

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. 1776 AD \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. 1492 AD \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. c.509/c.508 BC \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. 1922 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. 1799 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. c.1700 BC \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. c.2500 BC \_\_\_\_\_  
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**Part 2: Archaic Egypt**

9. What were the pyramids of ancient Egypt? What do they tell us about the beliefs of the Egyptians?

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10. What was the importance of the Nile to Egyptian life? How did it especially affect the Egyptian government?

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11. Why are Pepy II and Montuhotep II important pharaohs? (What do their reigns tell us about important changes to Egyptian life?)

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12. Why is Tutankhaten an *important* but *not* famous pharaoh's name?

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**Part 3: Archaic Mesopotamia & Persia**

13. What is the Behistun Inscription? Why is it important to Mesopotamian history?

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14. What does “Mesopotamia” mean? Why is its history called “Assyriology”?

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15. What did the Code of Hammurabi basically say? What key idea did the Persians add to the Babylonian kind of rules in archaic life that helped the Persian Empire be more successful than the Babylonian Empire?

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**Part 4: BONUS**

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

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17. What were local rulers called in ancient Mesopotamia?

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

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