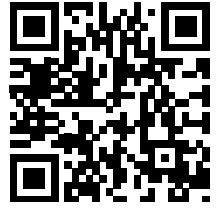


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Ancient Middle Eastern Education Roots



In ancient times, the _____ East was a cradle of human civilization, where writing, laws, and urban life first emerged. The _____ in Mesopotamia invented one of the earliest forms of writing, _____, to keep records and communicate. Education was primarily for the _____, including priests, scribes, and the sons of wealthy families. Schools, or _____, were established to teach reading, writing, mathematics, and the _____ of the land. Students learned by copying texts on clay _____, which also helped preserve knowledge for future generations. The _____ also contributed significantly to ancient education, with a focus on training _____ to maintain the pharaoh's bureaucracy. They used _____ to write on, making the transfer of knowledge easier and more efficient. Mathematics and medicine were other key _____ taught in ancient Egyptian schools, with the famous Rhind Mathematical _____ showcasing their advanced understanding of mathematics. The ancient Middle East was also home to the _____, who developed an alphabet that greatly simplified writing and reading. This _____ spread across the Mediterranean and influenced many other cultures, including the _____ and Romans. Throughout ancient Middle Eastern history, _____ was seen as a means to maintain social order and transmit cultural values from one _____ to the next.

- Middle
- cuneiform
- scribes
- education
- Egyptians
- innovation
- Greeks
- Sumerians
- Papyrus
- papyrus
- elite
- edubbas
- subjects
- tablets
- Phoenicians
- laws
- generation