

BUILDING VOCABULARY *First Age of Empires*

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Hatshepsut | a. Nubian kingdom that developed an empire along the Nile River in the 700s B.C. |
| ___ 2. Ramses II | b. Persian king who founded a huge empire and became known for his tolerance |
| ___ 3. Kush | c. the founder of unified China |
| ___ 4. Assyria | d. Mesopotamian society that built a large empire in Southwest Asia through military conquest |
| ___ 5. Nebuchadnezzar | e. female New Kingdom pharaoh who encouraged trade instead of just waging war |
| ___ 6. Cyrus | f. king who extended the Persian empire into India and used a network of roads and standardized coins to promote trade |
| ___ 7. Darius | g. Chaldean king who restored Babylon and built its famous hanging gardens |
| ___ 8. Shi Huangdi | h. one of the greatest builders of the New Kingdom pharaohs |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

autocracy
Meroë

New Kingdom
Royal Road

Medes
Nineveh

Zoroaster
bureaucracy

- During the _____, Egypt built an empire and became wealthier and more powerful than ever before.
- The _____ was a famous road in the Persian Empire that ran 1,677 miles from Susa in Persia to Sardis in Anatolia.
- The Persian prophet who founded a religion based on the idea that life is a struggle between good and evil was _____.
- The Assyrian capital that held one of the ancient world's largest libraries was _____.
- A _____ is a trained civil service.
- A government that has unlimited power and uses it in an arbitrary manner is an _____.

C. Writing Write a paragraph summarizing the philosophies that were promoted in China during the decline of the Zhou Dynasty using the following terms.

Confucius

Daoism

Legalism

I Ching

yin and yang