

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Crash Course World History

Directions: As you watch Crash Course World History, listen attentively to fill in the blanks below. You may need to complete multiple viewings.

CCSS.SL.9-10.5

Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence to add interest.

1. "Mesopotamia's location is indicated in the etymology of its name."
 - a. What does "meso" mean? _____
 - b. What does "potomoi" mean? _____
2. If you lived in a _____, you could be something other than a shepherd.
3. _____ is one of the oldest known works of literature which expresses one of the legacies of Mesopotamia: the enduring conflict between country and city.
4. The monumental temples in Mesopotamia are called _____.
5. Unlike in the Indus Valley, the Tigris and Euphrates did not have on-schedule _____ and easy _____.
 - a. To make the Tigris and Euphrates useful for irrigation, a lot of _____ was needed.
 - b. Given that the region tends to yo-yo between devastating flood and horrible drought it follows that one would believe that the gods are kind of random and capricious, and that the any _____ who might be able to lead rituals that placate those gods would be very useful individuals.
6. Mesopotamia gave us writing, specifically a form called _____, which was initially created to record transactions.
7. John Green emphasizes the importance of writing by stating that:
 - a. Reading and writing are things that not every can do, so they create a _____.
 - b. Once writing enters the picture, you have actual history instead of just a lot of guesswork and _____.

8. Mesopotamia is located in the _____. While it is fertile, it is lacking pretty much everything else. In order to get metals for tools or stone for sculpture, or wood for burning, Mesopotamia had to trade.
9. New Mesopotamian city-states were similar to predecessors in that they had temples and writing and their own self-glorifying stories, but they were different in some important ways:
 - a. Early proto-socialism was replaced by something that looked a lot like _____, where people could produce as much as they would like as long as they gave a cut (taxes) to the government.
 - b. Politically, tribal chiefs became similar to full blown kings who tried to extend their power outside of _____ and also tried to pass on their power to their sons. The most famous of these early monarchs is _____.
10. In this era, we see the authority for the protection of the social order shifting to _____, not gods.
11. Territorial kingdoms like Babylon relied on the poorest people to pay _____ and provide labor and serve in the army, leading to a pattern of being taken over by nomads.
12. Empires, by definition, are diverse _____, which makes them hard to unify.
13. The Assyrians spread the worldview that if _____ did not continue, the world would end through propaganda like monumental architecture.

Abstract: Synthesize the information—in your own words (or pictures), what is the major argument John Green is making and what are the main ideas that can be taken away from this video?