

Chapter 7 Organizer

Use with Student Text pages 174–91.

Name _____

Complete the PERSIA organizer as you read the chapter.

Area/Geographic Influences (pp. 174, 185) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Darius moved the capital from _____ to the city of _____ and then later to _____. ◆ The strait between Asia Minor and Greece is called the _____. 	Political Influences (pp. 174, 185, 190–91) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cyrus II defeated the Medes and began the _____ period of Persia. ◆ A province was known as a _____, and a governor was a _____. ◆ A Greek traitor helped the Persians win the Battle of _____. ◆ King Artaxerxes I allowed some Jews to return to _____ to rebuild the wall. ◆ The Persian Empire finally fell to the armies of _____. 	Economic Influences (pp. 175–76) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Darius's system of roads kept the empire connected. The longest one was the _____. ◆ A common currency encouraged trade; Darius issued a gold coin called a _____ and a silver coin called a _____.
	Political Influences Economic Influences Religious Influences Social Influences Intellectual Influences / Arts Area/Geographic Influences	
Intellectual Influences / Arts (pp. 178–80) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Father of History was _____; he recorded the history of the Persian Empire. ◆ The common language spoken in the empire was _____. ◆ The Behistun carving was one of the sources used to decipher Persian _____. 	Social Influences (p. 191) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ When the Seleucids took control of Persia, _____ culture spread throughout Asia. 	Religious Influences (p. 181) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Zoroaster founded the main religion of Persia, called _____. ◆ The god of Zoroastrianism is _____, who struggles with an equally powerful evil being. ◆ The holy writings of Zoroastrianism are called the _____.

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