

Outcome 13.2: explain how conflict and cooperation were used from the Paleolithic to the Early Modern Era.

Use the text pp. 327-330 to complete the following.

- Gather Information:** What factors helped Assyria become a regional power in the 8th century BCE?

- Evaluate Evidence:** Using the sources below and your text, explain the advantages the average Assyrian soldier (shown fighting on the left) would have over his opponents in battle.



The invention and diffusion of iron smelting, cold forging and tempering created no less than a military revolution in the classical world. The importance of iron in the development of classical warfare lay not only in its strength and ability to hold an edge, but also in the widespread availability of iron ore. No longer were civilizations dependent on copper and tin deposits to make their bronze weapons.

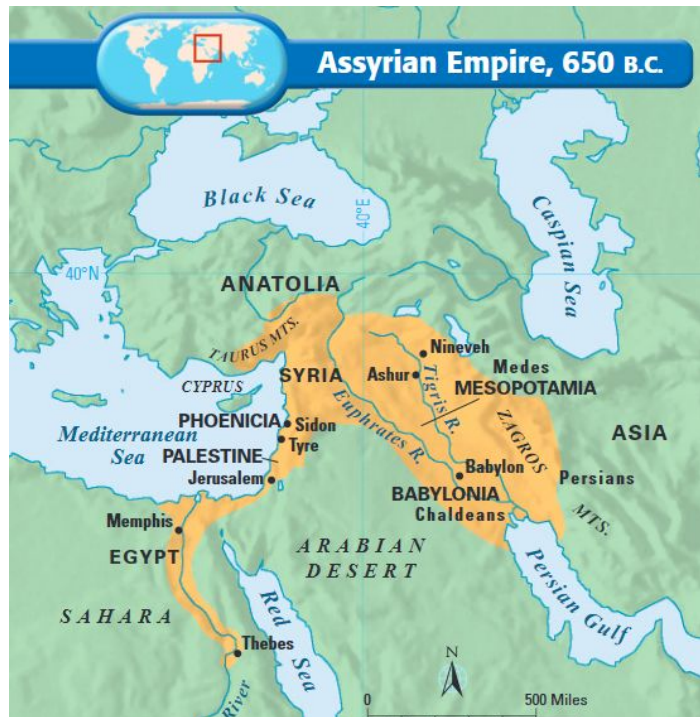
The Assyrians quickly mastered iron metallurgy and applied this new technology to military equipment and tactics. By the eighth century BCE, the Assyrians had used their large, iron-equipped armies to conquer much of the Fertile Crescent, and, for a short time in the seventh century, Egypt as well. The general size, logistical capabilities, and strategic and tactical mobility of the Assyrian army were indeed impressive, even by modern standards....

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3. **Cause and Consequence:** Use the organizer below to summarize the economic, political, and social factors that contributed to Assyria’s success as an empire.

Factors contributing to success of the Assyrian Empire		
Economic	Social	Political

4. **Evaluate Evidence:** Using the map below, explain how geographical features influenced the borders or extent of Assyrian power. Note: consider rivers, oceans, deserts, mountains, etc.



5. **Draw Conclusions:** How did cooperation and conflict influence the rise and fall of the Assyrian Empire?

Influence of Cooperation	Influence of Conflict

