

## Chapter 6 Lesson 1

### Beginnings

- origins traced to Abraham
- Monotheism (belief in one god)

### The Exodus

- about 1225 BC, Moses led Israelites from Egypt to Canaan.
- Ten commandments (not part of Hinduism)
- Judaism, Christianity, and Islam

### The kingdom of Israel

- Israel freed from philistine rule by king David
- Temple built in Jerusalem, capital of Israel (ended 721 BC)

### The Diaspora

- starting in 63 BC Jews fought Romans for control of Judaea
- In AD 135, Romans renamed Judaea as Palestine
- Jews scattered and built synagogues where they settled (synagogues- Jewish house of worship)

## Chapter 6 Lesson 2

- Phoenicia was located between Egypt and Mesopotamia → center for commerce.
- Egypt imported cedar wood
- Egypt exported gold and manufactured goods
- Trading partners also exchanged knowledge and culture.
- Some Phoenician colonies served as rest stops for sailors on long voyages (colony- area of land ruled by a government in another land)

Barter- a form of exchange in which people pay for goods with other goods

Government later required coins to be milled (cut several times along the edge) so that people couldn't shave off bits of electrum.

## Chapter 6 Lesson 3

Cyrus the Great was most responsible for building the Persian Empire.

Cyrus was known as a skilled military leader – they had a huge standing army.

Infantry- soldiers trained for fighting mainly on foot.

Cavalry- soldiers trained for fighting on horseback.

The only battle Cyrus ever lost he died in. (Central Asia- 530 BC)

Darius- divided the empire into 20 territories.

Relay system was used to communicate with the territories/satrap  
(Couriers or messengers)

Zarathustra- A Persian prophet who was the founder of a religion based on the belief in one god.