

**GLOBAL HISTORY I  
HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS  
DUE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2008**

**I. Ancient Egypt Essay**

After studying ancient Egypt, you were asked to write a three to five paragraph essay highlighting a feature or up to three selected features of ancient Egyptian culture. The essay requires a thesis statement and well-constructed paragraphs filled with relevant details supporting the observation or judgment made in the your thesis. **This assignment was due at the end of class on October 31. If you were absent or you did not complete your assignment on time, you must turn it in by the end of the week.**

CATEGORY	100	85	70	55
Introduction (Organization)	The introduction is inviting, states the main topic in the thesis statement and previews the structure of the paper in the roadmap sentence.	The introduction clearly states the main topic in the thesis statement and previews the structure of the paper in the roadmap sentence, but is not particularly inviting to the reader.	The introduction states the main topic, but does not adequately preview the structure of the paper nor is it particularly inviting to the reader.	There is no clear introduction of the main topic or structure of the paper.
Focus on Topic (Content)	There is one clear, well-focused topic. Main idea stands out and is supported by detailed information.	Main idea is clear but the supporting information is general.	Main idea is somewhat clear but there is a need for more supporting information.	The main idea is not clear. There is a seemingly random collection of information.
Accuracy of Facts (Content)	All supportive facts are reported accurately.	Almost all supportive facts are reported accurately.	Most supportive facts are reported accurately.	NO facts are reported OR most are inaccurately reported.
Conclusion (Organization)	The conclusion is strong and leaves the reader with a feeling that they understand what the writer is "getting at."	The conclusion is recognizable and ties up almost all the loose ends.	The conclusion is recognizable, but does not tie up several loose ends.	There is no clear conclusion, the paper just ends.
Grammar & Spelling (Conventions)	Writer makes no errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	Writer makes 1-2 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	Writer makes 3-4 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.	Writer makes more than 4 errors in grammar or spelling that distract the reader from the content.

## II. The Hebrews

About 1800 B.C., a people called the Hebrews moved from Mesopotamia to a land that lay between the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River. They were led by Abraham, who is often referred to as the "father of the Israelites." The land in which they settled lay south of Phoenicia and was called Canaan. Later it became known as Palestine, named after the Philistines who controlled it for a short time. Today the area is the modern state of Israel.

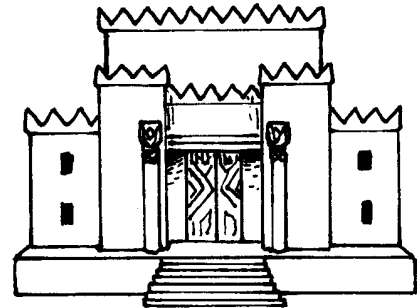
The Hebrews lived in Canaan for several hundred years until a famine drove them west into Egypt sometime after 1600 B.C. There, they were eventually forced into slavery and stayed for 300 years. In 1300 B.C., the prophet Moses led them out of captivity and back to Canaan.

Sometime around 1025 B.C., the Hebrews united and chose Saul as their king. Several great kings followed. King David built a magnificent capital city at Jerusalem, and King Solomon dedicated a great temple to Jehovah, the Hebrew god. However, after Solomon died, the nation split into the kingdoms of Israel to the north and Judah to the south. (It is from Judah that the word *Jews* is derived.) Israel was conquered by Assyria in 722 B.C., and its people were taken away and lost forever. Judah met the same fate in 586 B.C. at the hands of the Chaldeans. When the Chaldeans in turn fell to the Persians in 538 B.C., the Hebrews that were left were allowed to return to their homeland, Judah. Later, they were conquered by the Romans and once again dispersed.

The ancient Hebrews contributed greatly in the field of religion. They were the first people to practice monotheism, the belief in one god. They also gave the world the Ten Commandments and the Old Testament.

*Put the following events in chronological order by numbering them from 1 to 7.*

1. \_\_\_\_ The Assyrians conquer Israel.
2. \_\_\_\_ Moses leads the Hebrews out of Egypt.
3. \_\_\_\_ Saul becomes the first Hebrew king.
4. \_\_\_\_ The Hebrews split into two kingdoms.
5. \_\_\_\_ The Chaldeans overrun Judah.
6. \_\_\_\_ Abraham guides the Hebrews to Canaan.
7. \_\_\_\_ The Romans conquer the Hebrews.



8. List three religious contributions of the Hebrews.

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9. What were the misfortunes that the Hebrews experienced?

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