

Land Between Rivers pg. 66

1. **In order for civilization to properly develop, what is necessary and who is the only one to produce this?(2 marks)**
There has to be plenty of food and only farmers can produce plenty of food.
2. **People of Mesopotamia took advantage of what 2 things?(2 marks)**
The fertile land and the hot climate.
3. **Define "Farming Technology"(2 marks)**
Consists of tools we make and use to grow food.

A Fertile Valley

4. **Mesopotamia was part of the area known as the Fertile Crescent.(1 mark)**
5. **Define Fertile Crescent:(2 marks)**
Was an arc of land in the Middle East that had good soil, a hot climate and water.
6. **This arc of land stretched from where to where?(2 marks)**
Stretched from the northern end of the Persian Gulf to the Nile River valley in Egypt.
7. **Why was the Fertile Crescent an ideal place for farming?List them all.(8 marks)**
 - *Along the rivers it was rich with edible plants such as fruit, wheat and barley.*
 - *There were fish and birds.*
 - *Pigs, sheep and goats lived in the wild.*
8. **What does domesticate mean and why bother?(2 marks)**
Means to tame the animals and wild plants, so there is a steady supply of food.
9. **A.Where does the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers begin?(1 mark)**
They both begin in the mountains of Turkey.
B. How does fertile nutrients get to the valley floor beginning from the hills?(2 marks)
As water rushes down these hills below, they pick up fertile silt and carry this to the valley floor below.
10. **Mesopotamia is the ancient name for the plain, or large flat area between the Tigris River on the east and the Euphrates River on the west.(3 marks)**
11. **From ancient times, what was the process for creating fertile soil in this region?(2 marks)**
The silt(fine sand) carried downstream by the rivers built up along the riverbeds, creating excellent, fertile soil.
12. **Where does the word "Mesopotamia" come from and what does it mean?(2 marks)**
It comes to us from Greek, it means the land between two rivers.
13. **What forms a delta and what are its many uses?(3 marks)**
*Near the gulf, the rivers split into smaller streams, creating a marshy area called a delta.
It attracts wildlife for hunting and fishing, and marshy swamps provide reeds the are excellent materials for building houses.*
14. **a)Looking at the maps on pg. 67, what two large bodies of water border Mesopotamia and most of ancient Mesopotamia known today is part of what 4 countries?(4 marks)**
The Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf...and is part of the following 4 countries: Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Israel.
b) Most of Mesopotamia is part of what country?(1 mark)
Most is part of Iraq.

A Hot Dry Climate pg. 68

15. **Why did early farmers find the hot, dry climate a blessing and a curse in Mesopotamia?(2 marks)**
It provides the heat that many plants need to survive, but not a constant rainfall. After the flood season in spring and the water is gone, crops bake in the hot sun.
16. **What happened in the spring compared to late summer?(4 marks)**
Similar to question 15, in spring the area floods from snow melted in the mountains, but by late summer the water has dried up and the ground gets baked with the sun's heat.

Baghdad, Iraq Climagraph pg. 68 Answer #17 by studying the Climagraph for Baghdad.

17. **a. What is the hottest months in Baghdad and approximately, what was the average temperature during this time?(3 marks)**
The hottest month in Baghdad is July to August with average temps approx.35 degrees celcius.
- b. What does precipitation include?(3 marks)**
Can be rainfall, snow or hail...it has to do with water.
- c. What 5 months provide the most precipitation in Baghdad?(5 marks)**
November, Dec, January, February and March.
- d. Approximately how much precipitation is found in december?(1 mark)**
Aproximately 30mm.
- e. Which months offer no precipitation?(4 marks)**
June, July, August and September.