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## Persian empire worksheet

This worksheet on the Persian Empire covers a range of topics, including key figures, events, and structures. It's divided into two sections: short answer questions and multiple choice questions. The document has received 5 views but no ratings or votes have been cast. The worksheet focuses on the Persian Empire, which was founded by Cyrus the Great in 550 BCE. It covers topics such as the division of the empire into four provinces, the role of satraps, and Darius I's claims about himself. The document also discusses how Darius I strengthened the empire, introduced a single currency and standard weights, and built a new capital. Multiple choice questions cover a range of topics, including who founded the Persian Empire, the official language, the purpose of the Royal Road, and how Persian rulers maintained control over their vast empire. The answers to these questions are not provided in the document. The document is available for download in docx, pdf, or txt formats. It's also possible to view the worksheet online. However, it's worth noting that the document has no ratings or votes, suggesting that it may not be a popular or well-regarded resource. From the western Iranian plateau, these nomadic herders established settlements in the Zagros Mountains and Persis with the local Elamites around 550 BCE. Cyrus II, or the Great, had taken control over the Median Empire by this time, and it became one of the key powers of the ancient Near East alongside Babylon, Lydia, and Egypt. Following an attack on Lydian Kingdom in 546 BCE that led to its downfall, Cyrus continued his expansion with the fall of Babylon in 539 BCE. After Cyrus' death in 530 BCE, his son Cambyses II took over, conquering Phoenicia, Cyprus, and defeating the Egyptian army at Pelusium. However, his invasions of Ammon and Ethiopia had limited success. In 522 BCE, news of a revolt against him reached Cambyses while he was wounded, leading to his eventual death from gangrene. A pretender to the throne, posing as Cyrus' brother Bardiya, became king but was soon overthrown by Darius I, also known as Darius the Great, in the same year. Darius led military campaigns against European Scythians and Thracian people, expanding the empire's control into Europe. By the 5th century BCE, the Persian Empire had expanded to include territories such as Mesopotamia, Cyprus, Egypt, Anatolia, Armenia, Southern Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Bulgaria, Paeonia, Thrace, and Macedonia. The Achaemenid Empire endured for over 200 years from the 6th century BCE until the 4th century BCE despite numerous rulers, with only a few being particularly influential. Cyrus the Great founded the empire, not only expanding its borders but also issuing the Edict of Restoration that allowed the return of Jewish people exiled following the Babylonian captivity. This led to the rebuilding of Jerusalem's Temple and cemented Cyrus' role as a biblical figure for his actions in facilitating the migration of the Jewish people. Zoroastrianism, under his rule, spread across China, making Cyrus an enduring cult figure in Iran today. The Tomb of Cyrus at Pasargadae serves as a testament to his revered status. Darius I ruled Egypt with brutality, but Egyptian sources contradict this claim. Bardiya, or Smerdis, ruled briefly in 522 BCE, and contemporary historians believe he was a real ruler. They suggest Darius fabricated the story to justify his coup. Darius I suppressed rebellions throughout his reign and divided the empire into provinces governed by satraps. He introduced Achaemenid coinage, Aramaic as an official language, standard weights and measures, and built infrastructure projects across the empire. Xerxes I succeeded his father in 486 BCE and continued infrastructure projects. He invaded Greece, but was defeated at Salamis. In Persia, he completed several construction projects, including Persepolis' Gate of All Nations. Xerxes I was assassinated in 465 BCE along with his eldest son Prince Darius. Artaxerxes I faced a major revolt in Egypt and the Persian war with Greece upon succeeding Xerxes I. He allegedly forged the Peace of Callias, but no physical evidence remains. Artaxerxes II ruled from 404 to 359 BCE and focused on building projects, including restoring the Palace of Darius I at Susa. Artaxerxes III succeeded his father in 359/56 BCE and was a skilled military commander before becoming king. He executed his older brothers and secured the throne after his father's death. The Accession of Artaxerxes IV: A Brief Overview Artaxerxes IV, also known as Arses, was the twelfth Achaemenid king who ruled from 338 to 336 BCE. Following his father's assassination, Artaxerxes IV secured his kingship by eliminating all royal family members. However, his minority rule led to a weakening of the Persian Empire, making it vulnerable to external threats. In 336 BCE, Philip II of Macedon took advantage of the empire's weakness and sent 10,000 troops into Asia Minor. Meanwhile, Bagoas, who had placed Artaxerxes IV on the throne, became overly influential, threatening the king's life. In a desperate attempt to free himself from Bagoas' control, Artaxerxes IV tried to poison his advisor but was poisoned himself instead. The Persian Empire, known for its rich artistic culture and influences, was characterized by various art forms such as massive rock reliefs, metalworks, and weaving. The empire's extensive infrastructure, including the ruins at Persepolis and Pasargadae, showcased a unified style of sculptured reliefs and altars. Zoroastrianism played a significant role in shaping Persian society and people, with Ahura Mazda and Zoroaster believers still present in parts of Iran and India today. The Achaemenid kings were considered divinely appointed, with the social hierarchy following closely behind the king's family, priests, nobles, military commanders, merchants, artisans, peasants, and enslaved people. The legacy of Artaxerxes IV is remembered as a symbol of Persian power and cultural achievements, with the Oxus treasure and Persepolis serving as testaments to the empire's rich history. Women in ancient Persia enjoyed significant equality, with evidence suggesting they held jobs similar to men's and were paid equally. They also received preferential treatment during pregnancy and childbirth. Women had the right to own land, engage in business, and serve in the military. The Persians developed a sophisticated irrigation system using qanat and made significant contributions to science and culture, including the invention of sulfuric acid and the works of mathematician Al-Khwarizmi. The empire's cultural spread extended along the Silk Road to other regions, including the West. However, its capital cities were eventually destroyed by Alexander III in 330 BCE. After the empire's collapse, its descendants ruled various successor empires, including the Seleucid, Sasanian, and Parthian empires, and the Kingdom of Persia. The Persian Empire was a vast and powerful empire that dominated the Middle East from approximately 550 to 330 BCE, under the rule of the Achaemenid dynasty. Its founder, Cyrus the Great, united various tribes and expanded the empire through conquests, ultimately creating one of the most formidable armies in history. Find and download various educational worksheets from this platform. The site offers a range of materials, including workbooks for specific classes (Class 1 to Class 12) and topics such as biology, ecology, and mathematics. You can also find resources on grammar, punctuation, and reading comprehension. 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