
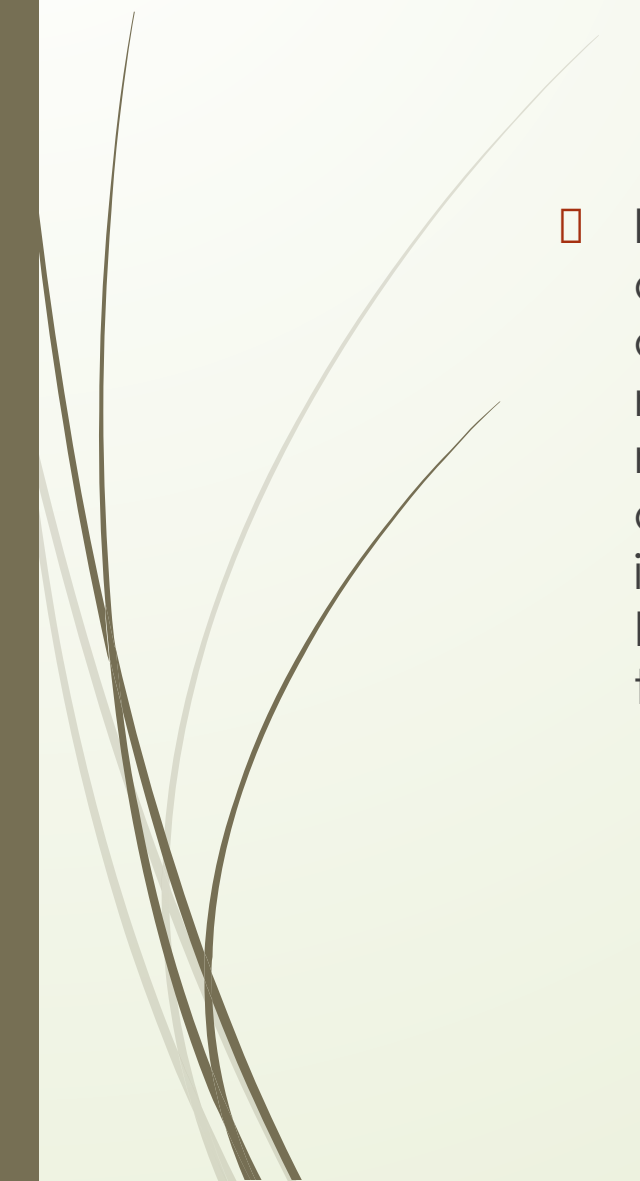




Ancient world culture

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- In the fourth millennium BC, the Sumerians were the most highly developed. In the third millennium BC, the Akkadians conquered Sumer, and the Sumerian-Akkadian civilization developed. In the second millennium BC, the Babylonian empire flourished in this territory. In the first millennium BC, Assyria reached its greatest power. The knowledge and achievements of the Sumerians and Akkadians in science and technology, in literature and art, in beliefs and mythology were adopted by the Babylonians and Assyrians. The Greeks, Jews, and other peoples became the successors of this dynamically developing culture.

Mesopotamia



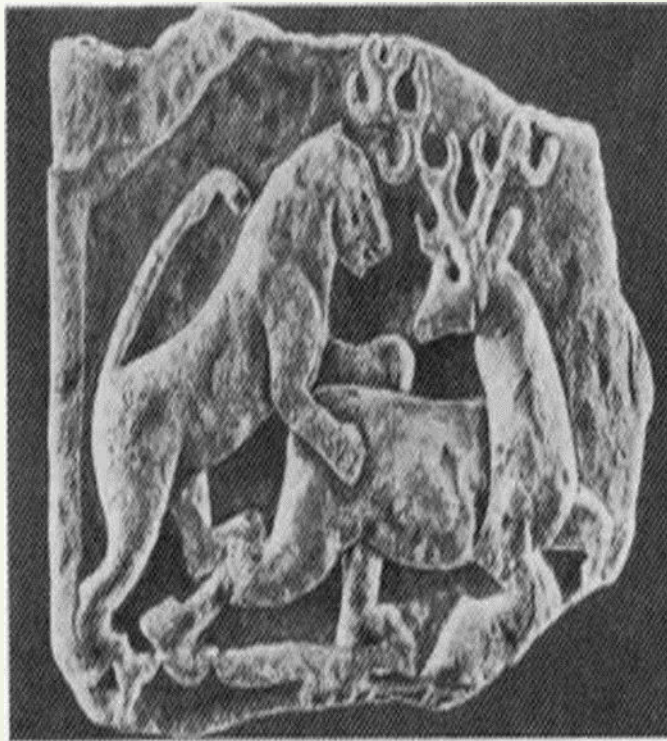
- The two rivers of the Tigris and Euphrates - the Sumero-Akkadian civilization or the modern territory of Iran-is considered the world's first written urban-type culture. Writing and the urban way of life here for the first time became fundamental factors in the formation of culture.



- Mesopotamia is a cultural and civilizational complex of nearby, relatively independent cities-polis: Sumer, Akkad, Ur, Uruk, Kish, Babylonia, Assyria, etc., which have their own culture. Throughout history, the center of Mesopotamia has been constantly shifting. City-polis competed with each other, fought, but the exchange of cultural achievements was continuous.



- Man was created to work in the place of the gods and for the gods, and also to eat the products of the goddesses Lohar-sheep and Ashnan-grain, which for some reason the gods could not eat.



- Another fundamental problem of Mesopotamian culture is the legitimacy of death, which is evil and is essentially the ultimate punishment. Why should a man be punished with death if he has done nothing wrong? Moreover, in the conditions of the culture of the Two Rivers, a realistic approach to human nature excluded any hope for a happy afterlife.

In Sumerian civilization



- In Sumerian civilization, the beginnings of science were already laid, which, being inscribed in the religious worldview, was its servant. Because of this, scientific activity was subordinated to the cult of traditions and focused on unattainable examples of the past. Sumerian thinkers sought to find out the essence of nature and their own civilization, they created the original concept of "Me", the meaning of which is still not completely established.



- In general terms, "Me" is a set of various laws and rules that ensure the functioning of the elements of both nature and Sumerian civilization. All laws and rules are created by the great gods, but they exist outside of the gods, they are manifested in the movement of inanimate and living matter, which is impersonal and eternal

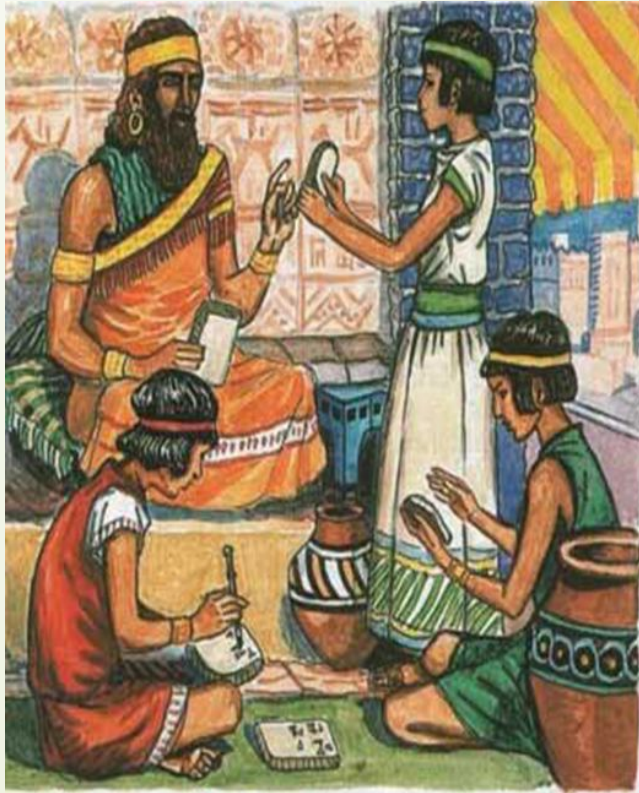
In the laws of "Me»»,



- according to the Sumerian thinkers, all wisdom and science are contained. In the myth of how the queen of heaven and the queen of Uruk, Inanna, stole the divine laws of "Me", there is a list of over a hundred of these laws related to the Sumerian civilization. So far, more than half of them have been deciphered these laws. There are a variety of concepts here: justice, wisdom, heroism, enmity, art and the battle banner, and sacred purification, musical instruments and the art of the scribe, peace, victory, kindness, etc.



- The social value was the knowledge that allowed us to avoid misfortune, and if it happened, then get rid of it, so science was aimed at predicting the future. This is evidenced by the fact that among the scientific texts on clay tablets, there are more often those that Assyriologists usually call divinatory. Fortune-telling tables are divided into categories, each of which accurately records phenomena (movements of stars, the moon, the Sun, atmospheric phenomena, animal behavior, amazing plant forms, etc.), indicating future situations related to the state of affairs in the country or an individual.



- The Sumerians invented the cart wheel, the potter's wheel, and bronze, and created the cuneiform script. The Sumerians invented colored glass (about 2400 BC), and jewelry was at a high level

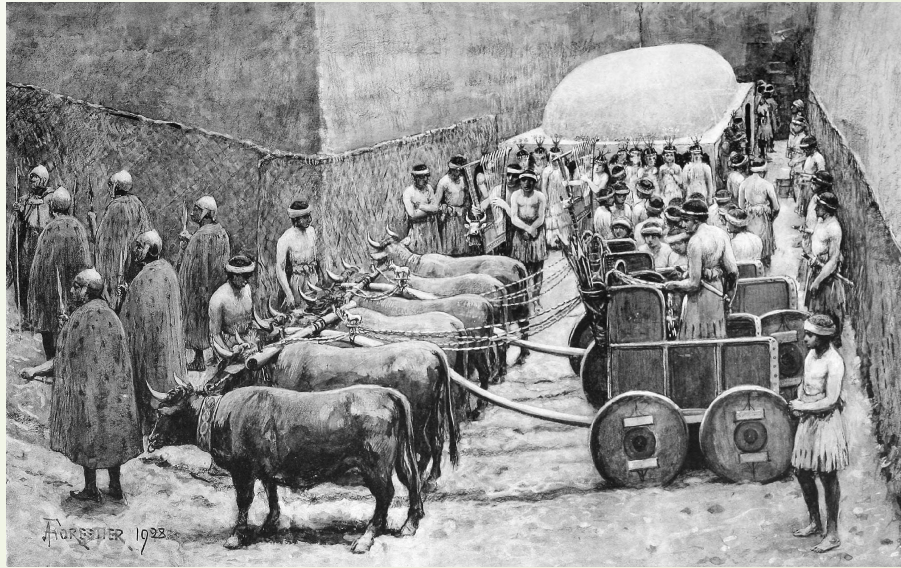
In Sumer, the oldest known written language in the world – cuneiform (kon. IV thousand BC).



- Cuneiform writing is the earliest type of writing with signs, which originated in Sumer at the end of the IV millennium BC. Signs in the form of wedge-shaped dashes originally did not convey sounds, but could mean a word or a whole sentence. Cuneiform was adapted for Akkadian, Elamite, Hittite, Urartian, and other languages. In the process of improvement, cuneiform began to be distinguished: ideographic-rebus, verbal-syllabic. "The Epic of Gilgamesh" (the king of the city of Uruk) is the oldest literary work.

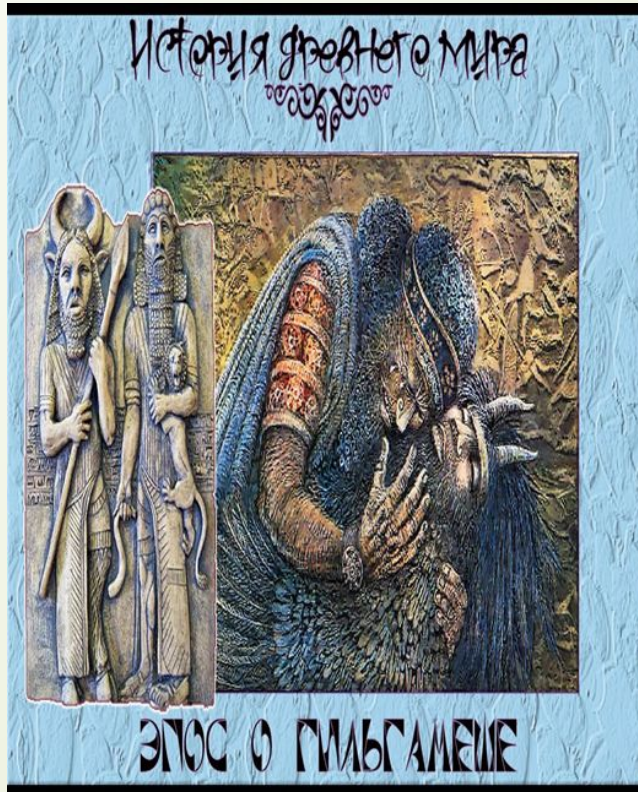


- There are about 150 literary monuments of this culture, preserved in fragments. The written language had a cult, scientific, and state character.



- The Sumerians achieved a high culture of agriculture, created a system of canals to drain swamps and conserve water. This is a nation of mathematicians, astronomers, astrologers, musicians, builders. They mastered the art of carving, engraving, and inlaying.

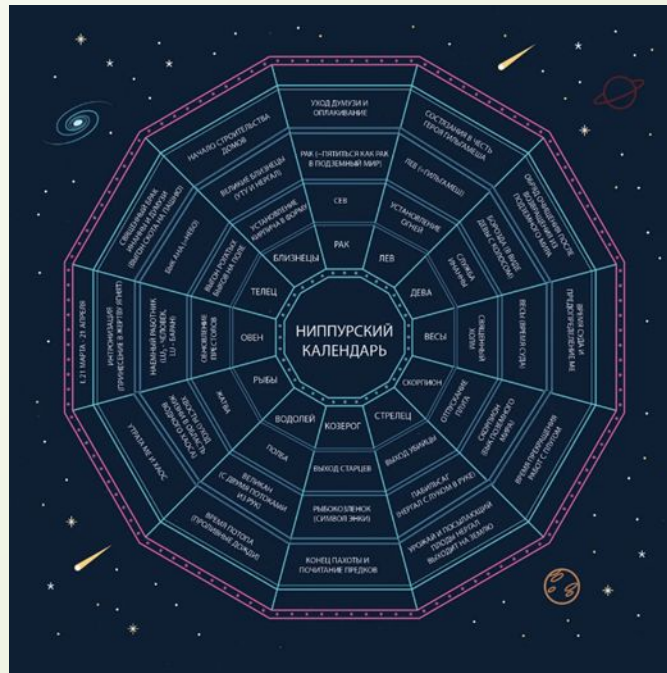
"The Epic of Gilgamesh»



- The main characters of the "Epic" are the demigod Gilgamesh — a mighty warrior, king of Uruk, as well as Enkidu—a wild man, whom the goddess Aruru created from clay. The goddess created Enkidu in response to the requests of the inhabitants of Uruk, who were dissatisfied with their ruler — Gilgamesh, whom they accuse of his rampage knows no bounds. Enkidu must confront Gilgamesh, and possibly defeat him



- The Sumerians created legal codes; in literature, epics of mythological content (the poem about Gilgamesh) were of particular importance. Around 2300BC, Sargon 1 formed the first permanent professional army, and around 2000BC, arithmetic was created, based on the 60-point system of calculus



- The Sumerian priests systematically made observations for a very long time. For example, a register of astronomical observations made by Chaldean priests over a period of 360 years has been discovered in Ur. Based on these observations, they found that a year is 365 days, 6 hours, 15 minutes, 41 seconds.



- Sumerian laws, clearly formulated and based on tradition, formed the basis of the legislation of the civilization that emerged in Mesopotamia over the following millennia. It is essential that these laws should have been observed by all citizens.