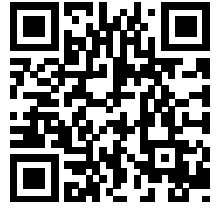


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Early Science in the Middle East



The Ancient Middle East was a cradle of _____, where early civilizations made significant advancements. In this region, the concept of the _____ was invented, revolutionizing transportation and trade. Agriculture saw a major leap forward with the _____, which made farming more efficient and supported larger populations. The _____ was developed to track time and organize agricultural activities, based on the movements of the _____ and sun. Mathematics was highly valued, leading to the creation of the _____, which is essential in today's number system. The Babylonians developed _____, meticulously observing celestial bodies and predicting lunar _____. Medicine also advanced, with the creation of the world's first written _____ practices on clay tablets. Writing, through the use of _____ script, allowed for the recording of knowledge, laws, and literature. The construction of monumental _____, like ziggurats, demonstrated advanced engineering and societal _____. These early societies depended on the Euphrates and _____ rivers for survival, establishing irrigation systems that supported their agriculture. The use of _____, particularly bronze, marked the beginning of the Bronze Age, leading to improvements in _____ and weapons. This era laid the foundations for modern science, technology, and _____, impacting future generations.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|------|-------|
| calendar | mathematics | cuneiform | organization | astronomy | Tigris | wheel | | |
| architecture | zero | eclipses | moon | metal | science | healing | plow | tools |