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Not ready to buy a subscription? Click to download the free sample version of download sample Assyria was the kingdom of northern Mesopotamia, and it is known as the center of one of the empires of the ancient Middle East. See fact file below for more information about Assyria or alternatively, you can download our 24-page package sheet Assyria to use in the classroom or home environment. Key Facts - Information EARLY ASSYRIAN PERIOD Assyria is divided into four periods: (1) The Old Assyrian Empire, (2) The Early Assyrian Period, (3) The Middle Assyrian Period and (4) The New Assyrian Period. During this period, Assur was the main settlement of Assyria. Assur was a city-state. The earliest known ruler in this period was Tudia. Tudia replaced Adam. These are Yangi, Sukhlamu, Harhara, Mandar, Imsu, Harsu, Didan, Khan, Kwabu, Nuabu, Abaza, Belo and Azar. OLD ASSYRIAN EMPIRE The second period in the history of Assyria is the Old Assyrian Empire. During this period Assyria was able to establish colonies in Anatolia and Levant. As in general, the land of Assyria during this period consisted of a number of city-states and small Semitic kingdoms. During this period, the Assyrian kings established relations, either as rivals, neighbors or trading partners, with the Hattians and Hurrians north of Anatolia; Gut people, Lulubi and Turukkais in the east; Amorites in the west; and other Sumerian-Akkadian-state cities, including Isin, Kish, Vashu, Vashunn and Lars. Settlements during this period included Assur, Shubat-Anlil, Nineveh, Karum, Karum Kanesh, Anguwa and Hattus. Ashur, head of the Assyrian pantheon, was a deity that was worshipped mainly in Upper Mesopotamia, including the Old Empire. MIDDLE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE The third period in the history of Assyria is the period that lies between the fall of the Old Assyrian Empire and the creation of the New Assyrian Empire. It is known as the Middle Assyrian Empire. During this period the Assyrian Empire saw the reigns of many great kings, including Ashur-Uballit I, Arik den-or, Túculti-Ninurta I, and Tiglat-Pilezer I. During this period Assyria was able to overthrow the Hurri-Mitanni empire. Later they joined forces with the Babylonians to wage an economic war against Assyria, but this led to failure. During this period, Asiriya was organized and under the firm control of its king, who also functioned as the high priest of Ashura, the state god. The priesthood has become powerful in Assyrian society. During this period, Asiriya became known as a society of warriors because of the long wars that took place. Assyrian free men were required to serve in the army for some time. This system was called an *lik*-service. The collapse of the Bronze Age has caused a dark century for the entire Middle East, North Africa, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, the Mediterranean and the Balkan regions. Thanks to these, the empire had leverage over its potential rivals such as Egypt, Babylon, Elam, Frigia, Urartu, Persia, Lydia, and Media. NEO-ASSYRIAN EMPIRE Ascension adad-nivari II marked the beginning of the Neo-Assyrian Empire. During this period Assyria was able to maintain a large and rural prosperous population. The main Assyrian cities at that time were Nineveh, Assur, Kalhu (Kala, Nimrud), Arbel (Erbil), Arrafa (Karka, Kirkuk), Dur Sharrukin, Imgur-Enlil, Karhemish, Harran, Tushan, Til-Barsip, Ekalkatum, Kanesh, Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta, Urhai Hari (Diyarbakir), Merida (Mardin, Tabitou, Nuhadra (Dohuk), Iva, Sefarwaim, Rah With the rise of Adad-nira II, Assyria expanded its empire in all directions to Anatolia, Ancient Iran, the Levant and Babylonia. Ashurbanipal II continued this expansion, and then moved the capital from Ashura to Kalhu. Adad-Niwari III before the reign of Tiglat-Pilezer III. Tiglat-Pilezer III created the world's first professional army, and he was able to conquer the regions as far as the history of East Mediterranean. In Asia, Assyria was able to conquer Babylon, Khalela, Elam, Smea, Persia, Urartu (Armenia), Phoenicia, Aramaia/Syria, Frigia, Neohittite states, Hurrian Land, Arabia, Gutum, Israel, Judas, Samarra, Moab, Ed, Corduene, Cilicia, Mannea and Cyprus. The Empire survived a brutal series of civil wars involving three rival kings, Ashur-ethil-ilani, Shin-Shumu-lyshir and Sin-Shar-ishunu. Because of the civil wars, several other groups took advantage of the situation and raided the Assyrian areas. POST-ASSYRIAN EMPIRE After its fall, Assyria came under the rule of the short-lived Median Empire. Soon after that Assyria was under the rule of the Persian Achaemenid Empire. At this time Assyria rose to its feet and became a major agricultural and administrative center of the empire. After a while Asiriya fell on Alexander the Great, a Macedonian Emperor. By B.C., Assyria came under the control of the Parthian Empire. During this period Christianity arrived in Assyria. During the Christian period Assyria came under the control of the Sassan Empire and was captured by the Mongols. Assyrians then survived a series of religiously and ethnically imposed massacres, including the massacre of Simele and World War II. Assyria Worksheets Is a fantastic package that includes everything you need to know about Assyria through 24 in-depth pages. These are ready-to-use Sheets of Asiriya, which are ideal for teaching students about Asiriya, which was the kingdom of northern Mesopotamia, and it is known as the center of one of the empires of the ancient Middle East. Full list included Assyria Facts Periods Prominent King Fertile Crescent Deities Find Them All Letters Weapons My Life Be A Warrior Poster Link/cite this page If you refer to any content on this page on your own website, please use the code below to cite this page as the source. Assyria Facts and Sheets - KidsKonnnect, May 27, 2020 Link will appear as Assyria Facts and Worksheets - KidsKonnnect, May 27, 2020 Use with any curriculum You have been specifically designed for use with any international curriculum. You can use these sheets as they are, or edit them using Google Slides to make them more specific to your own levels of student abilities and curriculum standards. In order to continue to use our website, we ask you to confirm your identity as a person. Thank you so much for your cooperation. Assyria Printed Assyria Reading Understanding Reading Level EdHelper suggested reading level: classes 9 to 11 Flash Kincaid Grade Level: 9.26 Vocabulary Complex Words: Breakaway, Torn, Debacle, About, Infallible, Noisy, Upstart, Sovereignty, Vassal, Verge, Modern, Present, Despite, Value, Archaeological, Emperor content of the word: Tiger River, Kal'a-Sharkat, Old Assyrian Period, Middle Assyrian Period, Neo-Assyrian Empire, Neo-Babylonian Empire, Chaldean Dynasty, After Nineveh, Pharaoh Necho II, Asshur-Uballite II Assyria Wiki Chao 1 Today, on the west bank of the Tigris River, is the Iraqi city of Thousands of years ago. At the time, the place had a different name. It was called Ashur or Assur. The word Ashur eventually spawned the term Asiriya, which was the northern part of Mesopotamia. People living in the region later became known as Assyrians. 2 Historians often share Asiriya's long history three periods, even if they cannot reach a consensus on the exact dates of each era. Three periods were the Old Assyrian Period (circa 2000 BC - 1400 BC), the Middle Assyrian Period (circa 1365 BC - 1100 BC), and the Neo-Assyrian Empire (circa 934 BC - 609 BC). 3 Archaeological evidence showed that people began to settle in Ashura as early as 2500 BC But it did not reach any political significance until the 3rd dynasty of yours collapsed in 2004 BC After this fiasco Assyrians turned Ashura into a busy shopping mall, controlling trade routes to and from Anatolia. In 1813 BC, the first great Assyrian king Shamshi-Adad I ascended the throne and began a series of military expansions. At the height of his reign, his kingdom owned the entire northern region of Mesopotamia. His growing influence has given neighbors many reasons to be wary. While this Assyrian upstart was doing great, Shamshi-Adad died in 1791 BC Shortly after his death, the kingdom began to disintegrate. Knowing that Shamshi-Adad's empire was on the verge of collapse, Hammurabi of the 1st Babylonian dynasty jumped at a chance and invaded northern Mesopotamia. He conquered Ashur in 1760 BC From that moment until the mid-1300s BC, Asiriya was reduced to a simple vassal state. First he had to answer the 1st dynasty of Babylon. After this empire was eradicated, it became a Gurry kingdom called Mitanni. It was not until 1365 BC that Asiriya, then a member of Ashur-Uballit I, was able to regain its independence. Over the next two hundred years, Asiriya became increasingly powerful. In the end it defeated Babylonia and even occupied Egypt. Paragraphs 4 to 5: For the full story with questions: click here for print Weekly Book Reading Create Weekly Reading Books Prep throughout the week at once! 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