**Review Vocabulary for Social Studies MSL**

1. **Polytheism**: the belief in many gods, like the people of ancient Mesopotamia.
2. **Sumer**: one of the first known civilizations. They developed the earliest known system of writing, cuneiform.
3. **Hammurabi**: leader of Babylonia whose code of laws stated “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth”.
4. **Tigris** & **Euphrates**: rivers that Sumerians settled around in ancient Mesopotamia.
5. **Monotheism**: belief and worship of one god. (Christianity)
6. **Monarchy**: rule or government by a queen or king. In an **Absolute** monarchy the king has all power, in a **constitutional** monarchy the kings power is limited.
7. **Democracy**: a type of government in which people get to elect representatives to help lead.
8. **Division** **of labor**: an arrangement in society where each worker has a particular or specialized job.
9. **Babylon**: another ancient civilization of ancient Mesopotamia.
10. **Assyria**: ancient civilization of Mesopotamia that took over Babylonians.
11. **City-states**: a central city and its surrounding countryside.
12. **Ziggurat**: a pyramid shaped temple built in ancient Mesopotamia.
13. **Scribe**: a person whose job was to copy written records by hand.
14. **Cuneiform**: the first form of writing, formed by the Sumerians.
15. **Mansa** **Musa**: ruler of the ancient African kingdom of Mali, who gave away gold on his journeys. He was a Muslim leader.
16. **Import**: a product brought into a country.
17. **Export**: a product sent out of a country.
18. **Ghana**: ancient kingdom in western Africa.
19. **Niger**: important river in West Africa where Ghana & Mali were established.
20. **Hieroglyphics** – the system of pictorial writing used by the ancient Egyptians.
21. **Papyrus** – reedlike plant used to make a paper material by Egyptians.
22. **Pharaoh**—ruler of ancient Egypt
23. **Nile** – the longest river in the world; it runs through Africa. It was very important to the Egyptians.
24. **Parthenon**: famous temple for the Greek goddess Athena, built on the Acropolis.
25. **Athens**: famous Greek city-state that focused on education and used a democratic type government.
26. **Sparta**: famous Greek city-state that focused on physical and military strength.
27. **Pericles**: great Greek leader who led Athens during its glorious period.
28. **Alexander the** **Great**: famous prince from Macedonia who helped to spread Greek culture throughout Europe and Asia.
29. **Socrates**: Greek philosopher who focused on studying and questioning things in search of knowledge.
30. **Aqueducts**: sloped bridge-like structures that carried water from place to place in Ancient Rome.
31. **Julius Caesar**: famous Roman general who named himself dictator, and was assassinated for becoming too powerful. Caesar greatly expanded the Roman Empire.
32. **Roman republic**: government set up in Ancient Rome where the people elected leaders to run things.
33. **Augustus Caesar**: the first true emperor of Rome. Rome became a great empire under his rule, as well as started the Pax Romana.
34. **Alps**: the mountain range in northern Italy.
35. **Colosseum**: famous arena built by the Romans where they held gladiator fights. (sometimes to the death)
36. **Silk** **Road** – routes from China to Rome used for trading.
37. **Confucius** – Chinese philosopher and scholar who taught respect for others and the importance of good citizenship.
38. **Mongols** – a nomadic people from Mongolia, the country just north of China.
39. **Merchant** – a person who makes a living by buying and selling goods or some kind of product.
40. **Buddhism** – Religion based on reaching enlightenment. [Eightfold Path, founded by Siddhartha Gautama]
41. **Islam** – religion founded by Muhammad, believe in one god Allah {Muslim}
42. **Caste system** – A social hierarchy developed in India where some had more privileges than others.
43. **Shoguns** – Japanese military rulers.
44. **Feudalism** – a system of rule based on land & service in medieval Europe and Asia ( land was distributed and hired out others for protection, like knights & samurai)
45. **Neolithic Revolution** – when people went from a lifestyle of hunting/gathering to one of agriculture and settlement, making for a larger population