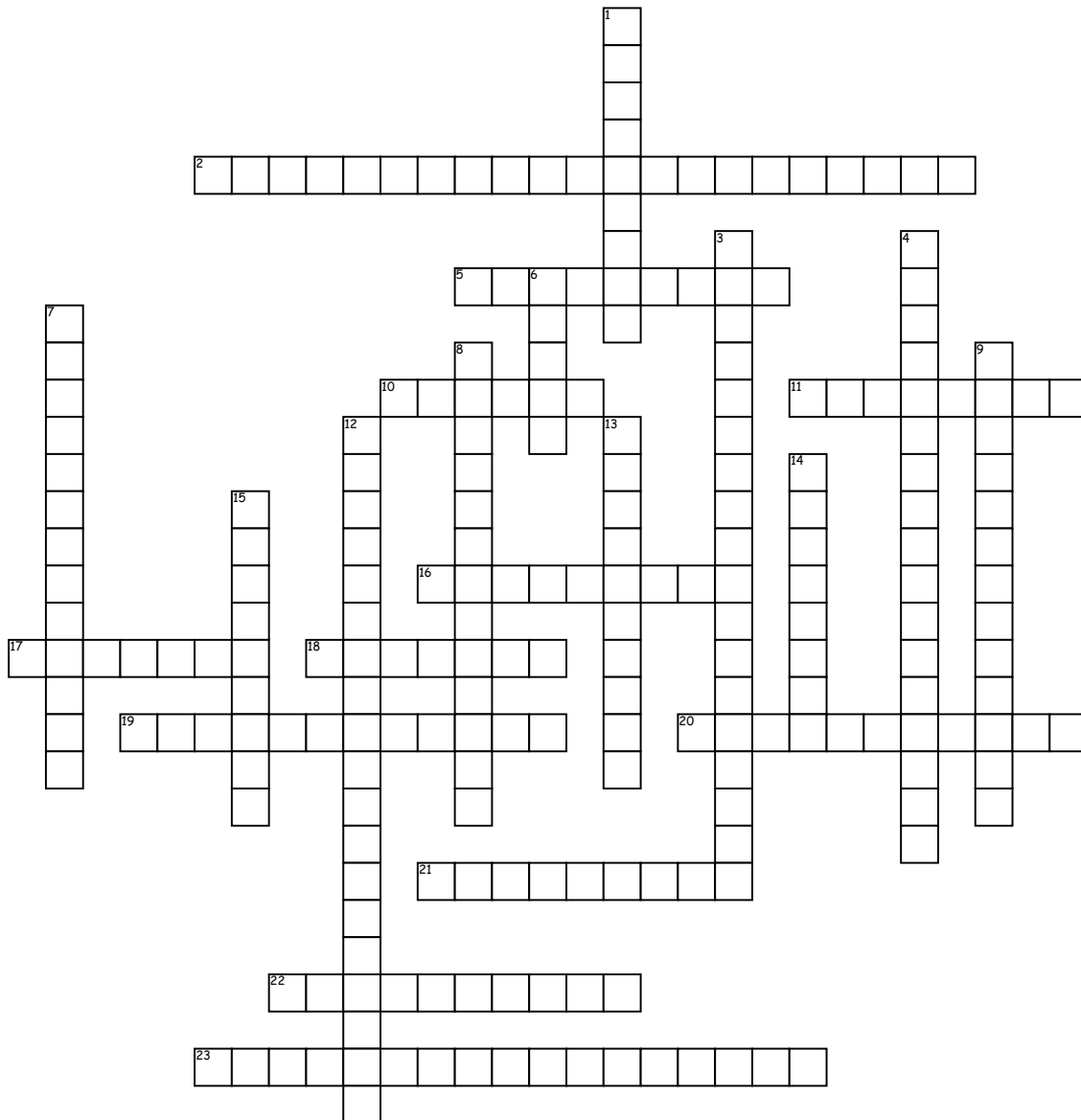# Time Period 1

Across

2. To train or specialize people in certain areas of work started by surplus in order to train people in one specific task.

5. Members of the indigenous non-Semitic people of ancient Babylon.

10. Produced by smelting copper and alloying with tin, arsenic and other metals developed during the Bronze Age from 4000 BCE when bronze tools cames until 1500 BCE when iron tools replaced them.

11. Monumental architecture typical of Old Kingdom of Egypt used as tombs for pharaohs.

16. A city with political and economical control over the surrounding countryside.

17. A major urban complex of Harappan civilization, along with Mohenjo Daro.

18. The title of kings in ancient Egypt.

19. The action or process of arranging laws or rules according to a system or plan.

20. Agriculture concerned with the raising of livestock.

21. A mixture of different groups of people and culture; these groups spread their resources to other places.

22. A system of government in which men held power over women's economical, cultural, and political life.

23. This is referred to as the Old Stone Age about 2.4 million years ago.

Down

1. A Sumerian writing made by pressing a wedge-shaped tool into clay tablets.

3. The practice of praying to your ancestors.

4. The Chinese philosophical concept of the circumstances under which a leader is allowed to rule.

6. The technical usage for corn.

7. A human living in a civilization who collects wild plants and pursues wild animals.

8. The process of taming animals, and the cultivation of plants and food.

9. This designates and pertains to a pictoscript in which many of the symbols are conventionalized.

12. The transition from a lifestyle of hunting and gathering to an agricultural settlement.

13. The belief in or worship of more than one god.

14. A rectangular tiered temple or terraced mound erected by the ancient Assyrians and Babylonians.

15. Refers to the political and social order of medieval Europe.