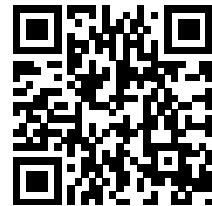


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Ancient Middle Eastern Economy



The ancient Middle East was a cradle of early civilization, where the _____ and Tigris rivers nurtured the land. People in this region learned to _____ crops, leading to the growth of cities. One of the first known cities, _____, became a center for trade and innovation. Here, the concept of _____ was developed to keep records of transactions and taxes. Agriculture was the backbone of the economy, with _____ and barley as main crops. Surplus produce enabled trade, with _____ traveling to distant lands to exchange goods. _____ like copper and tin were imported for making tools and jewelry. The use of _____ was not yet common, so goods were exchanged through bartering. This system required trust and cooperation among traders. _____ played a crucial role in the economy, acting as banks where wealth was stored and loans were made. The _____, invented in this era, revolutionized transportation and helped expand trade _____. Meanwhile, craftsmen specialized in creating _____, textiles, and other goods for local use and export. Despite the absence of modern _____, the ancient Middle Eastern economy was complex and interconnected, laying the _____ for future economic systems.

- foundations
- Temples
- money
- wheel
- technology
- networks
- caravans
- wheat
- Metals
- pottery
- cultivate
- Uruk
- Euphrates
- writing