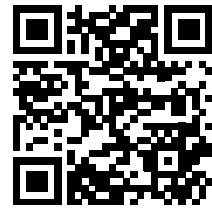


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Akkadian Legacy



The _____, living in ancient Mesopotamia, were known for their remarkable _____ and military prowess. Under the leadership of _____, the first ruler to unite several city-states under one empire, they achieved unprecedented _____. Sargon's empire included many cities, among them _____, which was possibly its capital and gave the empire its name. This empire is notable for introducing the world to the concept of a _____ government.

The Akkadians were also innovative in their use of the _____ writing system, which they adopted from the Sumerians. This _____ was crucial for administrative purposes and for the compilation of the Epic of _____, one of the oldest known pieces of literature. The Akkadian language became a lingua franca of the _____ Near East, used for diplomacy and trade.

Akkadian art and architecture saw significant _____ during this time. They constructed ziggurats, large stepped platforms with _____ at the top, which became central to their religious practices. The Akkadians were also skilled in making _____ sculptures, a technique that marked a significant advancement in _____ expression.

However, the Akkadian Empire eventually fell due to a combination of internal _____ and external pressures, such as invasions by the _____. Despite this, their influence persisted in the region, with later empires, such as the Assyrians and _____, drawing heavily from Akkadian cultural and technological _____.

The Akkadians' legacy is a testament to the impact of their _____ on the ancient Near East and the world at large. Their advancements in government, language, and culture set the stage for future civilizations in the _____.

- culture
- civilization
- Akkad
- bronze
- centralized
- developments
- ancient
- innovations
- Akkadians
- strife
- Gilgamesh
- temples
- Gutians
- cuneiform
- region
- Babylonians
- artistic
- Sargon
- script
- success