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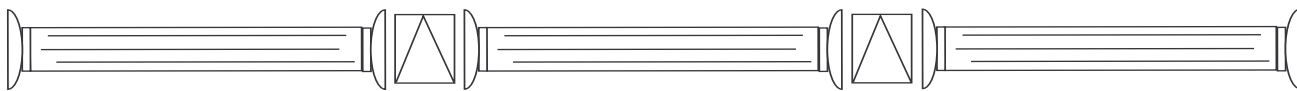
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INTRODUCTION

The *Brain Teasers* series provides fun ways to exercise and develop brain power! Each page stands alone and can be used as a quick and easy filler activity. The pages can be distributed to students as individual worksheets or made into transparencies for presentation to the entire class at once. The activities are especially useful in helping students develop:

- Logic and other critical thinking skills.
- Creative thinking skills.
- Research skills.
- Spelling skills.
- General vocabulary skills.
- General knowledge skills.
- Spatial skills.

This world history activity book pays particular attention to the ancient civilisations that shaped our young world. Use the activities with your society and environment or history curriculum to introduce and reinforce learning—or just for fun! Every effort was made to ensure this book presents the most accurate and current data available.

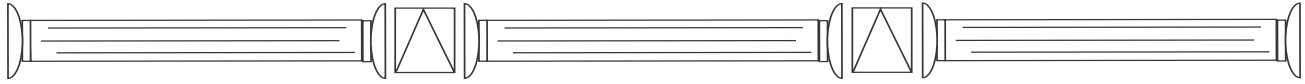


GEOGRAPHY JEOPARDY

Use the geographic features in the box below to form appropriate questions for the given answers.

1. The lush region that formed a great arc from the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf.
What is the _____?
2. The waterway that extends north of the Dead Sea.
What is the _____?
3. A small island off the coast of Syria in the Mediterranean Sea.
What is _____?
4. The northernmost waterway that bounded the Mesopotamia region.
What is the _____?
5. The capital of the ancient Hittite Empire in Asia Minor.
What is _____?
6. The body of water that separates the Sinai Peninsula from Africa.
What is the _____?
7. The place where Moses wrote the Ten Commandments.
What is _____?
8. The ancient capital for King Nebuchadnezzar, who built the famous hanging gardens.
What is _____?
9. The largest body of water in the ancient world.
What is the _____?
10. The huge expanse of barren land on the Sinai Peninsula, across which Moses led his exodus.
What is the _____?
11. A body of water near Jerusalem where the ancient scrolls of the Bible were found.
What is the _____?
12. Now known as Iraq, the land believed to be the cradle of civilisation.
What is _____?

Geographical Features				
Euphrates River	Mediterranean	Mount Sinai	Hattusa	Nile River
Jordan River	Sea	Cyprus	Mesopotamia	Jerusalem
Fertile Crescent	Red Sea	Arabian Desert	Babylon	Syrian Desert
Tigris River	Dead Sea			

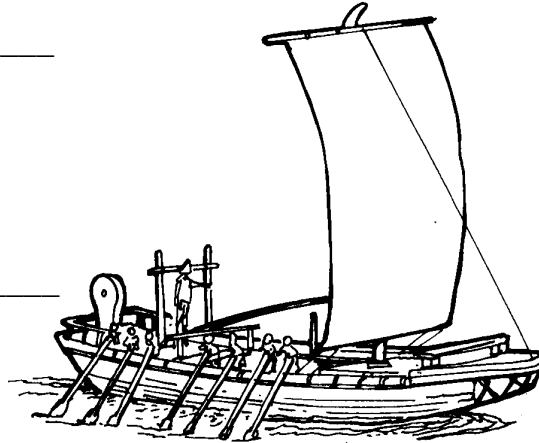


SUMERIAN INVENTIONS

Unscramble the words to discover some inventions developed by the ancient Sumerians. Add other inventions to each category.

Transportation

- 1. elehwed hicleves _____
- 2. bastosila _____
- other: _____

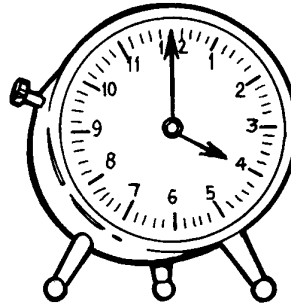


Farming

- 3. agiritonir mestyss _____
- 4. sedik _____
- 5. naclas _____
- other: _____

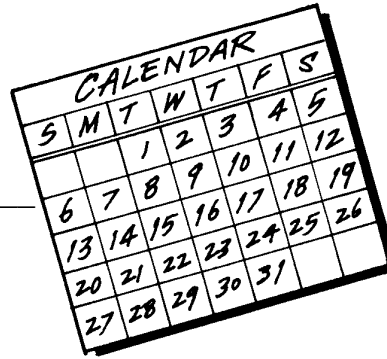
Crafts

- 6. epocrp stolo _____
- 7. zebrno ewapsno _____
- 8. lyrewjele _____
- 9. toreypt hewle _____
- 10. ickbrs _____
- other: _____



Education

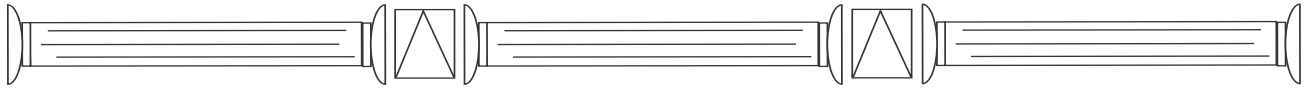
- 11. ecuminrof girnwit _____
- 12. ologymyth _____
- other: _____



Mathematics

- 13. lendacar _____
- 14. colck nitemus _____
- 15. sniut fo sumanerteme _____
- other: _____





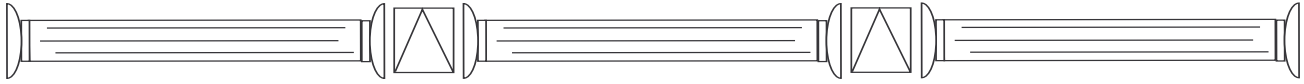
CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Match the civilisation with its contribution and/or achievement.

Sumerians
Assyrians
Babylonians

Hebrews
Hittites
Phoenicians

- _____ 1. Created the first written public laws, Hammurabi's code, which described rules and consequences for social behaviour
- _____ 2. Created the first civilisation by establishing an agricultural community in the Mesopotamia region
- _____ 3. Experts in trade and sailing who created travel logs and maps of the ancient world
- _____ 4. Created the first peace treaty
- _____ 5. Developed advanced weapons and strategies, which they used to conquer the ancient world
- _____ 6. First to develop iron weapons
- _____ 7. Built the Hanging Gardens and a magnificent ziggurat
- _____ 8. Developed cuneiform, the earliest form of writing
- _____ 9. First to believe in and spread the concept of one God
- _____ 10. Developed the first irrigation systems, with dikes and canals
- _____ 11. Developed the 60-minute hour to conform to the base-60 maths system of the Sumerians
- _____ 12. Wrote the Torah and the Old Testament, the first half of the Bible
- _____ 13. Developed the first alphabet
- _____ 14. Created the first wheeled vehicles for transporting goods and people



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

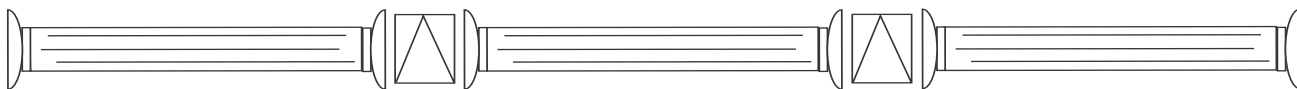
Unscramble the following names from the age of the ancient Israelites. Then write each name in the appropriate box.

1. olsonom _____
2. astolez _____
3. vidad _____
4. eoding _____
5. dujas _____
6. escacabem _____
7. seoms _____
8. masnos _____
9. thailgo _____
10. usal _____
11. susje _____
12. drohe _____
13. thesre _____
14. nadeil _____
15. shojau _____
16. thru _____
17. hamarab _____
18. ahon _____
19. stiplihines _____
20. marsaitnas _____
21. yrma _____
22. lilahde _____
23. haresesip _____
24. leiseτρια _____

Men

Women

Groups



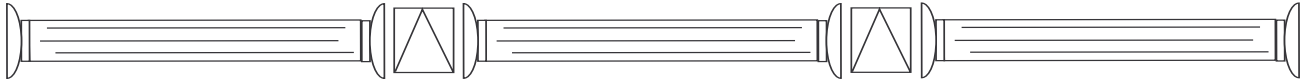
COMPARE LAWS

The Babylonians and the Hebrews both instituted rules for law and order in the ancient world. Read the descriptions below, and write the letter in the correct box.

Hammurabi's Code	Hebrew Law

- A. The Ten Commandments were presented to the people by Moses
- B. The 282 laws describing the rules and consequences for society's behaviour
- C. Laws organised into categories such as business, family, marriage, farming, etc.
- D. More humane than other laws of the time. The rules of conduct discussed charity to others, freeing slaves, and not punishing children for their parent's crimes
- E. Handed down by God to reflect God's will
- F. Written by the king of Babylonia who ruled from 1728–1686 B.C.
- G. Part of this law defined moral sins as opposed to laws and punishment
- H. Carved into a huge stone pillar at the temple
- I. Created the roots for Judaism, Christianity, and Islam
- J. Carved into two stone tablets and presented to the people
- K. Based on 'an eye for an eye' principle, but punishments differed based on social class
- L. Handed down by the sun god Shamash, who was also considered the god of justice
- M. Author claimed that God called on him "to make justice visible in the land" and to "destroy the wicked person and evil doer so that the strong may not injure the weak"

On the back, compare and contrast the two systems of justice. Then describe how our laws today reflect both of these ancient sets of crime and punishment.



CRACK THE CODE

Babylonian numbers have been used to write an ancient proverb. Use the key to translate the Babylonian numbers into Arabic numbers. Then use the alphabet chart to change the Arabic numbers into letters and decode the proverb. The first letter has been done for you.

 24 I					
	 II				
 <<					

Babylonian Numbers

A thin wedge pointing down means 1 or 60.

A fat wedge pointing left means 10.

For example: $13 = \text{fat wedge} \text{ fat wedge} \text{ thin wedge} \text{ thin wedge} \text{ thin wedge} \text{ thin wedge}$ (10+3) $34 = \text{fat wedge} \text{ fat wedge} \text{ fat wedge} \text{ thin wedge} \text{ thin wedge} \text{ thin wedge} \text{ thin wedge}$ (10+10+10+4)

$81 = \text{thin wedge} \text{ fat wedge} \text{ fat wedge} \text{ thin wedge}$ (60+10+10+1)

Alphabet Chart

A=96	F=84	K=22	O=15	S=75	W=71
B=7	G=60	L=27	P=104	T=37	X=89
C=14	H=6	M=54	Q=44	U=43	Y=115
D=55	I=24	N=78	R=82	V=35	Z=109
E=12	J=95				

On the back, write what you think this proverb means.