

Persia Controls Southwest Asia Chapter 4, Lesson 3

Vocabulary Words

Anatolia was the land within modern-day _____ (which country)

toleration is the acceptance of other people's _____

a province is a _____

a satrap is a Persian _____

Royal Road is a road in _____ (what civilization) used for _____

MAKE SURE TO START READING AT THE TOP OF PAGE 129

East of the Fertile Crescent was a land of the _____ which was called _____ these people **controlled** lands that included the _____. What **modern day country** is located where Persia used to be? _____ What **isolated** Persia from the rest of the Fertile Crescent? _____

What **natural resources** were found on this high plateau? _____

_____ **invaders** often swept in and occupied the lands of the Medes. The result of these **invasions** was _____

The Medes ruled Persia until a brilliant **Persian King** named _____ took control. What was his **goal**? _____ First, he conquered _____ which is also called _____ then between **550 B.C. and 539 B.C.** he took _____ which had been led by the _____ and the _____.

These lands contained people with many **different customs** and traditions. What **policy** did Cyrus set up? _____ Was this different than the **Assyrians**? _____ He **allowed** them to continue _____, **speak** _____ and **practice** _____

but they still had to pay _____. Particularly, the Hebrew people who were held captive by the **Chaldeans** _____ Cyrus because he _____ them. He also allowed them to _____. His **policies** made governing the empire much _____ and there were fewer _____.

After Cyrus' death, a weaker and **less tolerant** leader faced **rebellions**. A strong leader named _____ took power. After dealing with the rebellions, he began to _____ lands as far away as _____. The **Persian Empire** grew to _____ miles from east to west. The empire was so large that **Darius** divided the empire into **20** _____ which were areas like a state. He had local leaders or **governors** called _____ and they helped carry out his orders and _____. Each one of these leaders had a _____ commander. He also

had _____ that acted as his “eyes and ears” and helped him to have greater _____ over his lands. **Darius** also used a _____ which was a road for government purposes. This was _____ miles long. The eastern end was in _____ and the western end was in _____ on the _____. **Royal messages** were sent by this road to help communication. The **road** also helped the _____ to move around the empire and also **promoted** _____ and _____ throughout the empire. Darius set up a law code based on _____ and got the idea for _____ from the **Lydians**. This also promoted business and made it easy to pay _____. **In 486 B.C.** he planned a march against the _____ but he _____ that same year and his son _____ dealt with them.

Treatment of Captured people (use page 131)

List the policies of each leader below to compare the Assyrians and the Persians

Ashurbanipal and the Assyrians	Cyrus, Darius, and the Persians

List the achievements of the following Persian LEADERS:

CYRUS:

1. also known as _____, first, he conquered _____
2. he set up a policy of _____ but they did have to pay _____
3. he allowed the Jews to _____
4. this policy made governing the empire _____, there were fewer _____
5. He built a _____ empire, a weak leader ruled after him and then _____ took over

DARIUS:

1. He spent his first years dealing with _____
2. He put down the revolts, he conquered lands all the way to _____
3. Persian Empire grew to _____ miles east to west, he divided the land into _____ provinces
4. Darius set up governors called _____ to help him rule and started the use of a _____
5. The road promoted _____ and Darius set up a _____ code and minted _____