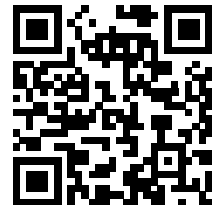


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Agricultural Innovations of Ancient Middle East



In the fertile crescent of the _____, early civilizations found the perfect conditions for agriculture. The _____ and Tigris rivers provided water, making the land ideal for growing crops. Among their main agricultural activities, _____ and barley were the first to be domesticated. This allowed _____ to transition from nomadic to sedentary lifestyles. With the advent of _____, farmers could control the supply of water to their fields, boosting their crop yields. The plow, first pulled by _____, revolutionized the way they worked the land, increasing the area that could be farmed. Surplus _____ led to the development of trade and the growth of _____ like Uruk and Babylon. These cities became centers of political power, culture, and innovation. The invention of _____ was directly related to the need to record crop transactions. This period also saw the establishment of _____, such as the Code of Hammurabi, to regulate agricultural practices and _____. The Middle East's agricultural advances laid the groundwork for the _____ that followed, influencing regions far beyond its borders.

civilizations

cities

irrigation

writing

trade

oxen

communities

Euphrates

Middle East

production

laws

wheat