

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER FOR TEXT READINGS for HIS 1010

Side 1 – Homework: Prior to class, complete all 4 Key Points, Text & Page, and Metacognitive Insights – 10 points Credit/No Credit

<p>KEY POINTS <i>While reading the textbook, what ideas, terms, people, places, or events did you come across that really stood out to you? List a minimum of three key points / “A-HA” words, phrases, etc.</i></p>	<p>TEXT & PAGE</p>	<p>INSIGHTS <i>Respond to the following three questions: 1) What is this A-HA learning or Key Point that stood out to you? How would you describe it (in context, of course!)? 2) What possible historical importance or significance could this Key Point or A-HA moment have?</i></p>
<p>Reading #1: Ch. 2 Epic of Gilgamesh</p>	<p>T&E pg.33, 39</p>	<p>1) The Epic of Gilgamesh is written in cuneiform, from Mesopotamia around 2500 BCE. It is about the adventures of Gilgamesh and Enkidu. It contains a flood story, similar to Noah’s flood story in the Old Testament. 2) It gives us insight into Mesopotamian values such as friendship, the meaning of life, and religious beliefs. It is the oldest epic poem we have in human history.</p>
<p>Reading #1: Ch. 2 ziggurats</p>	<p>T&E pg. 29</p>	<p>1) Ziggurats were step pyramids used as temples in Sumerian cities (3200-2350 BCE). The ziggurat in Ur was built for the moon god Nanna-Suen. In Uruk the ziggurat was built for the fertility goddess Inanna, taking 15,000 laborers to build. 2) Ziggurates were at the heart of Sumerian cities, and central to Sumerian religious worship.</p>
<p>Reading #2: Ch. 3 Hieroglyphic writing</p>	<p>T&E pg. 66</p>	<p>1) Used in Egypt by at least 3200 BCE, hieroglyphic writing (“holy inscriptions”) was a system of symbols and pictographs used in monuments, buildings, temples, and for formal writing on administrative and commercial records, and literary and religious texts. 2) Hieroglyphic writing has survived because of the hot, dry climate, and allows us to study Egyptian religious beliefs, beliefs about the Pharaoh, trading expeditions, etc.</p>
<p>Reading #2: Ch. 3 Akhenaten</p>	<p>T&E pg. 67</p>	<p>1) Pharaoh Amenhotep IV (1353-1335 BCE) moved Egypt’s capital to Akhetaten in order to encourage the worship of only Aten (monotheism). He renamed himself Akhenaten after the god Aten. When he died, traditional priests returned Egypt to traditional worship. 2) Only monotheistic pharaoh in Egypt’s history, but the worship of Aten did not last.</p>
<p><i>Metacognition: How has my learning increased because of this reading assignment? (“I had heard about _____ before, but _____ is new to me. I learned that _____ and _____. I think this could be connected to _____.”)</i></p>	<p>Reading these two chapters has definitely increased my learning in many different ways. I had heard about cuneiform and hieroglyphics before, but learning about what they were used for was new to me. I did not know that hieroglyphics were considered as “holy inscriptions” and that the Epic of Gilgamesh was written in cuneiform. I learned that so many examples using hieroglyphics or cuneiform survived to this day because of the climate and because of the materials (clay) used to write on. Early writing could be connected to the success levels of these early societies because it demonstrates complexity of thought, and the need to exchange ideas and values.</p>	