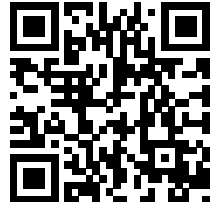


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Early Middle Eastern Metropolises



The Ancient Middle East was the birthplace of early _____, where the Euphrates and Tigris rivers nurtured the fertile lands. Here, the city of _____ stood as a significant center for trade, religion, and government. It was in places like _____ where the first written laws were created, guiding daily life and justice. The Hanging _____, one of the Seven Wonders, showcased the architectural and agricultural advancements of the era. _____, often referred to as the cradle of civilization, was dotted with cities that were connected by _____ routes stretching across the region. The Phoenicians, known for their seafaring _____, established far-reaching trade networks and invented the first known alphabet. In _____, the mighty Nile River gave rise to a civilization renowned for its monumental pyramids and profound knowledge of _____ and astronomy. The city of Jerusalem played a crucial role in the religious and cultural _____ of the region, being sacred to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The Persian _____ brought unity to a vast area, allowing for the exchange of goods, ideas, and culture across its territories. The _____ of Sumer were not only religious temples but also served as administrative centers. This period saw the emergence of _____, preserving knowledge that would influence generations to come. The ancient Middle Eastern _____ were melting pots of innovation, culture, and power, laying the _____ for modern civilization.

- identity
- ziggurats
- mathematics
- cities
- foundations
- civilization
- libraries
- skills
- Mesopotamia
- Egypt
- Empire
- Gardens
- trade
- Babylon
- Ur