



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Do Now!

### Dear Sixth Grade Historian,

- 1) Take out a pen or pencil.
- 2) Copy your homework assignment into your homework folder.
- 3) Take out your home and put it in the upper left corner of your desk.
- 4) **Silently** put your binder on the floor.
- 5) Silently read your D.E.A.R. book.
- 6) Wait for further instructions about the test.



# History

## Unit 3:

# Mesopotamia

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Mesopotamia Unit Test Answer Key: Write the letter of the correct answer to each multiple choice question in the space.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_



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# Mesopotamia Unit Test

**Part I Directions:** Write the letter of the correct answer to each multiple choice question in your answer key.

1. If a common man cut out the eye of another common man, what would his punishment be according to Hammurabi's Code?
  - a. He would have his eye put out.
  - b. He would be put to death.
  - c. He would have to pay a certain amount of gold.
  - d. Nothing
  
2. If a nobleman put out the eye of a slave, what would his punishment be according to Hammurabi's code?
  - a. He would have his eye put out.
  - b. He would be put to death.
  - c. He would have to pay money.
  - d. All of the above.
  
3. What is a ziggurat?
  - a. A building that Mesopotamians built as a home for gods that they believed in.
  - b. A palace in which the king of the city-state lived.
  - c. A building that is built to house the city's slaves.
  - d. A building that Mesopotamians built in Babylon as the palace for Hammurabi.



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4. Mesopotamia had a written language. It was called:
- Cuneiform
  - Hieroglyphics
  - Scribes
  - Ziggurat
5. The area around Mesopotamia is called the “Fertile Crescent” because
- It has good soil for growing crops.
  - It is shaped like a semi-circle.
  - It is near two rivers that make it look like it is a crescent shape.
  - It has land that is good for agriculture and it is shaped like a semi-circle.
6. The artifact to the right is evidence that Sumerians had
- a written language
  - chariots
  - art
  - all of the above
- 
7. Mesopotamia is Greek for
- fertile crescent
  - land between two rivers
  - Sumer
  - Babylon



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8. Which of the following best proves that Mesopotamian religion was polytheistic?
- a. They believed in Marduk.
  - b. They believed in hundreds of gods.
  - c. They used the plow for agriculture.
  - d. They believed in demons.
9. All of the following are true about Mesopotamia EXCEPT
- a. It was located in the Fertile Crescent.
  - b. Part of it was called Sumer.
  - c. There was a city-state there called Babylon.
  - d. It is located in the modern day country of Egypt.
10. The ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt were similar in that both cultures
- a. developed along rivers
  - b. used the ziggurat form for their temples
  - c. established trade routes to China
  - d. used the hieroglyphic writing system



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11. The quotation below is from Hammurabi's Code:

If a son strikes his father, they shall cut off his hand... If [a man] has broken the bone of a man, they shall break his bone... If a man knocks out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out.

—*Hammurabi's Code* (ca. 1780 BC/BCE)

Which principle of justice does this early code of law represent?

- A. trial by jury
- B. an eye for an eye
- C. might makes right
- D. innocent until proven guilty

12. The quotation below is from Hammurabi's Code:

If a noble has knocked out the tooth of another noble, they shall knock out his tooth. But if he has knocked out a commoner's tooth, he shall pay one-third mina of silver."

—*Hammurabi's Code* (ca. 1780 BC/BCE)

Which idea of Babylonian society does this part of Hammurabi's Code of law show?

- A. all men were equal under the law
- B. fines were preferable to corporal punishment
- C. divisions existed between social classes
- D. violence was always punished with violence



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13. On which continent is Mesopotamia located?

- a. Africa
- b. Europe
- c. Australia
- d. Asia

14. Which civilization was NOT located in Mesopotamia?

- a. Sumer
- b. Babylon
- c. Egypt
- d. Assyria



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15. Which of the objects below is a cylinder seal?



16. Which of the following modern day countries is NOT in Mesopotamia?

- a. Iraq
- b. Iran
- c. Egypt
- d. All of the above



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17. What is polytheism?

- a. a belief in many gods
- b. a belief in one god
- c. a scribe
- d. a ziggurat

18. What is a primary source?

- a. food that people need for survival
- b. water resources that people need for survival
- c. a source from the time period that you are studying
- d. a source written today about the time period that you are studying

19. How did the wheel MOST help people in Mesopotamia to survive?

- a. It was used in chariots in battle.
- b. It was used to make cars.
- c. It was used to pull plows, which helped the agriculture of Mesopotamia.
- d. All of the above



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20. Which of the following pieces of evidence BEST proves that people in Mesopotamia were not all treated equally?

- a. Slavery existed.
- b. Hammurabi's Code was harsh.
- c. Mesopotamia was very fertile.
- d. Mesopotamia's agriculture benefited from the plow.



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# Primary Source Guided Reading

**Pre-Reading Directions:** Read the introduction below to the **primary source** on the following page.

Answer the questions that follow in complete sentences.



From Marduk to Ishtar to Shamash and so many more, most of the people of Ancient Mesopotamia believed in a polytheistic religion. Other people, however, believed in a monotheistic religion, a religion in which people believe in one god. Both monotheistic and polytheistic religions have important beliefs that many people around the world share to this day. You are going to read a passage below from a **primary source** about the start of a monotheistic religion in Mesopotamia. The **primary source** that you will read is from a sacred book called the Torah, and it is a myth about a member of a monotheistic religion who was born in Mesopotamia.

1. Was the main religion of Mesopotamia monotheistic or polytheistic? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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2. What is monotheism? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What does the root "poly" mean? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What do you think the root "mono" means? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Define myth. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**During-Reading Directions:** Underline any evidence that the Lord wants to help Abraham. Box any evidence that this story is not scientifically possible. Double underline any names of people. Squiggly underline any names of places.

## **Primary Source:** The Torah, Abraham

Now the Lord said to Abram, "Go from your country and your kindred and your father's house to the land that I will show you.



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"I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing.

"I will bless those who bless you, and the one who curses you I will curse; and in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed."

So Abram went, as the Lord had told him; and Lot went with him. Abram was seventy-five years old when he departed from the city of Ur in Mesopotamia.

Abram took his wife Sarai and his brother's son Lot, and all the possessions that they had gathered, and the persons whom they had acquired in Ur; and they set forth to go to the land of Canaan. When they had come to the land of Canaan,

Abram passed through the land to the place at Shechem, to the oak of Moreh. At that time the Canaanites were in the land.

Then the Lord appeared to Abram, and said, "To your offspring I will give this land." So he built there an altar to the Lord, who had appeared to him.

**Post-Reading Questions:** Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Which civilization that we have studied was Abram from? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where did Abraham go to? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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3. How old was Abraham when he left to go to Canaan? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who went with Abraham to Canaan? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. List three things that the Lord promises that he will do for Abraham.

I. \_\_\_\_\_

II. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

III. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Explain why the Lord's promises for Abraham might make Abraham believe strongly in the Lord.

Write at least seven complete sentences. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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7. Does Abraham believe in a monotheistic or a polytheistic religion? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Pre-Reading Directions:** Answer the following questions in sentence fragments.

1. Define monotheism: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Define polytheism: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is Abraham a monotheist or a polytheist? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the Torah? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Where was Abraham from? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Where did Abraham move to? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**During-Reading Directions:** Underline any evidence that Abraham believes strongly in monotheism.



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## **Primary Source: The Hebrew Bible**

God decide to test how strongly Abraham believed in Him. God said to him, "Abraham!" And he said, "Here I am."

God said to Abraham, "Take your son, your only son Isaac, whom you love, and go to the land of Moriah. Kill your son Isaac there, and offer him to me as a gift that you will burn on one of the mountains that I shall show you."

So Abraham rose early in the morning, saddled his donkey, and took two helpers with him, and his son Isaac; he cut the wood for the burnt offering, and set out and went to the place in the distance that God had shown him. On the third day Abraham looked up and saw the place far away.

Then Abraham said to his helpers, "Stay here with the donkey; the boy and I will go over there; we will say a prayer to the Lord, and then we will come back to you." Abraham took the wood for burning his soon and laid it on his son Isaac, and he himself carried the fire and the knife. So the two of them walked on together.

Isaac said to his father Abraham, "Father!" And he said, "Here I am, my son." He said, "The fire and the wood are here, but where is the lamb that we will kill and burn?" Abraham said, "God himself will provide the lamb for a burnt offering, my son." So the two of them walked on together.

When they came to the place that God had shown him, Abraham built an altar there and laid the wood in order. He tied his son Isaac, and laid him on the altar, on top of the wood. Then Abraham reached out his hand and took the knife to kill his son.





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But the angel of the Lord called to him from heaven, and said, "Abraham, Abraham!" And he said, "Here I am." He said, "Do not lay your hand on the boy or do anything to him; for now I know that you fear God, since you have not withheld your son, your only son, from me."

And Abraham looked up and saw a ram, caught in a thicket by its horns. Abraham went and took the ram and offered it up as a burnt offering instead of his son. So Abraham called that place "The Lord will provide"; as it is said to this day, "On the mount of the Lord it shall be provided."

The Lord said, "Because you have done this, and have not withheld your son, your only son, I will indeed bless you, and I will make your offspring as numerous as the stars of heaven and as the sand that is on the seashore. And your offspring shall possess the gate of their enemies, and by your offspring shall all the nations of the earth gain blessing for themselves, because you have obeyed my voice." So Abraham returned to his young men, and they arose and went together to Beer-sheba; and Abraham lived at Beer-sheba.

**Post-Reading Directions:** Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What does the Lord ask Abraham to do to his son? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Does Abraham do what the Lord asks? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What stops Abraham from killing his son? \_\_\_\_\_

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