

Chapter 2 – The Fertile Crescent

Section 2 – Fertile Crescent Empires Notes

Babylonia	Assyria	Persia
<p>Hammurabi created the Babylonian Empire in 1787^{B.C.}</p> <p>Babylon was the capital city</p> <p>Roads were built throughout the empire and they encouraged trade</p> <p>Babylon's location made it a crossroad of trade</p> <p>Trade made Babylon rich</p> <p>Was destroyed in the early 1500s, but rose again as the New Babylonian Empire in 612^{B.C.}</p> <p>The New Babylonian Empire was a center of learning and science like the previous Babylonian Empire</p> <p>The New Babylonian Empire fell in 539^{B.C.} to Cyrus the Great of Persia</p>	<p>The Kingdom of Assyria laid in open land because of this they were constantly defending themselves and became skilled warriors</p> <p>Assyria stretched across the Fertile Crescent from the Nile River to the Persian Gulf</p> <p>Assyrians invented the Battering Ram and the Sling to wage war</p> <p>The capital city of Nineveh became a city of great learning</p> <p>Nineveh had a library that housed clay tablets from Sumer from which we learn still today</p> <p>The Medes and Chaldeans joined to overthrow the Assyrians and create the New Babylonian Empire in 612^{B.C.}</p>	<p>The Persians conquered the Babylonians in 539^{B.C.}</p> <p>By 490^{B.C.} their empire stretched from Greece to India</p> <p>To govern their empire they created a bureaucracy, where state officials make important decisions</p> <p>Built a vast road network which encouraged trade</p> <p>Tolerated people with different beliefs</p> <p>Supported Babylonian Math and Science</p> <p>Through conquest and trade Persia spread its culture which still shapes our world today</p>