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Date: _____

History

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| 1. A city in modern-day Tunisia originally founded by the Phoenicians. Rome's main rival for control of the Mediterranean. Between 264 and 146 B.C.E., Rome and Carthage fought three Punic Wars, and Rome won all three. Hebrews | A. City States |
| 2. The name of the supreme deity of Zoroastrianism, the Lord of Truth, who created heaven and earth, day and night, darkness and light. On the day of judgment, Zoroastrians believe, Ahura Mazda will judge each person's good and bad deeds. | B. Neolithic age |
| 3. Iranian religion named for its founding prophet Zarathustra (in Persian; Zoroaster in Greek), who may have lived around 1000 B.C.E. He taught that a host of good deities and evil demons, all in perpetual conflict, populate the spiritual world. | C. Ahura Mazda |
| 4. A sea-going people who, around 900 B.C.E., expanded outward from their base on the Mediterranean coast of modern-day Lebanon. Their alphabet, which used only sounds with no pictorial symbols is the ancestor of the Roman alphabet. | D. Monotheism |
| 5. a convenient, but perishable, writing material made from a reed that grew naturally along the Nile. | E. Hieroglyphics |
| 6. The writing system of ancient Egypt that consisted of different symbols, some pictorial, some phonetic, used on official inscriptions | F. City of Carthage |
| 7. the god-king who ruled the unified kingdom of Egypt since at least 3100 B.C. | G. Phoenicians |
| 8. name of a historic king of Uruk (modern-day Warka, Iraq) who ruled between 2700 and 2500 | H. Mesopotamia |
| 9. - the term, meaning wedge-shaped, for the writing system of Sumer in its late stages, when the script became completely phonetic | I. Homo Erectus |
| 10. A people based in Anatolia, Turkey, and Syria who spoke the Indo-European language of Hittite and learned to work iron around 2000 B.C.E. The Hittite empire reached its greatest extent between 1322 and 1220 B.C.E., and ended around 1200 B.C. | J. Bronze |
| 11. a city whose ruler governs both the city center and the surrounding countryside | K. Egyptian Pharaohs |

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| 12. a belief system according to which there is only one god, for example the worship of Yahweh by the Israelites | L. Hittites |
| 13. the name (meaning between the rivers in Greek) of the region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in today's Iraq and eastern Syria | M. Homo Sapiens Sapiens |
| 14. An alloy of copper and tin used to make the earliest metal tools in the world | N. Papyrus |
| 15. - new stone age, the archaeological term for societies that used stone tools and practiced agriculture | O. Zoroastrianism |
| 16. The Old Stone Age period, from 2.5 million years ago to 8,000 B.C. | P. Epic of Gilgamesh |
| 17. - biological term for modern human beings belonging to the genus Homo, species sapiens, and sub-species sapiens | Q. Paleolithic age |
| 18. Hominid species, appearing 1.99 million years ago, who left Africa and populated Eurasia | R. Cuneiform |