**Chapter 2: Early Societies in Southwest Asia and the Indo-European Migrations**

1. **The quest for order**
	1. Mesopotamia: "the land between the rivers"
		1. Valleys of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Modern-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Cultural continuum of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
		4. Sumerians the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people
		5. Key: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Necessity of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ efforts
			2. Promoted development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. City-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		6. Sumer begins, irrigation (small scale by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ B.C.E.)
		7. Food supplies increase
			1. Attracts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ migrants, influences \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		8. First cities emerge, 4000 B.C.E.
			1. Between 3200 and 2350 B.C.E., they evolve into city-states (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of surrounding region)
			2. Governments sponsor building projects and irrigation
			3. Attacks by others led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Kingships evolve with cooperation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ families
	2. The course of empire
		1. Sargon of Akkad (2370-2315 B.C.E.)
			1. Seizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and natural resources
			2. Gradually empire weakens and collapses about 2000 B.C.E.
		2. Hammurabi (1792-1750 B.C.E.)
			1. Centralizes the bureaucracy and regulates taxation
			2. Capital is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Law Code: law of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and importance of social status
			4. Babylonian empire later destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ca. 1595 BCE
	3. The later Mesopotamian empires
		1. Assyrians (northern Mesopotamia), about 1300-612 B.C.E.
			1. Use new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weaponry
			2. Powerful army: professional officers (merit), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Unpopular rule leads to rebellions; ends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Technological Development in Mesopotamia**
	1. Economic specialization and trade
		1. Bronze (made from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_); used in weapons and later agricultural tools
		2. Iron (about 1000 B.C.E.), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and more widely available; used in weapons and tools
		3. Wheel (about 3500 B.C.E.) helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; carts can carry more goods \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: maritime trade increases in all directions; network develops
	2. The emergence of a stratified patriarchal society
		1. Social [classes](http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter2/chapter_outline.html)
			1. Cities: more opportunities to accumulate wealth
			2. Kings (hereditary) and nobles (royal family and supporters) are highest class
			3. Perceived as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Priests and priestesses rule temple communities with large incomes and staff
			5. Free commoners (peasants), dependent clients (no property); [pay taxes](http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/0024122010/student_view0/chapter2/chapter_outline.html) and labor on building projects
			6. Slaves: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Patriarchal Society
			1. Men as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Hammurabi's code: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Social mobility for women:
	3. The development of written cultural traditions
		1. Cuneiform, Mesopotamian writing style, literature
			1. Cuneiform: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
			2. Preservation of documents on clay
			3. Declines from 400 BCE with spread of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alphabetic script
			4. Calculation of time: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. *Epic of Gilgamesh*, compiled after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **The broader influence of Mesopotamian society**
	1. The Early Hebrews
		1. Early Hebrews are pastoral nomads between Mesopotamia and Egypt (second millennium B.C.E.)
			1. According to Hebrew scripture, Abraham migrated to northern Mesopotamia 1850 B.C.E.
			2. Parallels between early biblical texts, code of Hammurabi:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. King David (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and Solomon (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		2. Moses and Monotheism
			1. Twelve tribes become Israelites
			2. Moses introduced: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Denied existence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dieties
			4. Personal God: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (doctrine or teaching)
			6. Ten Commandments: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Assyrians conquer, 722 BCE
			1. Conquer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in north and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in south and destroy Jerusalem
			2. Deported many inhabitants to other regions
			3. Impact of diaspora:
		4. Babylonian conquest, 586 BCE
			1. Destroyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Israelites maintained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and many returned to Judea
	2. The Phoenicians
		1. First settlers about 3000 B.C.E.
		2. Little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; live on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and communications networks
			1. Overland trade to Mesopotamia; influence on culture
			2. Sea trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; get raw materials, trade for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods
		3. Development of alphabet symbols: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **The Indo-European migrations**
	1. Indo-European origins
		1. Common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of many languages of Europe, southwest Asia, India
		2. Implies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a single Indo-European people
		3. Domesticate horses; use of Sumerian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed them to spread widely
	2. Indo-European expansion and its effects
		1. Hittites settle in central \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about 2000 B.C.E.
			1. Build powerful kingdoms
			2. Conquer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_empire 1595 B.C.E.
			3. Technology:
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to western China, Greece, Italy also significant
		3. Other migrations: Greece, Italy, central Europe, western Europe, Britain
			1. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. All speak related \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and worship similar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. Later wave of migrations to Iran and India (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)