1) The land between two rivers.

2)

3) SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Like most civilisations, Mesopotamia had a hierarchical society. The society was broadly classified into:

- **Upper Class** (Nobility): Comprised the king, members of the royal family, priests and high officials. The priest-king was considered the representative of God on earth.

- **Middle Class** (Citizens): Comprised farmers, artisans and traders. Most people were farmers, who led a comfortable life due to flourishing agriculture.

- **Lower Class** (Slaves): Comprised slaves, who were prisoners of war. Slaves were treated well in Mesopotamia. They could marry and have a family.
The city of Ur was divided into three main areas— the sacred area, the walled city and the outer town.

4) the Mesopotamian Civilisation between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, the Indus Valley Civilisation in Indian subcontinent along the banks of River Indus, the Egyptian Civilisation in the Nile Valley, and the Chinese Civilisation in the valleys of the rivers Huang He and Yangtze Kiang.