Ancient Mesopotamia: The Rise of Sumer Notes

- In southern Mesopotamia, the world’s first advanced society developed -
  - Around the year ____________.

- Define: Rural –

- Define: Urban –

- Sumerian civilization was divided into __________________________

- Define: City-State -

- City-states had large _______________ and _______________

- Two of the most powerful city-states were ____________ and Uruk

- Another group of ____________ lived in Mesopotamia called ______________

- The __________ set up the world’s first empire under the ______________

- __________ the Great was the first ruler to have a permanent ___________

- ________ the Great established the world’s first __________ around 2730\textsuperscript{BCE}
  - Empire –
• ___________ was the most important aspect in the life of a Sumerian

• Define: Polytheism –
  o The gods could ___________ or ___________ the people.

• ___________ had a lot of power in Sumeria

• Define: Social Hierarchy -

• Men held all the ___________ power and made ___________

• Women took care of the _________ and ___________

• Fill out the pyramid below showing the Social Hierarchy of Sumeria:

[Blank pyramid diagram]

________________________

________________________
Ancient Mesopotamia: The Rise of Sumer Notes*

- In southern Mesopotamia, the world’s first advanced society developed - __________
  - Around the year __________.

- ______________ - Countryside

- ______________ - City

- Sumerian civilization was divided into _________________

- ______________ - A city and all the land around it (similar to a small country)

- City-states had large _______________ and walls

- Two of the most powerful city-states were ___________ and Uruk

- Another group of people lived in Mesopotamia called _________________

- The Akkadians set up the world’s first empire under the _________________

- Sargon the Great was the first ruler to have a permanent ________________

- Sargon the Great established the world’s first _____________ around 2730 BCE
  - _________________ – Land with different territories and people under a single ruler
• ___________ was the most important aspects in the life of a Sumerian

• _______________ - Worship of many gods
  - The gods could punish or ___________ the people.

• ___________ had a lot of power in Sumeria

• _________________ - Division of society by rank or class (Class system)

• Men held all the ___________ power and made laws

• Women took care of the _________ and children

• Fill out the pyramid below showing the Social Hierarchy of Sumeria:

  Slaves

  Craftspeople, Merchants, and Traders

  ___
Ancient Mesopotamia: The Rise of Sumer Notes

- In Southern Mesopotamia, the world’s first advanced society developed - Sumer
  - Around the year 3200BCE
- They mainly lived in rural areas
  - Rural - Countryside
- Centers of Sumerian life were urban areas
  - Urban - City
- Sumerian civilization was divided into city-states
  - City-State - A city and all the land around it (similar to a small country)
- City-states often fought each other
  - Looking for more land and resources
  - City-states had large armies and walls
- Two of the most powerful city-states in Sumeria were Ur and Uruk
  - One king of Uruk was named Gilgamesh
- Another group of people lived in Mesopotamia called Akkadians
  - Different than Sumerians
  - Although they had a similar culture
- The Akkadians set up the world’s first empire under the Sargon the Great
- Sargon the Great was the first ruler to have a permanent army
  - His soldiers were more well-trained than others
- Sargon the Great established the world’s first empire around 2730BCE
  - Empire – Land with different territories and people under a single ruler
- Sargon ruled for more than 50 years!
  - His empire lasted for around 125 years after his death
- Many later Mesopotamian kings were inspired by Sargon the Great
- Religion was one the most important aspects in the life of a Sumerian
- The Sumerians practiced Polytheism
  - Polytheism - worship of many gods
  - The Gods could punish or reward the people
  - Every city-state had its own god/goddess
- Priests had a lot of power in Sumeria
  - They were upper class
  - They did all their work in temples or Ziggurats
- Priests were in the upper level of Sumerian social hierarchy
  - Social Hierarchy - division of society by rank or class (class system)
- Men – had all the political power and made laws
  - They were usually the only ones educated
- Women took care of the home and children
  - The daughter of Sargon, Enheduanna wrote hymns
    - The first female writer in history
- Here is the pyramid showing the Social Hierarchy of Sumeria: