

**Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History**

Write a brief description (in a complete sentence) of the key event occurring at the date indicated on the anchor fact timeline.



1. 2015/16 - We are here! This world we live in, today, is the way that it is because of human history — all the way back to ancient times. **(1 pt)**

4. c.509/c.508 BC - Rome became the first republic and Athens became the first democracy, establishing the classical examples upon which modern government is based. **(1 pt)**

3. 1922 - The intact tomb of King Tut is discovered by Howard Carter, leading to new interest in archaic Egypt in modern society. **(1 pt)**

4. c.1700 BC - The code of Hammurabi is created by the Babylonian emperor Hammurabi, showing us what archaic society was like. **(1 pt)**

5. c.2500 BC - The pyramids of Giza are constructed in Egypt creating a permanent symbol of the pharaonic culture to inspire later civilizations to study the history of archaic Egypt. **(1 pt)**

**Total Points for this page: 5 points**

**Part 2: Archaic Egypt**

6. What were the pyramids of ancient Egypt? (Make sure your answer has two parts.)

The pyramids of ancient Egypt were tombs for the pharaohs and monuments to represent the power of the pharaohs over Egypt. **(3 pts: 1 pt for tombs; 1 pt for monuments; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. How did the flooding of the Nile affect taxes in ancient Egypt?

If the Nile flooded to a usual degree, then taxes were kept normal, but if there was too much flooding *or* too little flooding, taxes would be lowered, because the pharaohs knew the people could not afford to pay as much as usual. **(3 pts: 2pts for scenarios; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. Why wouldn't someone today know who "Tutankhaten" was? Who was Tutankhaten's father?

Someone today would not know who Tutankhamen was, because today he is remembered as Tutankhamen. King Tut's father was Akhenaten. **(3 pts: 1 pt for name change; 1 pt for Akhenaten; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Part 3: Archaic Mesopotamia and Persia**

9. What does "Mesopotamia" mean? What is the Rosetta Stone of Mesopotamian history?

Mesopotamia means "the land between the rivers." The Rosetta Stone of Mesopotamian history is the Behistun Inscription. **(3 pts: 1 pt for land between rivers; 1 pt for Behistun; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. What did the Code of Hammurabi say?

The Code of Hammurabi said "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"—which means, punishments would be equal to the crime. **(3 pts: 2 pts eyes and teeth; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 15 points**

11. What were three different things the Persian emperors did to build a successful empire?

The Persian emperors had many techniques for building a successful empire. First, they had a strong army. But they also let conquered people keep their religions. Also, the emperors employed satraps to govern local areas, but also spies called the King's Ear to watch over them, and others called the King's Eye to watch them both! They also built a system of roads to connect the parts of the empire. **(4 pts: 3 pts for three of the reasons; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points for this page: 4 points**

**Part 4: BONUS (short answer)**

12. What device was used to determine the level of taxes in ancient Egypt?

Nilometer **(0.5 bonus pts)**

13. What were local rulers called in ancient Egypt?

nomarchs **(0.5 bonus pts)**

14. What were the local rulers (of cities) called in ancient Mesopotamia?

patesis **(0.5 bonus pts)**

15. What were the giant structures of Mesopotamia and Persia called?

ziggurats **(0.5 bonus pts)**

*Total bonus points on Test: 2 points*  
**Total Points on Test: 24 points**