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The research is concerned with the city-states of the area known for the latter part of this period as ki-en-gi, the limits of which regularly varied with the shifting channels of the Tigris to the east and the Euphrates to the west. The texts, which are the database of this study, originate from Souruppak towards the south and Nippur and Isin in the north of Sumer. The primary evidence for types of land tenure in third millennium Sumer is adduced from cuneiform text archives from Early Dynastic Souruppak (Fara), pre- or early Sargonic Isin and Nippur of the classical Sargonic period. These archives are, arguably, administrative and economic records from palace, temple and private households. The study incorporates and emphasises transactions concerning real property from the genre of texts usually represented as sale documents or sale contracts. How was trade and commerce different in Ancient Mesopotamia? Find out the answer by opening a copy of this cool educational book for kids. Kids may find reading about the past boring especially if the material lacks beautiful illustrations. Luckily, that is not the case here. There are pictures to complement the texts for a complete learning experience. Grab a copy today! Explore an insightful account of the reception of Mesopotamia in modern cinema In *Reception of Mesopotamia on Film*, Dr. Maria de Fátima Rosa explores how the Ancient Mesopotamian civilization was portrayed by the movie industry, especially in America and Italy, and how it was used to convey analogies between ancient and contemporary cultural and moral contexts. Spanning a period that stretches from the beginning of the 20th century to

the present day, the book explores how the Assyrian and Babylonian elites, particularly kings, queens, and priestesses, were perceived and represented on screen by filmmakers. A focus on the role played by Ancient Near Eastern women and on the polytheistic religion practiced in the land between the rivers will be provided. This book also offers an insightful interpretation of the bias message that most of these films portray and how the Mesopotamian past and Antiquity brought to light and stimulated the debate on emerging 20th century political and social issues. The book also offers: A thorough introduction to the Old Testament paradigm and the romanticism of classical authors A comprehensive exploration of the literary reception of the Mesopotamian legacy and its staging Practical discussions of the rediscovery, appropriation, and visual reproduction of Assyria and Babylonia In-depth examinations of cinematic genres and cinematographic contexts Perfect for students of the history of antiquity and cinematographic history, Reception of Mesopotamia on Film is also an invaluable resource for anyone with an interest in reception studies. The Mesopotamian campaign during World War I was a critical moment in Britain's position in the Middle East. With British and British Indian troops fighting in places which have become well-known in the wake of the 2003 invasion of Iraq, such as Basra, the campaign led to the establishment of the British Mandate in Iraq in 1921. Nadia Atia believes that in order to fully understand Britain's policies in creating the nascent state of Iraq, we must first look at how the war shaped Britons' conceptions of the region. Atia does this through a cultural and military history of the changing British perceptions of Mesopotamia since the period before World War I when it was under Ottoman rule. Drawing on a wide variety of historical and literary sources, including the writing of key figures such as Gertrude Bell, Mark Sykes and Arnold Wilson, but focusing mainly on the views and experiences of ordinary men and women whose stories and experiences of the war have less frequently been told, Atia examines the cultural and social legacy of World War I in the Middle East and how this affected British attempts to exert influence in the region. The stories translated here all of ancient Mesopotamia, and include not only myths about the Creation and stories of the Flood, but also the longest and greatest literary composition, the Epic of Gilgamesh. This is the story of a heroic quest for fame and immortality, pursued by a man of great strength who loses a unique opportunity through a moment's weakness. So much has been discovered in recent years both by way of new tablets and points of grammar and lexicography that these new translations by Stephanie Dalley supersede all previous versions. -- from back cover. This paper is a comparative analysis of the British campaign in Mesopotamia during the First World War, 1914-18 and the current campaign in Iraq 2003-4. The study focuses on Phase III decisive operations and Phase IV reconstruction operations, including strategic imperatives, operational planning, and the impact of changes during operations. The British had no campaign plan for Mesopotamia upon the outbreak

of war in 1914. Deployment to this theater began as a peripheral operation. Overriding politico-strategic requirements spurred further exploitation to reach Baghdad. Failure to match ends and means resulted in the disastrous surrender of a division at Kut on 29 April 1916. Sweeping reorganization and large-scale reinforcements resumed the advance; Baghdad fell on 11 March 1917. The British conducted ad-hoc reconstruction operations throughout this period, beginning in the Basra vilayet and expanding their scope with the capture of Baghdad. They established viable civil institutions, including police forces, a legal system, Revenue and Customs Departments, a banking system, and domestic mail. Several of these initiatives survived through the mandate period and after independence in 1930. Conversely, the recent American strategy of pre-emption in Iraq was a policy decision based upon the wider strategic perspective and benefited from exhaustive operational planning. However, the rolling start campaign utilized minimal forces. They had the capability to win the decisive operations phase rapidly, but this same troop level was woefully inadequate to conduct incompletely planned, sorely underestimated, post-conflict operations. Both campaigns suffered from a serious mismatch of ends and means at certain stages, especially during post-war reconstruction operations. They achieved significant success due to herculean efforts in theater. The study concludes with recommendations for strategic leaders on planning and force structure. (58 refs.) This paper is a comparative analysis of the British campaign in Mesopotamia during the First World War, 1914-18 and the current campaign in Iraq, 2003-4. The study focuses on an examination of Phase III decisive operations and Phase IV reconstruction operations, including strategic imperatives, operational planning, and the impact of changes during operations. The British had no campaign plan for Mesopotamia upon the outbreak of war in 1914. Deployment to this theater began as a peripheral operation. Overriding politico-strategic requirements spurred further exploitation to reach Baghdad. Failure to match ends and means resulted in the disastrous surrender of a division at Kut on 29 April 1916. Sweeping reorganization and large-scale reinforcements resumed the advance; Baghdad fell on 11 March 1917. The British conducted ad-hoc reconstruction operations throughout this period, beginning in the Basra vilayet and expanding their scope with the capture of Baghdad. The British established viable civil institutions, to include police forces, a functioning legal system, Revenue and Customs Departments, a banking system, and even domestic mail. Conversely, the recent U.S. strategy of pre-emption in Iraq was a policy decision based upon the wider strategic perspective and benefited from exhaustive operational planning. However, the rolling start campaign utilized minimal forces. They had the capability to win the decisive operations phase rapidly, but this same troop level was woefully inadequate to conduct incompletely-planned, sorely under-estimated, post-conflict operations. Both campaigns suffered from a serious mismatch of ends and means at certain stages, especially for post-war

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he Gafarim (Gooliim) are not very well-known to the general public and readers of esoteric works. Yet, they occupied a major place in the ancient mythology and social beliefs of Mesopotamia. In fact, the Gafarim were feared by the Babylonians, and their extraordinary deeds dominated the early Ubaid dynasty mythology and religion. However, we have learned from the Illuminated Masters (Mouwariin) that two species of the Gafarim were created by the Anunnaki Ulema to fulfill and complete very precise and astonishing tasks, such as building a whole village for the needy and poor people in less than 24 hours, or relocating an entire city to another location in a blink of an eye; this seems to be a fictional account, and a pure fantasy, but thousands of people who lived in some parts of the previous Soviet bloc have witnessed these extraordinary events. This is their story.

Introducing: Ancient Mesopotamia for Kids  
The English Reading Tree Book 58  
This book is aimed at children aged ten and over and is part of the English Reading Tree Series (number 58). It is a perfect

tool to get young learners into the habit of reading. Ancient Mesopotamia will take children and parents on a journey through events and trivia that formulated the roots of our own civilization. From the Sumerians to the Persian Empire with the invention of the wheel and writing along the way; this is a must-read book for curious young minds. Ancient Mesopotamia for Kids has been written to entertain and educate. It is packed with information and trivia and has images that bring the topic alive. There is a quiz at the beginning and end to test how much has been learned. What people are saying about the English Reading Tree Goodreads Excellent books that not only improve reading ability but educate. Post Online Very well presented and I particularly enjoyed the quiz at the end. Island EBooks Simple, easy to read, and full of interesting facts. What more can a parent ask? Online Review With less emphasis on pictures and more emphasis on reading and developing initial reading vocabulary, this series will capture most kid's imagination and encourage them to read more. The large print makes the reading more inviting. Parental assistance will be needed to help with new words or meaning. Civilization is defined as the stage of human organization that is considered most advance. This means that there was a government, there were laws, and education was given. How did human evolve from being nomads to being organized? Who Built the First Human Civilization? Open and read this book to find out. The author also outlines a framework for an entirely new methodology in the study of women and gender in Near Eastern antiquity."--BOOK JACKET. Ancient Mesopotamia is often referred to as the "cradle of civilization" and there's good reason to it. If you take a look at history, a lot of firsts happened in Mesopotamia. These origins were soon adapted by different civilizations around the world. They were refined until almost perfected. Go over the pages of this book. Do any of these facts affect today's world? Mesopotamia, in modern-day Iraq, was home to the remarkable ancient civilizations of Sumer, Akkad, Babylonia, and Assyria. From the rise of the first cities around 3500 BCE, through the mighty empires of Nineveh and Babylon, to the demise of its native culture around 100 CE, Mesopotamia produced some of the most powerful and captivating art of antiquity and led the world in astronomy, mathematics, and other sciences—a legacy that lives on today. Mesopotamia: Civilization Begins presents a rich panorama of ancient Mesopotamia's history, from its earliest prehistoric cultures to its conquest by Alexander the Great in 331 BCE. This catalogue records the beauty and variety of the objects on display, on loan from the Louvre's unparalleled collection of ancient Near Eastern antiquities: cylinder seals, monumental sculptures, cuneiform tablets, jewelry, glazed bricks, paintings, figurines, and more. Essays by international experts explore a range of topics, from the earliest French excavations to Mesopotamia's economy, religion, cities, cuneiform writing, rulers, and history—as well as its enduring presence in the contemporary imagination. Modern-day archaeological discoveries in the Near

East continue to illuminate man's understanding of the ancient world. This illustrated handbook describes the culture, history, and people of Mesopotamia, as well as their struggle for survival and happiness. Does your little one like ancient history? Then this book should be added to your child's learning collection! This book discusses the 7 great cities of Ancient Mesopotamia. Learning about ancient history will help improve your child's understanding of the past in order to develop a better appreciation of the present. Encourage your child to read a copy today!

Civilization is defined as the stage of human organization that is considered most advance. This means that there was a government, there were laws, and education was given. How did human evolve from being nomads to being organized? Who Built the First Human Civilization? Open and read this book to find out.

!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN" html meta content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1" http-equiv="content-type" body An introductory guide for scholars and students of the ancient Near East and the history of medicine In this collection JoAnn Scurlock assembles and translates medical texts that provided instructions for ancient doctors and pharmacists. Scurlock unpacks the difficult, technical vocabulary that describes signs and symptoms as well as procedures and plants used in treatments. This fascinating material shines light on the development of medicine in the ancient Near East, yet these tablets were essentially inaccessible to anyone without an expertise in cuneiform. Scurlock's work fills this gap by providing a key resource for teaching and research. Features: Accessible translations and transliterations for both specialists and non-specialists Texts include a range of historical periods and regions Therapeutic, pharmacological, and diagnostic texts This work is a comparative analysis of the British campaign in Mesopotamia during the First World War, 1914-18 and the current campaign in Iraq, 2003-4. The study focuses on an examination of Phase III decisive operations and Phase IV reconstruction operations, including strategic imperatives, operational planning, and the impact of changes during operations. The British had no campaign plan for Mesopotamia upon the outbreak of war in 1914. Deployment to this theater began as a peripheral operation. Overriding politico-strategic requirements spurred further exploitation to reach Baghdad. Failure to match ends and means resulted in the disastrous surrender of a division at Kut on 29 April 1916. Sweeping reorganization and large-scale reinforcements resumed the advance; Baghdad fell on 11 March 1917. The British conducted ad-hoc reconstruction operations throughout this period, beginning in the Basra vilayet and expanding their scope with the capture of Baghdad. The British established viable civil institutions, to include police forces, a functioning legal system, Revenue and Customs Departments, a banking system, and even domestic mail. Several of these initiatives survived through the mandate period and after independence in 1930. Conversely, the recent American strategy of pre-emption in Iraq was a policy decision based upon the wider strategic



perspective and benefited from exhaustive operational planning. However, the rolling start campaign utilized minimal forces. They had the capability to win the decisive operations phase rapidly, but this same troop level was woefully inadequate to conduct incompletely-planned, sorely under-estimated, post-conflict operations. The host of Iraq studies before and during the current campaign did not look at the British campaign. This project highlights remarkable similarities among the British experience in 1914-18 and the American/coalition experience in 2003-4. Both campaigns suffered from a serious mismatch of ends and means at certain stages, especially for post-war reconstruction operations. They achieved significant success due to herculean efforts in theater. The work concludes with recommendations for strategic leaders related to planning and force structure. A bibliographical repertory of studies, surveys and excavation reports devoted to Upper Mesopotamia. Analytical indices (topics, themes, items, periods). A concise description of 192 archaeological excavations in Syria, Turkey & Iraq, with their bibliography, location & chronological sequence. Explore the geography of ancient Mesopotamia. Use this book to step back in time and discover the natural environment of the Tigris and Euphrates River, Babylon, Babylonia, and the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. How did its geography shape the way of life of ancient Mesopotamia? Grab a copy and start reading today. In recent decades it has become obvious that mathematics has always been a worldwide activity. But this is the first book to provide a substantial collection of English translations of key mathematical texts from the five most important ancient and medieval non-Western mathematical cultures, and to put them into full historical and mathematical context. The Mathematics of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, India, and Islam gives English readers a firsthand understanding and appreciation of these cultures' important contributions to world mathematics. The five section authors--Annette Imhausen (Egypt), Eleanor Robson (Mesopotamia), Joseph Dauben (China), Kim Plofker (India), and J. Lennart Berggren (Islam)--are experts in their fields. Each author has selected key texts and in many cases provided new translations. The authors have also written substantial section introductions that give an overview of each mathematical culture and explanatory notes that put each selection into context. This authoritative commentary allows readers to understand the sometimes unfamiliar mathematics of these civilizations and the purpose and significance of each text. Addressing a critical gap in the mathematics literature in English, this book is an essential resource for anyone with at least an undergraduate degree in mathematics who wants to learn about non-Western mathematical developments and how they helped shape and enrich world mathematics. The book is also an indispensable guide for mathematics teachers who want to use non-Western mathematical ideas in the classroom. The alluvial lowlands of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in southern Mesopotamia are widely known as the "cradle of civilization," owing to the scale of the processes of

urbanization that took place in the area by the second half of the fourth millennium BCE. In *Ancient Mesopotamia at the Dawn of Civilization*, Guillermo Algaze draws on the work of modern economic geographers to explore how the unique river-based ecology and geography of the Tigris-Euphrates alluvium affected the development of urban civilization in southern Mesopotamia. He argues that these natural conditions granted southern polities significant competitive advantages over their landlocked rivals elsewhere in Southwest Asia, most importantly the ability to easily transport commodities. In due course, this resulted in increased trade and economic activity and higher population densities in the south than were possible elsewhere. As southern polities grew in scale and complexity throughout the fourth millennium, revolutionary new forms of labor organization and record keeping were created, and it is these socially created innovations, Algaze argues, that ultimately account for why fully developed city-states emerged earlier in southern Mesopotamia than elsewhere in Southwest Asia or the world. The Melammu Project, founded in 1998, organized five successive conferences and a sixth in 2008. Melammu Symposia 7 now represents a new dawn for the project publishing the contributions of the meeting in Oberurgl in November 2013. This time it will not be an isolated event: Further conferences have already taken place and been planned (Kiel 2014, Helsinki and Tartu 2015, Kassel 2016, and Beirut 2017), the project board has been renewed, reinvigorated and rejuvenated, and plans are underway for a thorough reworking and updating of the project database. Its focus (now slightly reworded to be somewhat wider) is to investigate "the continuity, transformation and diffusion of Mesopotamian and Ancient Near Eastern culture from the third millennium BCE through the ancient world until Islamic times" (quoted from the Melammu Project website). Of course, Mesopotamia was not the source of all culture; but it was an important area in ancient history, that without doubt deserves such a project, dedicated to the study of its cultural impact and heritage. This volume assembles 42 contributions devoted to the topics "Prayers and Incantations", "Foreign Reception of Mesopotamian Objects", "The Use of Literary Figures of Speech", "Mesopotamia and the World", "The World of Politics", "Iran and Early Islam", and "Representations of Power". Explore the geography of ancient Mesopotamia. Use this book to step back in time and discover the natural environment of the Tigris and Euphrates River, Babylon, Babylonia, and the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. How did its geography shape the way of life of ancient Mesopotamia? Grab a copy and start reading today. "This splendid work of scholarship . . . sums up with economy and power all that the written record so far deciphered has to tell about the ancient and complementary civilizations of Babylon and Assyria."—Edward B. Garside, *New York Times Book Review* *Ancient Mesopotamia*—the area now called Iraq—has received less attention than ancient Egypt and other long-extinct and more spectacular civilizations. But numerous small clay tablets buried in the

desert soil for thousands of years make it possible for us to know more about the people of ancient Mesopotamia than any other land in the early Near East. Professor Oppenheim, who studied these tablets for more than thirty years, used his intimate knowledge of long-dead languages to put together a distinctively personal picture of the Mesopotamians of some three thousand years ago. Following Oppenheim's death, Erica Reiner used the author's outline to complete the revisions he had begun. "To any serious student of Mesopotamian civilization, this is one of the most valuable books ever written."—Leonard Cottrell, Book Week "Leo Oppenheim has made a bold, brave, pioneering attempt to present a synthesis of the vast mass of philological and archaeological data that have accumulated over the past hundred years in the field of Assyriological research."—Samuel Noah Kramer, *Archaeology* A. Leo Oppenheim, one of the most distinguished Assyriologists of our time, was editor in charge of the *Assyrian Dictionary* of the Oriental Institute and John A. Wilson Professor of Oriental Studies at the University of Chicago. When you're planning a field trip or looking for fun facts about ancient Mesopotamia, keep these points in mind. The region was a prime location for human settlement and was near the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. Its geography and good weather conditions made it an excellent place to build cities, so the region was the perfect place to develop the earliest civilizations. The area was populated for over a million years and was the site of several empires. Many people who lived in this region developed advanced civilizations, including the first known urban civilizations. Sumer was the heartland of ancient Mesopotamia, and the city of Eridu is considered the first city in the world. The Mesopotamian civilization was highly advanced and had many achievements. It was one of the earliest civilisations to adopt writing and was home to the earliest human communities. This civilization was also the cradle of the Neolithic Revolution, which began around 10,000 BC. During this time, the human race made great strides and developed the first written language, cursive script, and mathematics. The first written works were created in Mesopotamia. The Akkadian Empire was the first multi-national realm in history. Enheduanna, the daughter of Sargon the Great, is the first author known by name. The palace in Mari had over 20,000 cuneiform tablets, and the library was one of the best in the region. Assyrian Kingdoms spread and fought each other in an effort to conquer the area. The Gutti Tribe took over and dominated the politics of Mesopotamia for more than a thousand years. A glimpse of the life of a British officer in Iraq 100 years ago when the British Army was managing essential supplies to its garrisons and the local population. Mesopotamia saw many powerful kings in its long history of power. In this book, you will get to meet some of the most popular, influential and powerful kings in the kingdom. Who were they and what changes did they implement? After reading this book, who is your favorite Mesopotamian king? Mesopotamia has fascinated historians and archaeologists because of the many achievements recorded during

its height. In this ebook, you will learn about some of the highlights of Mesopotamia including its cities, kings and literature. What do you think is the most important contribution of this ancient civilization to modern times? Start reading today.

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