of Egypt had absolute power and were considered gods on earth. But there was a reason why the kingdom was nicknamed "The Pyramid Age". Pharaohs were buried in pyramids during this time period in history. After building the pyramids, a great care to be taken, a sacred to pharaohs that pyramids were rather easy to copy, and thus, such matter to risk their bodies. The Great Sphinx of Giza was also built during this period. Eventually, the power of the pharaohs diminished and several wars through caused the country to enter a period of famine and strife known as the First Intermediate Period. This period was a period of chaos, political disunity, and civil war.

The Middle Kingdom
The Middle Kingdom began around 2050 BC and lasted until about 1700 BC. The Middle Kingdom is considered to be Egypt's Golden Age. The pharaohs of the Middle Kingdom received property and stability, thereby stimulating a resurgence of art, literature, and building projects. Trade and commerce along with and literature. Egypt had strong control to defend their against its neighbors. During this time period of the Middle Kingdom, pharaohs were expected to be good kings and their cities. Unlike the Old Kingdom, pharaohs of this period were buried in hidden tombs all over Egypt. Most likely there are still tombs yet to be discovered. Another building and writing system, however, combined with some books of the Nile River around the country and began the slow decline into the Second Intermediate Period.

The New Kingdom
The New Kingdom in Egypt is considered to have lasted from about 1550 BC until 1070 BC. This was Egypt's expansion period. Egypt expanded its borders through military conquest and became a world power. During this time period of the New Kingdom, pharaohs were all powerful, and lived in the most magnificent was a land the Valley of the Kings. Some of these great pharaohs included Akhenaten, Ramesses the Great, and Merneptah. Other powerful figures were prominent, including the Queen Nefertiti, Hatshepsut, and the Sea Peoples, a powerful group of largely Greek and Phoenician/Canaanite people from the Aegean Sea. This group helped to bring an end to the New Kingdom and the Egyptian Empire.

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THE KINGDOMS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

The Book of the Dead

The ancient Egyptians believed a person's judgment after death took place before the god Osiris, ruler of the world of the dead. Progress as well as spells were placed in the wrappings of mummified bodies to assure the deceased about what they needed to say to Osiris in order to attain immortality. The most famous of these is known as The Book of the Dead. This collection from the Book of the Dead lists all the mistakes an individual had avoided during life.

To be said on reaching the Hall of the Two Truths, so as to purge the accounts of any sins committed and to see the face of every god.

Hail to you, Great God, Lord of the Two Truths!
I have come to you, my Lord,
I was brought to you, my beauty.
I know you, I know the names of the forty-two gods.

1. Based on the excerpt above, are the Egyptians monotheistic or polytheistic? Explain with proof from the reading.

I have not done wrong against people,
I have not sinned in justice,
I have not sinned in the Place of Truth,
I have not known what should not be known,
I have not done any harm.

2. What do you think the phrase of truth is? (Hint: it is the first portion of the reading text.)

The Truth: "Hail to you" is included in two problems, but, problem of right, and Egyptian's problem of truth.

RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS COMPLETE UNIT BUNDLE

Resources shown include: 'ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA', 'THE KINGDOMS OF ANCIENT EGYPT', 'ANCIENT INDIA AND THE GANGES RIVER VALLEY', 'AFRICAN CIVILIZATIONS', 'ANCIENT CHINA AND THE YELLOW RIVER VALLEY', and 'THE BOOK OF THE DEAD'.

SUBSCRIBE TO STUDENTS OF HISTORY!

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Students of History website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, ABOUT, AMERICAN HISTORY, WORLD HISTORY, SIGN IN, and REGISTER. The main header features the text "ENERGIZE YOUR CLASSROOM WITH STUDENTS OF HISTORY" and "YOUR HOME FOR INNOVATIVE AND ENGAGING HISTORY LESSON PLANS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY CLASSROOM!". Below this is a "JOIN NOW" button. The page also includes social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, Google+, LinkedIn, and Instagram. A testimonial section is visible, featuring a quote from Catherine E. about the "Complete World History Curriculum". At the bottom, there is a banner that says "JOIN TODAY AND DON'T WORRYING ABOUT LESSON PLANS EVER AGAIN!" and a link to "COMPLETE AMERICAN HISTORY CURRICULUM".

Now you can get access to **EVERY RESOURCE** for World or US History through a Students of History **subscription!** That's over 500 amazing resources like interactive notebooks, Google Drive notebooks, warm ups, projects, PowerPoints and more! Plus new resources are added every month. They're all available at [StudentsofHistory.org!](http://StudentsofHistory.org)

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