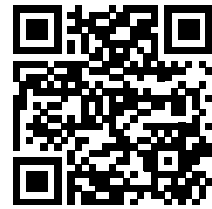


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Ancient Middle Eastern Astronomy



In ancient times, the _____ East was a cradle of civilization, where the first cities and empires emerged. Among the many contributions of these early societies, _____ played a pivotal role. The sky watchers of Mesopotamia, for instance, meticulously observed the _____, charting the stars, planets, and the phases of the Moon. They developed a calendar based on the _____ cycle to organize their agricultural and religious activities. This calendar was crucial for predicting the annual _____ of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, upon which their agriculture depended. The ancient Babylonians went further by creating one of the earliest known _____ catalogs, which helped them navigate the night sky. They also believed that celestial events had a direct impact on _____ affairs, a practice known as astrology. This led them to develop complex _____ to predict events and interpret the gods' will. In Egypt, the construction of the _____ was aligned with specific stars, demonstrating the importance of astronomy in architecture and religion. The _____ they built allowed priests to measure time, predict the annual Nile flood, and conduct important religious _____. The legacy of ancient Middle Eastern astronomy is profound, influencing later Greek and _____ scientific thought and contributing to the development of modern astronomy. Their _____ remind us of humanity's enduring fascination with the cosmos and our quest to understand our _____ within it.

- achievements
- pyramids
- Middle
- observatories
- methods
- flooding
- star
- earthly
- lunar
- heavens
- astronomy
- place
- ceremonies
- Roman