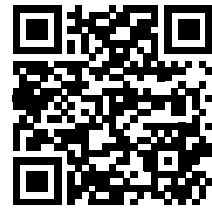


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# Ancient Mesopotamia and Its Legacy



In ancient times, the land between the Tigris and \_\_\_\_\_ rivers was known as Mesopotamia, which means "land between rivers" in Greek. This region is considered the \_\_\_\_\_ of civilization because it is where the first cities and complex societies emerged. The people of Mesopotamia developed \_\_\_\_\_, allowing them to record history, laws, and literature. They built cities like Uruk, \_\_\_\_\_, and Nineveh, which were centers of trade, culture, and government. The \_\_\_\_\_, who were among the earliest inhabitants, invented the wheel, which revolutionized transportation and trade. The \_\_\_\_\_, following the Sumerians, created the world's first empire, showcasing the \_\_\_\_\_ of military and political unity. Mesopotamians made significant advancements in \_\_\_\_\_, such as the invention of irrigation, which turned arid lands into fertile fields. They studied the \_\_\_\_\_ and developed a form of astrology that influenced future civilizations. The legal system was revolutionized by the \_\_\_\_\_ of Hammurabi, one of the earliest and most complete written legal codes. Education was valued, with the \_\_\_\_\_ of schools that taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The Mesopotamian \_\_\_\_\_ was polytheistic, with gods representing natural forces and aspects of life, influencing the religious \_\_\_\_\_ of future generations. Their architectural achievements, including the construction of \_\_\_\_\_, are testaments to their engineering skills. The legacy of Mesopotamia is fundamental to understanding the \_\_\_\_\_ of human civilization, as their innovations laid the groundwork for many aspects of modern \_\_\_\_\_.

society Code Akkadians religion agriculture development writing cradle  
practices Euphrates Sumerians power stars ziggurats creation Babylon