Define these vocabulary terms:
- **Agriculture**: farming and it provided a reliable food source to the people living in the Fertile Crescent.
- **Scribe**: a person who wrote things for others.
- **Code**: a set of laws written down in a clear and orderly way.
- **Import**: trade goods brought in from other places.
- **Export**: trade goods sent to other places.
- **Conquer**: to take over.
- **Empire**: consists of vast lands and varied people that come under the control of a single government.
- **Innovation**: new ways of doing things, inventions, achievements.
- **Sumerians were problem solvers, because they developed new ways of doing things.**
- **Cuneiform**: a wedge shaped writing.
- **Ziggurat**: a tall brick temple in the middle of a city-state.

List technology used by the hunters and gatherers
- Animal bones used for hooks for fishing and needles for sewing animal skins. Animal bones and stones for spears/atlatl. Plant fibers used to make rope.

List innovations (inventions) of farming
- Domesticated animals, plow, cultivate crops, slash and burn method, building dikes, reservoirs, and canals to irrigate crops, using wheeled carts pulled by animals, division of labor.

List Sumerian inventions (innovations) (not farming)
- Written records-pictographs and cuneiform (most important), bureaucracy, measuring systems, calendar, sailboats, bronze tools, potter’s wheel, stringed instruments.

Describe the Code of Hammurabi?
- It was a set of **282 laws** that were **harsh** (eye for an eye). They were **carved into stone** and **written in cuneiform**.
• Who was Sargon the Great and what did he do?
  He was a harsh leader. He had the world’s first empire/first emperor. He conquered Sumerian city-states.

• Describe the relative location of Sumer.
  o Relative- In the southern part of the Fertile Crescent or present day Iraq. Close to the Persian Gulf. In between the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers.

• Describe the physical and human characteristics of Mesopotamia.
  o Physical- The land in Mesopotamia is fertile farm land. Mesopotamia is located in between 2 rivers, the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers. Persian Gulf and Mediterranean Sea are nearby. Flooding of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Mesopotamia receives little rainfall.
  
  o Human- There were several city-states in Mesopotamia. Each city-state in Mesopotamia had several thousand people living there. The people of Mesopotamia had a division of labor to create enough food. In Mesopotamia, the farmers found ways to irrigate their crops by building dikes, reservoirs and canals.