**Chapter 3: Mesopotamia Study Guide ANSWERS**

**Questions:**

1. What was Hammurabi best known for?

-Hammurabi is best known for his code of laws called Hammurabi’s Code.

1. How did the invention of calendars help the Mesopotamian farmers?

-The calendar helped farmers by telling them when the floods were occurred. Farmers were able to harvest before this time and have a surplus food supply.

1. Where were most major cities located in Mesopotamia?
* Most major cities in Mesopotamia were located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
1. How did irrigation systems help Ancient Mesopotamia?

-Irrigation systems helped the Mesopotamian farmers by allowing them to control the flood waters. Irrigation canals let the water travels from the rivers to the crops when needed and did not destroy the crops like before.

1. How did Hammurabi’s Code help Mesopotamia?
* Hammurabi’s code helped Mesopotamia by creating a safe place to live. The rules were consistent and fair. It contained rules for different social classes and protected land and jobs in Mesopotamia.
1. What invention helped traveling?

-The wheel was an invention that helped traveling.

1. List the levels of the Social Structure from most powerful to least.
* King, Government Officials and Priests, Scribes and Merchants and Artisans, Farmers and Slaves
1. Why was a ziggurat built?

-A ziggurat was a temple for the gods. It was built to honor the gods and a place to prayer. The stairs were made so the gods could walk down to Earth.

1. Who gave the king their power?

-The gods gave the king their power.

1. Why were women most likely not a scribe?

-Women were not scribes because they could not read or write.

1. How did Mesopotamians benefit from the rivers flooding?

-Mesopotamians benefited from the rivers flooding because it gave them a stable food supply and water for their crops. Most importantly, it gave them fertile soil because of the silt.

1. Why was it important to control these floods?
* If Mesopotamians did not control the floods, the crops would be damaged or destroyed leaving them without a stable food supply.