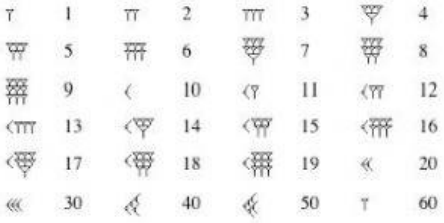
## 1. Match the civilization with its invention:



**Sumerians**




**Babylonians**



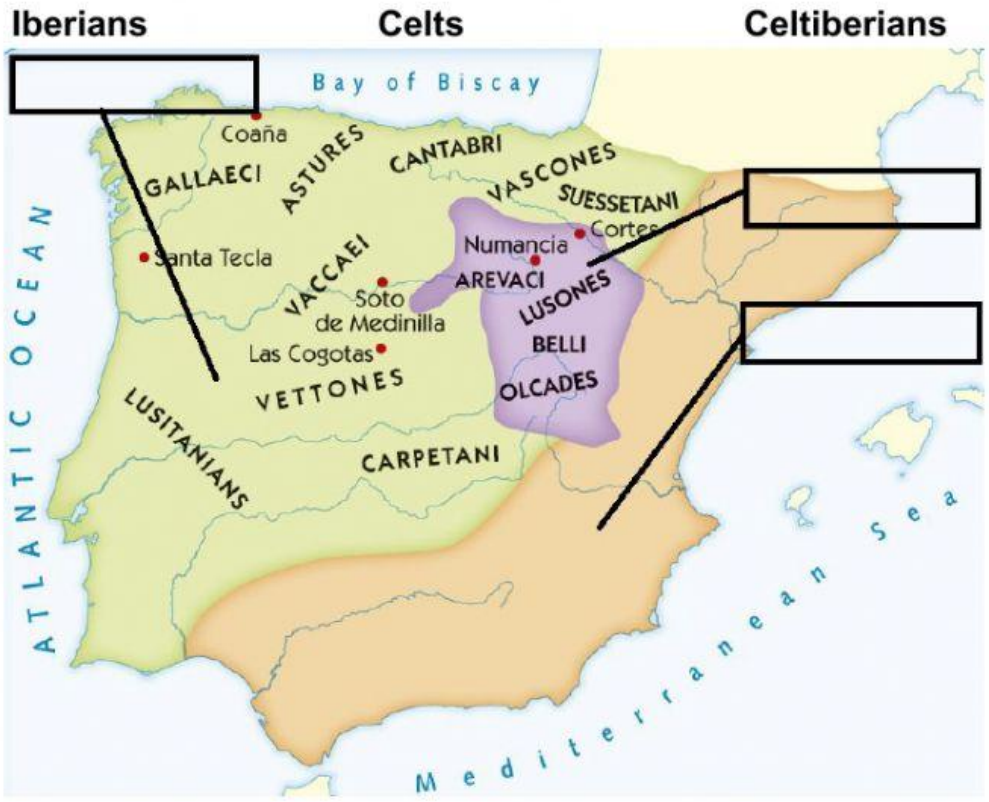
**Egytians**

## 2. Complete the sentences.

- The Sumerians live in Ancient _____ and developed the earliest _____. They carved their laws on_____-.
- The Babylonians, lived near the river_____ and developed the earliest.

stone number system Mesopotamia
Euphrates writing system

3. **Drap the name of the civilisation who lived on each marked zone:**




**4.Drag the correct words to complete the sentences:**



_____ was built by _____



_____ were built by _____

The verracos  The lady of Elche  the Celts  the Iberians.

5. Match the name of the cities and the colonisers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Phoenicians | Carthago Nova |
| Greeks | Gadir |
| Carthaginians | Emporion |

6. Complete the sentences:

- The name Iberia was first used by the _____ and probably

derives from the name of the River _____, or Ibris as the Greeks called it.

- The Greek colonies were independent city states and used their own _____.

- The Tartessian culture developed around the mouth of the _____ River. The Tartessians traded with both the _____ and the _____.
- They were skilled _____ workers, as can be seen from the Treasure of El Carambolo

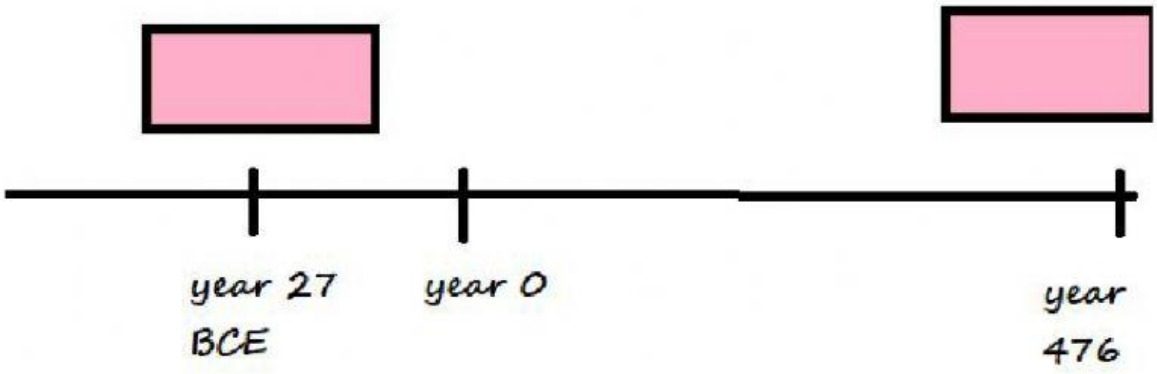
**7. Choose the right answers:**

Which civilisation came from Carthago,in the North of Africa?

_____

The Carthaginians controlled trade in the Mediterranean until they came into conflict with the _____. This conflict was called _____.

**8. Complete the timeline.**




Beginning of
the Roman Empire

Fall of the
Roman Empire

**9. Choose the right answer.**

- After winning the First Punic War against the Carthaginians in 264 BCE, the _____ gained control of the Mediterranean trading routes.

- Then in 219 BCE, the _____ general _____ attacked the Iberian city of_____, an ally of Rome, so Rome again declared war on Carthage.

- In 218 BCE, the Roman General Scipio Africanus invaded the north east of the Iberian Peninsula and took control of _____. This started the_____.

- The Romans defeated the Carthaginians in 201 BCE and took control of the south and east of the _____-.

Carthaginian  Ampurias  Hannibal  Saguntum
peninsula  Romans  Second Punic War

**9. Complete the text about the conquest of the Iberian Peninsula.**

It took the Romans _____ more to conquer the rest of the peninsula.

First, they defeated the _____ on the Mediterranean coast.

Then, they expanded across the peninsula. Numerous tribes rebelled against them. _____ resisted the most.

Their leader,_____, defeated the Romans many times before he was poisoned by his own people.

Around 123 BCE, the _____ were also conquered.

In 19 BCE, the Roman Emperor Augustus defeated the _____ of the Cantabrians and the Asturs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balearic Islands | Celtic tribes | Lusitania |
| 200 years | Viriathus | Iberians |

**10. Say TRUE or FALSE.**

- The Celts lived in the Iberian Peninsula when the Romans came. ____
- Viriathus was Iberian. _____
- Hanibal was Iberian. ____
- Christianity was adopted by the Roman Empire much before they conquered the Iberian Peninsula. ____
- Seneca was born in the Iberian Peninsula. ___
- Roman emperor Trajano, was born in the Iberian Peninsula. ___
- Seneca was a Roman senator. ___
- The Carthaginians won the Punic Wars. ___