

KIDS
DISCOVER

Mesopotamia

HOW WRITING
BEGAN

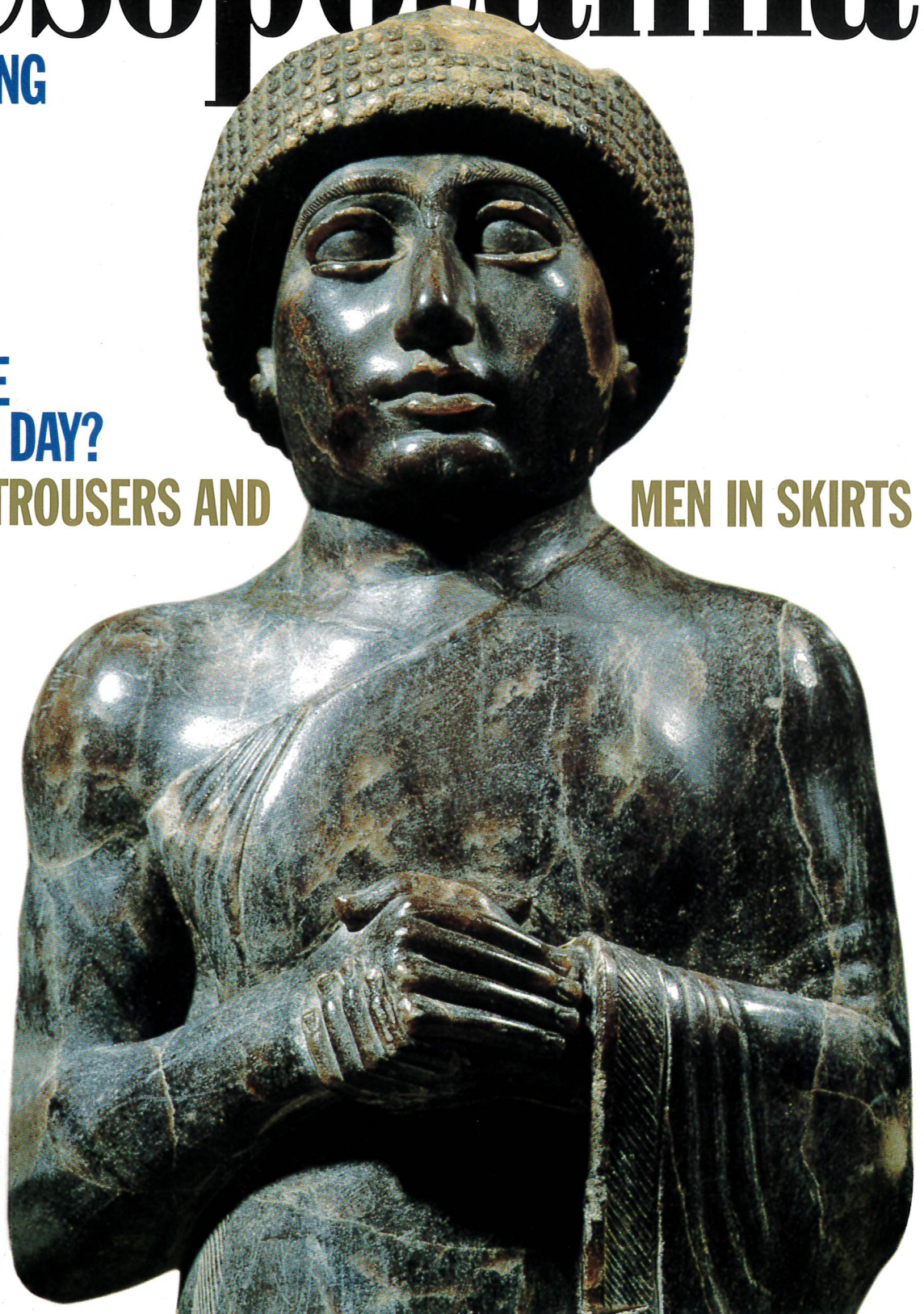
WHEELIES
IN ANCIENT
SUMER

WANT TO BE
KING FOR A DAY?

WOMEN IN TROUSERS AND

HANGING
OUT IN THE
HANGING
GARDENS

MEN IN SKIRTS



935
KID

Cradle of CIVILIZATION

In the heart of modern-day Iraq, between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, lies a dry, flat, hot plain with little to attract a casual tourist. But buried under sandy mounds on this vast plain are the remains of Mesopotamia, “the land between two rivers.” Scholars call Mesopotamia “the

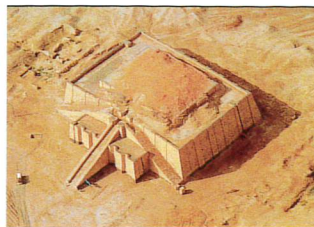
cradle of civilization” because it was there that the first cities grew from infancy to magnificent maturity.

Before the cities, however, there were farming villages. And before the villages, bands of humans searched the plain for plants and animals to eat. About 12,000 years ago, some of these hunters and gatherers discovered that the seeds they

had been eating could be planted to grow more food. Soon these people were settled in villages, growing crops and domesticating animals. Some of the first permanent settlements were at the foot of the mountains, east and north of Mesopotamia. When the soil was worn out, the farmers moved onto the plain, where the soil was nourished by the annual overflow of the

rivers. There was little rain, so farmers needed to channel river water to irrigate the fields. Irrigation projects required cooperation, planning—and leadership.

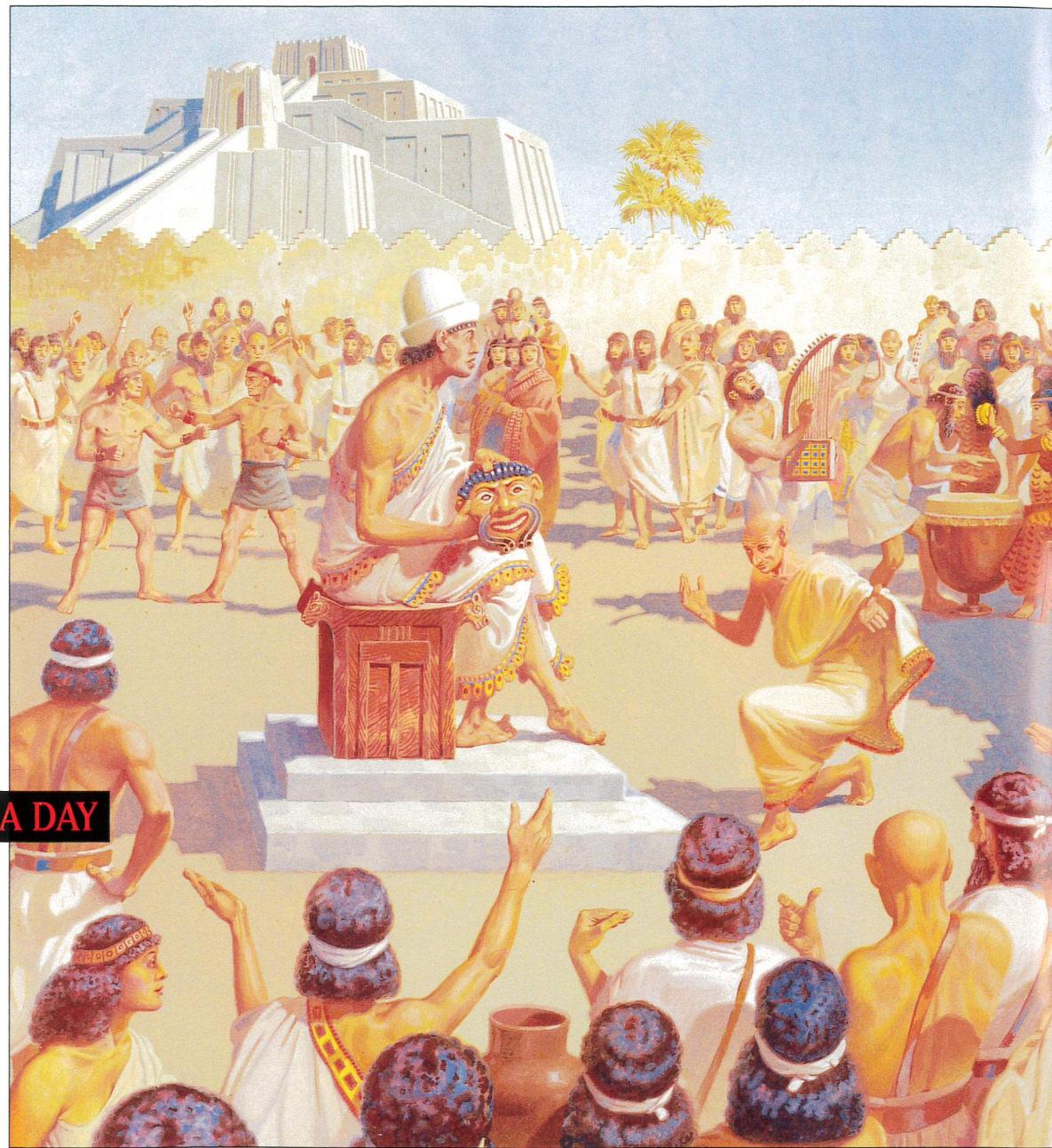
Villages grew into cities, which sometimes warred with one another, following their leaders’ call. For thousands of years, civilizations rose and fell on the plain of Mesopotamia. What were the cities like?



▲ TODAY, THE ONCE-flourishing cities of Mesopotamia are represented by mounds of brick rising from the arid soil, like this palace from the ancient city of Ur. In some places, the waters of the Euphrates River have shifted slowly to the west. Ancient Ur was surrounded by branches of the Euphrates; today, the river is 10 miles from the city’s ruins.

KING FOR A DAY

► THE MESOPOTAMIAN New Year was a highly dramatic festival. Mesopotamians believed that each New Year the gods decided the peoples’ fate for the coming year. To please the gods, the people would sacrifice their king—but not their real king. He would take the day off! So, they



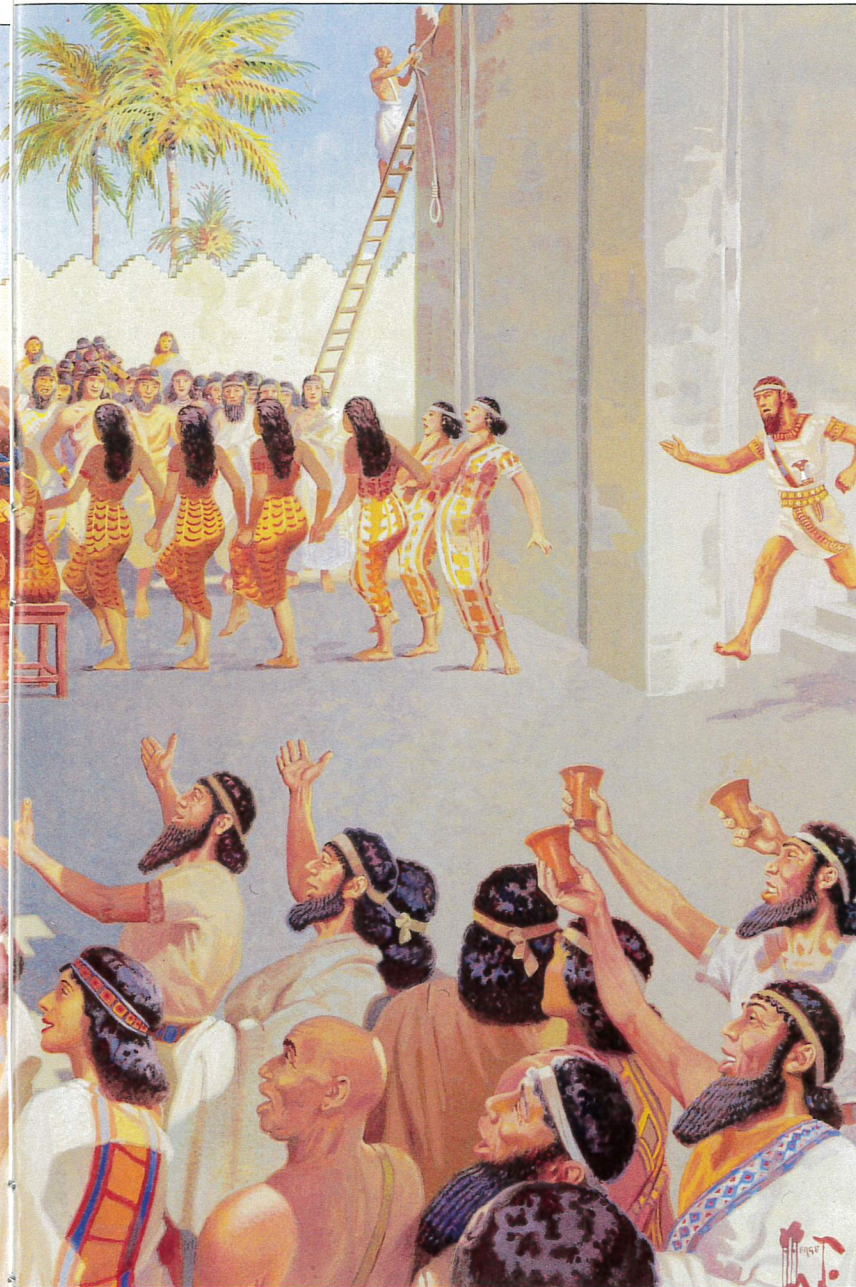
chose one person to be king for a day, in this case Enlil-Bani, a gardener. Enlil-Bani

sits on his throne, looking nervously at the noose being hung from the wall for his

execution. Around him, the crowd expresses its joy that the gods will soon be appeased.

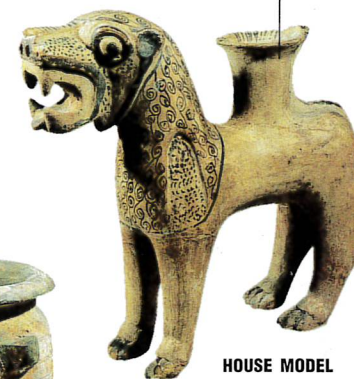
But suddenly, a servant dashes from the palace to announce that the real king has

unexpectedly died. Enlil-Bani is indeed king—and rules successfully for 24 years!



▲ MESOPOTAMIA IS PART OF AN AREA CALLED THE FERTILE Crescent, where some of the earliest civilizations developed. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers have their sources in the mountains of northeastern Turkey and drain into the Persian Gulf. This is the way the area looks today.

► MESOPOTAMIA had few natural resources; stone, wood, and metal were scarce. There was, however, abundant clay. Buildings were constructed of mud bricks, writing was done on clay tablets, and the earliest sculptures were made from clay.



For more on Mesopotamia, go to kidskonnnect.com/subject-index/16-history/257-ancient-mesopotamia.html

Sumerians, Babylonians, Assyrians, and More

The history of Mesopotamia is measured in millennia rather than centuries. The first cities developed in the south around 3500 B.C. For the next three thousand years, kingdoms rose and fell, empires expanded and contracted, outsiders conquered and were repelled. During that time, three dominant civilizations held center stage at various times: the Sumerians, the Babylonians, and the Assyrians. In brief, here is their story.

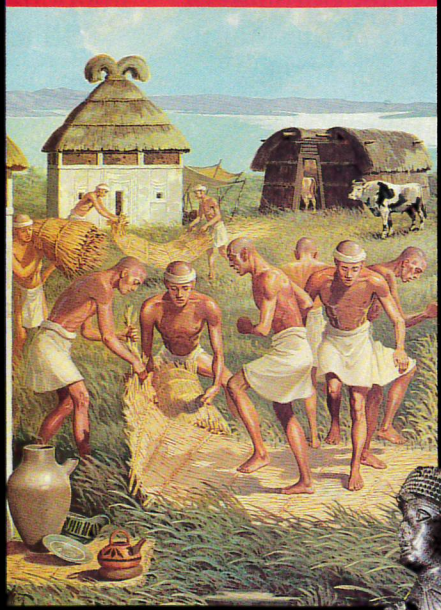
MAGNIFICENT MESOPOTAMIANS

Hammurabi took the throne of Babylon in 1792 B.C. A skilled statesman and warrior, he consolidated rival kingdoms and made Babylon the center of power. Hammurabi claimed that the gods told him to write a legal code "to make justice appear in the land" so that "the strong may not oppress the weak." As a result, he ruled by a code of law that demanded "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" (a principle that appears in the biblical book of Exodus).

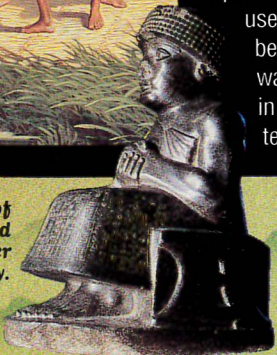


SUMER 3500—2006 B.C.

Sumerians use mats to dry the marshes



The first civilization developed in Sumer, the marshy area at the southern end of the fertile plain between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Over time, the Sumerians converted their open villages into walled cities. As cities expanded their control, they became city-states ruled by strong leaders. One such leader, Sargon the Great, from Akkad, conquered all of Mesopotamia, ruling from 2371 to 2316 B.C. Akkadian replaced Sumerian as the spoken language. Sumerians developed a system of writing, enabling people to keep records and transmit knowledge. They also developed metal working and were early users of the wheel. Sumer, however, became weakened by constant warfare. It was overrun by invaders in 2006 B.C., and the region splintered into small kingdoms.

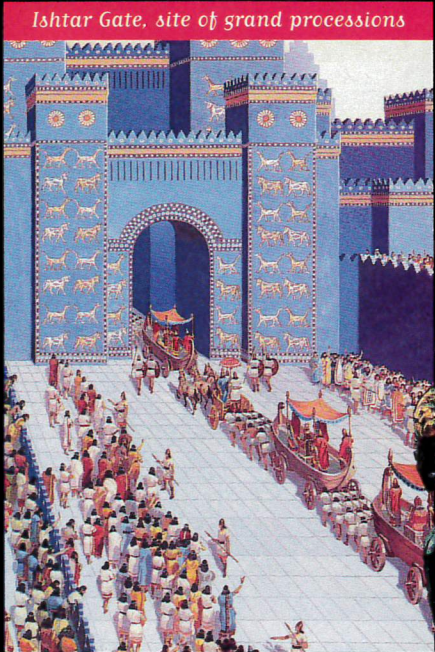
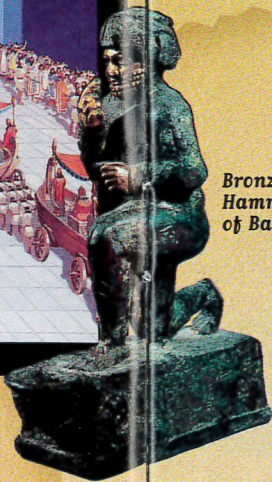


This is a statue of King Gudea, who developed long-distance trade in timber and metal artistry.

BABYLONIA 1792—539 B.C.

The city of Babylon inherited the culture of Sumer and, under Hammurabi (1792–1750 B.C.), became the seat of a strong central government and a great cultural and religious center. However, during the following centuries, Babylon was often invaded—by the Kassites and the Assyrians, for example. In 612 B.C., Babylon was dominated by Chaldeans. They, along with the Medes, crushed the Assyrian empire. Chaldean Nebuchadnezzar II (605–562 B.C.) rebuilt Babylon into the greatest city in the world. Babylonians created the 60-minute hour, a calendar with 12 lunar months, and advanced multiplication tables. Cyrus, king of Persia, conquered Babylonia in 539 B.C., ending its glory days forever.

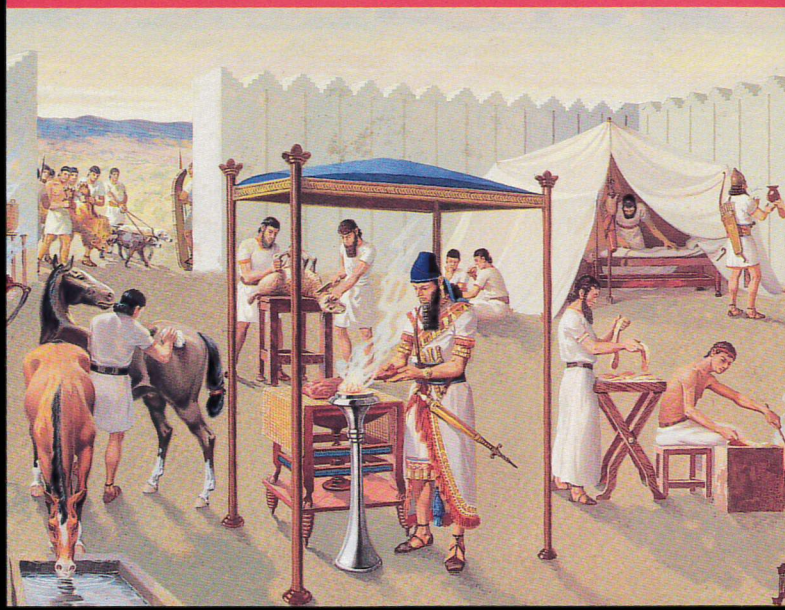
Ishtar Gate, site of grand processions



A lion adorns a wall at the entrance to Babylon.

ASSYRIA 1115—612 B.C.

Warlike Assyrians are busy at work in a military camp



In hilly northern Mesopotamia, the small city-state of Assyria slowly grew to become a powerful kingdom. Using chariots, battering rams, and armored horses, the bloodthirsty Assyrians conquered Babylon in 689 B.C., as well as other independent states, uprooting the people they conquered and forcing them into slave labor. The cities of Nineveh and Nimrud were built by these prisoners. The cities featured ornate palaces and temples, magnificent sculptures, mighty walls with gateways flanked by winged bulls or lions, and a sewage system. Kings Tiglath-pileser III, Sennacherib, and Ashurbanipal II extended the empire and opened trade links. However, in 612 B.C., Chaldean people from southern Babylonia, who had gained control of Babylon, joined the Medes people from Iran and sacked the capital Nineveh. The Assyrian empire never recovered.



Assurnasirpal II captured wild animals and brought them to the city of Nimrud for display in the world's first zoo.



Bronze statue of Hammurabi, ruler of Babylonia

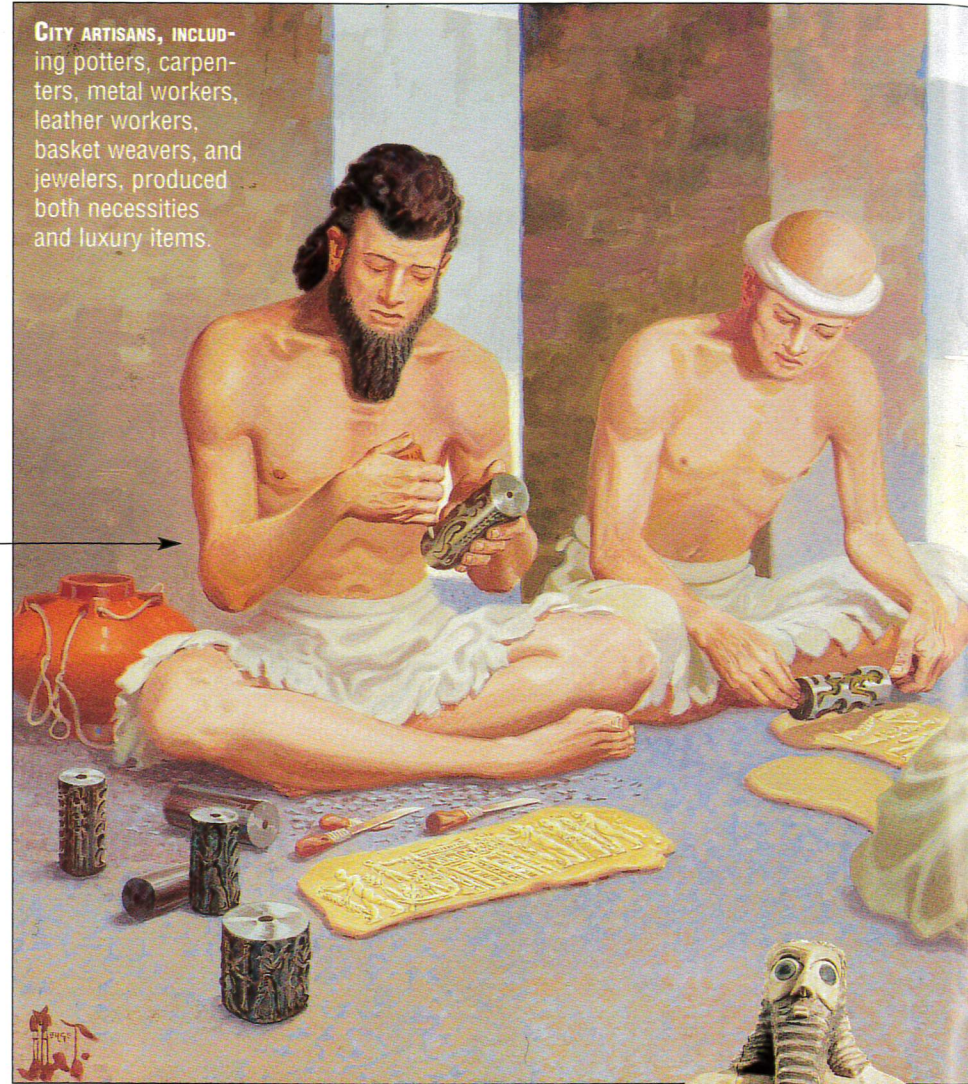
DAY TO DAY

The ruins of Mesopotamia reveal more about kings and battles than about the ordinary citizens who lived there. Still, artifacts and ancient writings tell us something about the day-to-day lives of the people. What was it like to live in Mesopotamia?

◀ **MESOPOTAMIAN** cylinder seals combined beauty and usefulness. Carved in stone, they produced a raised image when rolled on moist clay (below). The image could be used to mark a merchant's shipment or stamp an official document.



CITY ARTISANS, INCLUDING potters, carpenters, metal workers, leather workers, basket weavers, and jewelers, produced both necessities and luxury items.

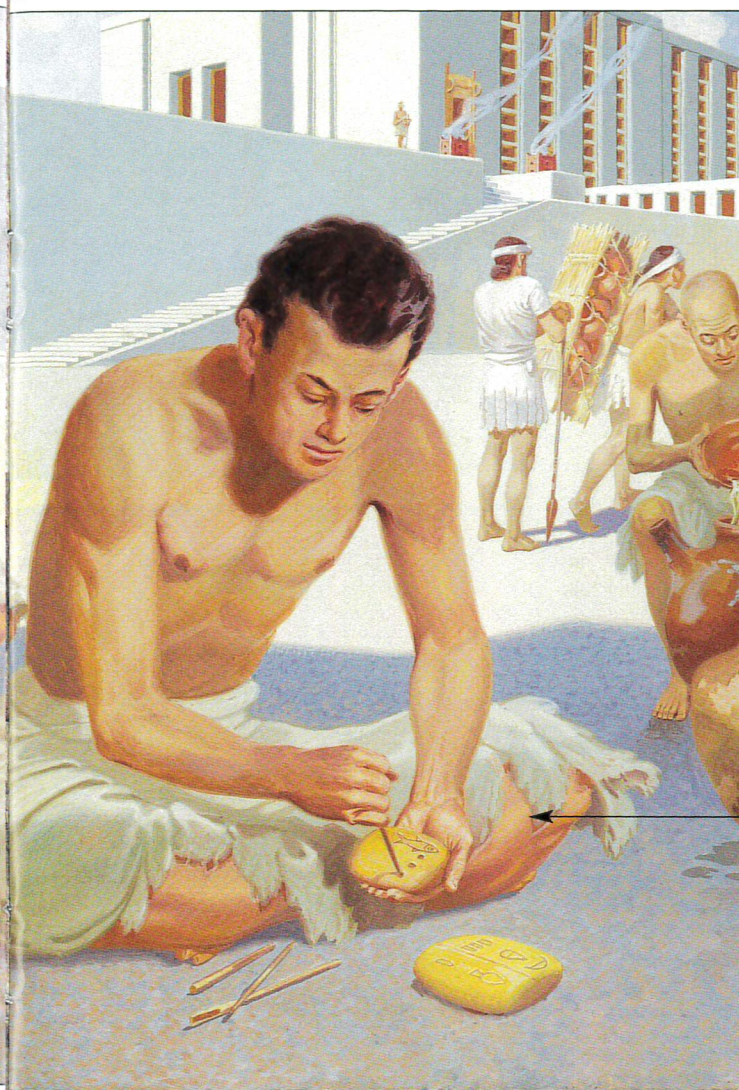
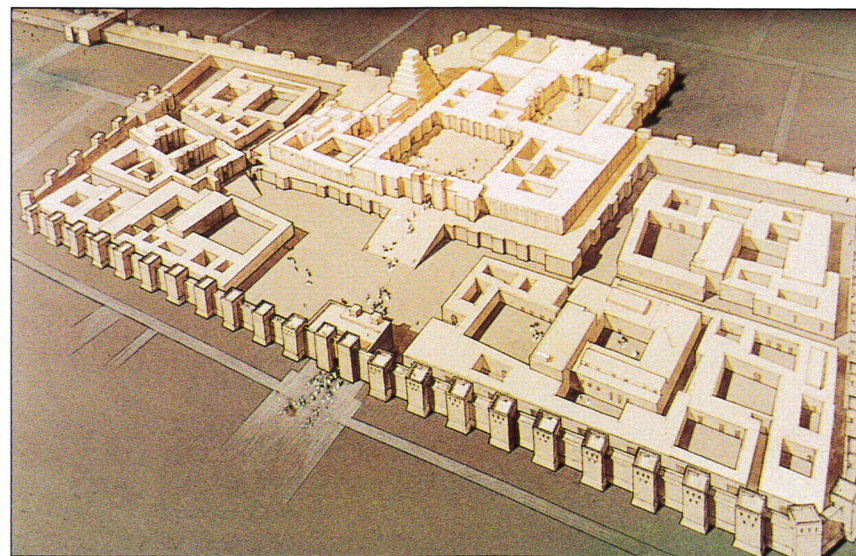


▼ **HOUSES WERE** made of the only abundant building material, mud bricks. Square or rectangular, the houses were constructed around a central courtyard. Cities were mazes

of narrow, winding streets. Some had drainage systems, and some homes even had flush toilets. Trash, however, was thrown into the street until it piled up so high that steps had to be cut down to doorways.

MESOPOTAMIAN FASHION

► **EARLY GARMENTS** were knee- to calf-length skirts worn by women and men. Later, a shawl-like piece of wool was draped over one shoulder.



► **EXCESS CROPS** and cloth were traded for wood, gold, silver, precious gems, and other natural resources lacking in Mesopotamia. Traders went as far as Syria, Africa, and even India. Wood from Lebanon is being unloaded from this ship.

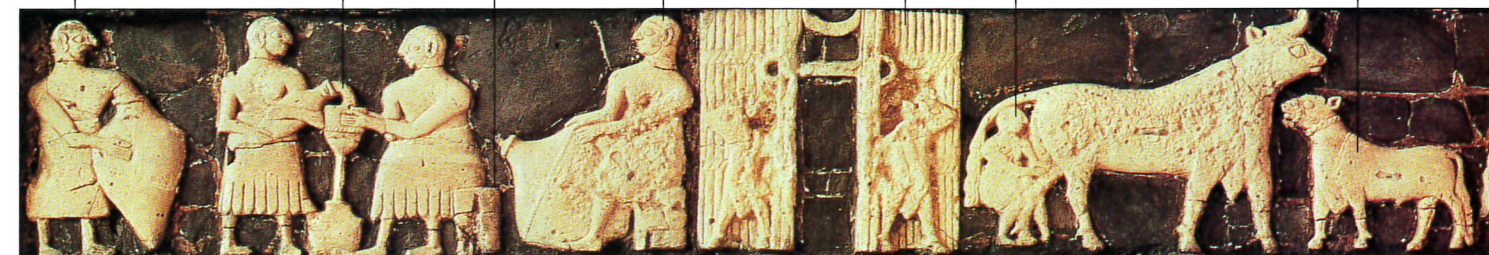
► **SONS OF WEALTHY** families went to school from age six, mainly to learn to read and write cuneiform, the wedge-shaped writing inscribed on clay tablets. By copying a variety



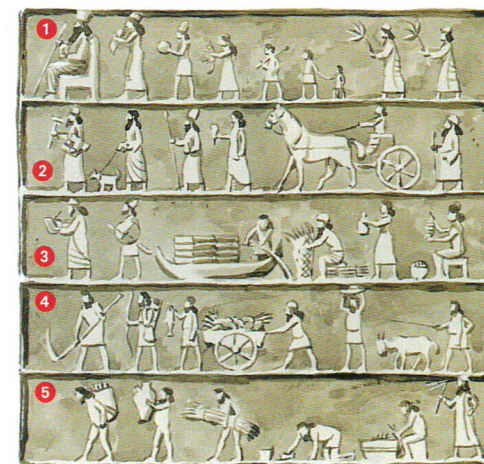
of texts, they also learned about animals and plants,

mathematics, and literature. Girls learned cooking, spinning, and household management from their mothers and family slaves. Some were taught cuneiform in the home.

WORKER STIRRING MILK **STRAINER** **STOOL** **CHURNING STRAINED CREAM INTO BUTTER** **COWSHED** **WORKER MILKING COW** **CALF**



▲ **OUTSIDE OF CITIES,** farmers raised cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs for meat, milk, leather, and wool. They also grew wheat, barley, and millet in their fields. Fig, pomegranate, and other fruit trees shaded gardens full of cucumbers, peas, onions, garlic, lettuce, lentils, turnips, and chickpeas. Domesticated animals, such as cows and goats, were raised on the pastures and provided a steady supply of milk, butter, meat, and skins.



◀ **AT THE TOP OF** Mesopotamian society were 1 kings and their families, followed by 2 large landowners and high-ranking government officials, military leaders, and priests. The next rung of society was held by

3 merchants, scribes, and craftspeople. Below them were 4 farmers, hunters, and herders. At the lowest level of society were 5 slaves—military captives or citizens who had fallen into debt.

GODS and DEMONS

Sumerians, Babylonians, and Assyrians shared the same fundamental religious beliefs and the same gods, though the names were sometimes different. They believed that human beings were created to serve the gods. Gods looked and acted like people but had supernatural powers. Spirits (good and bad) and demons also affected the lives of humans.



▲ **MESOPOTAMIANS** were buried with their special possessions. In the royal tombs at Ur, excavators found jewelry (above),

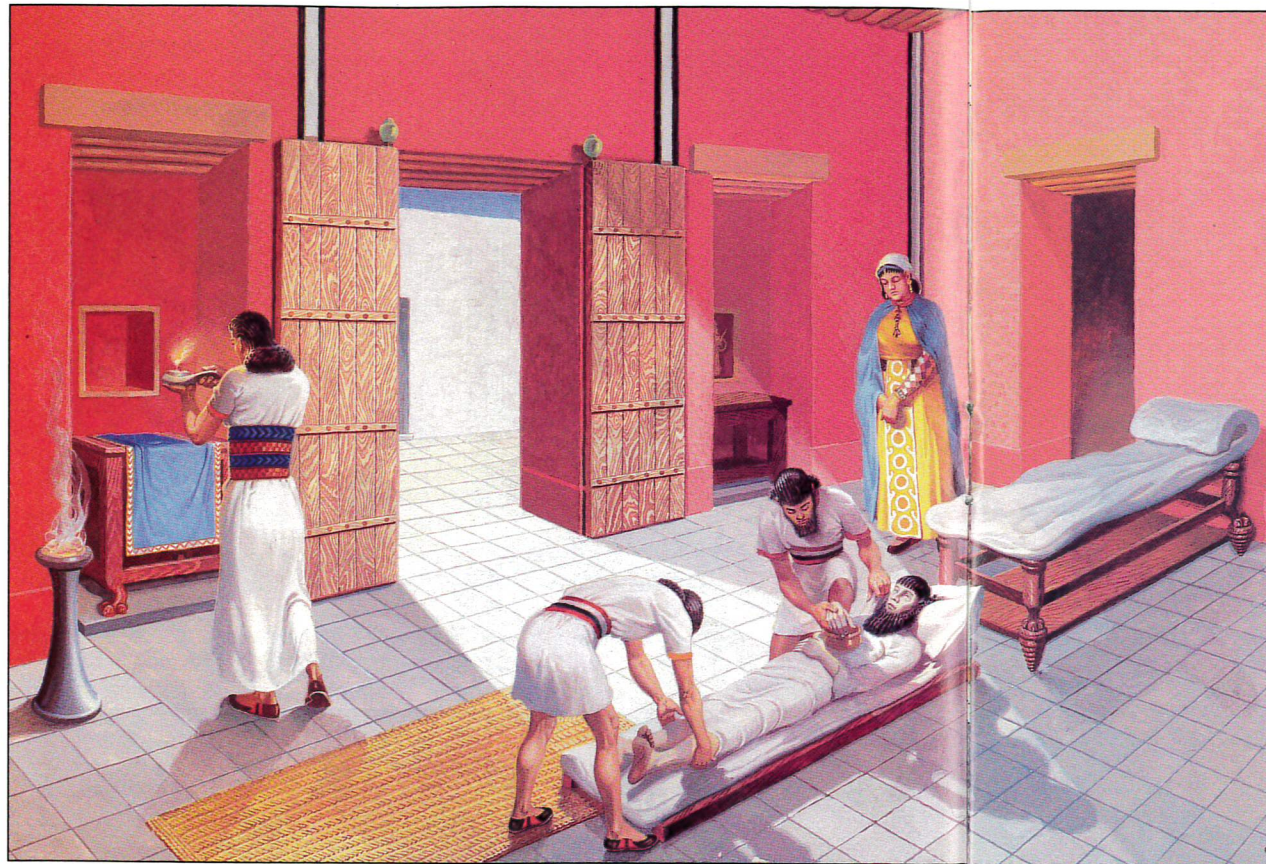
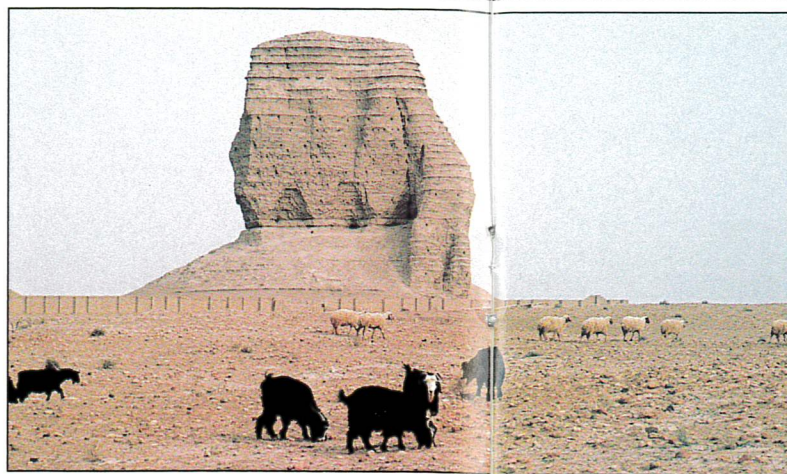
pottery, weapons, and makeup paints with the tools for applying them. There was also evidence that servants had been buried alive with their masters, perhaps after being drugged or poisoned. This may have been done so that servants could serve their masters in the afterlife. At right, a dead nobleman is being placed on a stretcher, on which he will be carried to his grave.



▲ **MANY MESOPOTAMIAN** myths are echoed in the Bible. One tells of the gods' decision to destroy the

world with a great flood. One god, however, warned a Sumerian king and gave him instructions for building a large boat to carry his family and livestock. This may be both myth and history. Scientists have found evidence of flooding that destroyed large areas of Mesopotamia more than once.

► **TEMPLES, CALLED** ziggurats, dominated Mesopotamian cities. Around each ziggurat was a large complex where thousands of people lived and worked. Babylon's seven-story ziggurat, called Etemenanki, is thought to be the Tower of Babel referred to in the Bible.



THIS LITTLE GOD IS HOLDING A BUILDING PEG TO SECURE THE FOUNDATION OF A TEMPLE

DEITIES ALLEY



ASTARTE, GODDESS OF LOVE

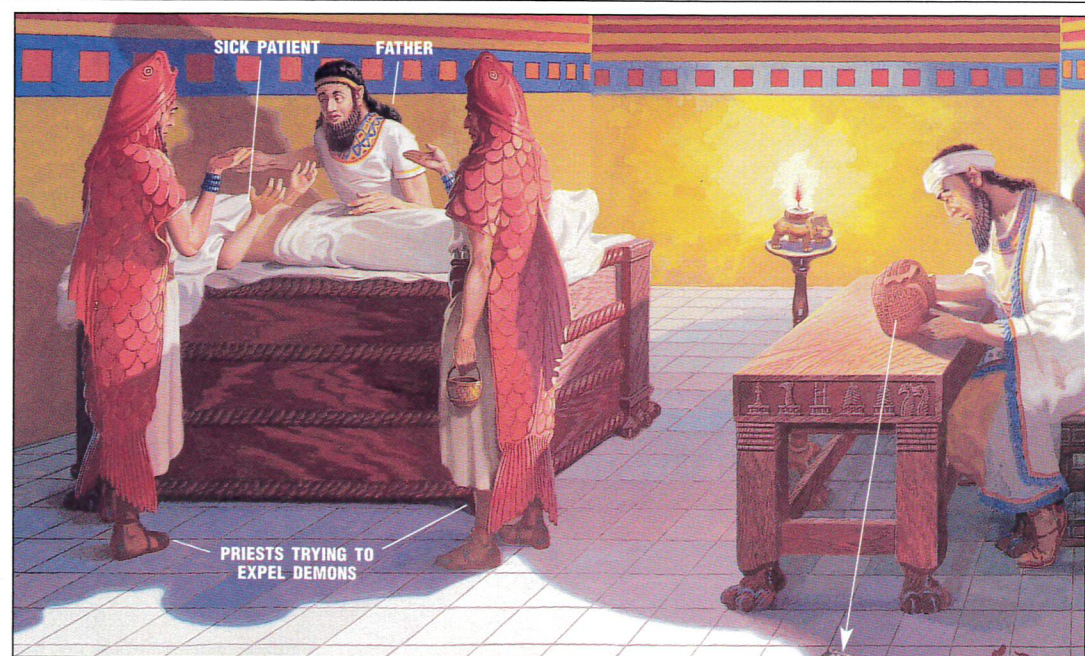
ISHTAR, GODDESS OF LOVE



ABU, GOD OF VEGETATION



GULA, GODDESS OF MEDICINE



PRIESTS TRYING TO EXPEL DEMONS



CHECK IT OUT!

To interpret the will of the gods, priests called Baru examined all sorts of signs, including the movements of stars and planets,

weather, dreams, and the behavior and organs of animals. What was the purpose of this clay model of a sheep's liver? (answer on back cover)



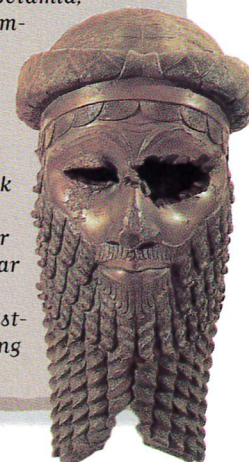
▲ **MESOPOTAMIANS** believed in ghosts and demons. Ghosts of those who had not received a proper burial might haunt the living. The demon Pazuzu brought sand-

storms from the desert. Other demons sometimes killed babies, carried the plague, and lurked in dark corners. Good spirits helped people create guardians to ward off evil spirits.

▲ **ORDINARY PEOPLE** and priests offered food and incense to the gods during special festivals. In Babylonian times, the most important celebration was an 11-day New Year's festival held near the spring equinox, a time when the gods were thought to establish people's fates for the next year. Each day of the festival brought special ceremonies, including one in which a beheaded sheep magically absorbed the evil of the old year. The sheep was then thrown into the river so that the evil could float away with it.

MAGNIFICENT MESOPOTAMIANS

Sargon the Great, who ruled from 2334 to 2279 B.C., united northern and southern Mesopotamia, becoming the first empire builder. A legend tells that, as a baby, Sargon was set adrift in a reed basket and found by someone who took him to the royal court, where he later rose to power. Similar stories were told about other Near Eastern leaders, including the Biblical Moses.



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Nebuchadnezzar II, ruler of Babylonia from 605 to 562 B.C., brought the capital city of Babylon back to its former grandeur—and then some! Destroyed by the Assyrians around 689 B.C., the city was rebuilt by Nebuchadnezzar, who decorated temples and palaces with lavish gold and silver ornamentation, making it the most magnificent city of the day. Nebuchadnezzar's most noted

contribution to the glory of Babylon was a series of terraced gardens called the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Kept lush and green by an elaborate irrigation system, these towering gardens were considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Nebuchadnezzar may have built the gardens to please his wife, who was from Medea and missed the forested mountains of her homeland.

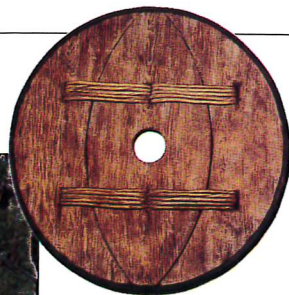


Those Accomplished Mesopotamians

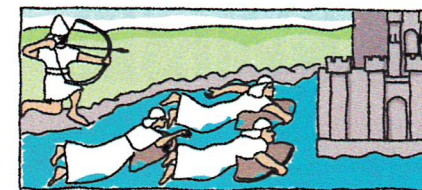
Long before the modern world ever knew about the splendors of Mesopotamia, it had benefited from the accomplishments of this long-lost world. The Mesopotamians were the first people known to study the heavens, use the arch and the wheel, compile laws, and keep written records. Their legacy was passed down to us by the people they conquered and the people who conquered them. Here are some of their achievements.



▲ **SKATEBOARDS, VW buggies, bicycles**—we wouldn't have any of them without the Mesopotamians, who were the first to use the wheel for transportation (perhaps inspired by their pottery wheels). Wheels allowed animals to pull heavy loads and made battle chariots a formidable weapon.



▼ **THE ASSYRIANS** were probably the first to develop an armored "car" to use in battle. The battering ram smashed a hole in the wall, while archers on the car's tower fought off those defending the city.

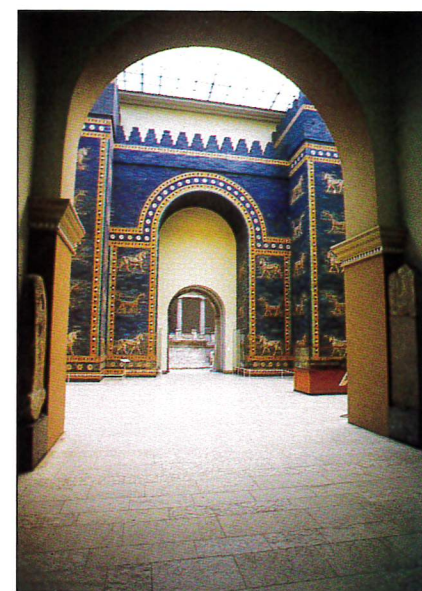


▲ **ASSYRIANS USED** inflatable animal skins as personal "boats" to help them cross a river, either to escape an enemy or to attack one.

▶ **THIS LENS, MADE** by Assyrians, is the earliest known example of glass used for magnification.

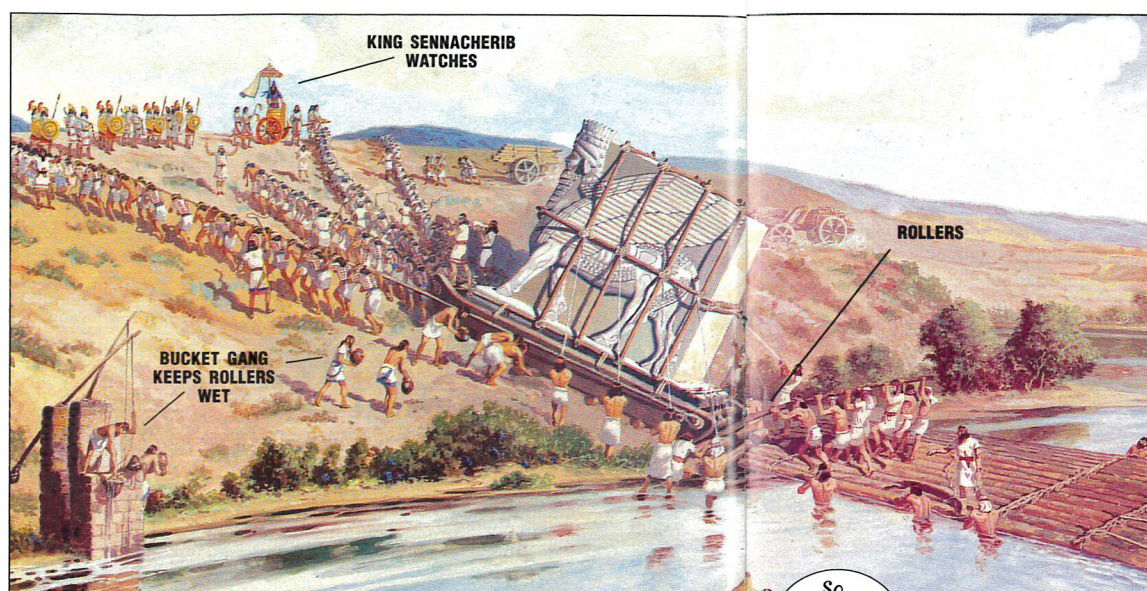


▲ **MESOPOTAMIANS** were the first chemists. They used natural materials to make such useful items as soap, herbal remedies, and dyes. By studying the soil and sand used in pottery-making, they learned to make glass. They also discovered that copper and tin could be combined to make a stronger metal, bronze.



◀ **MESOPOTAMIAN** builders were the first to use the arch, an advance that allowed doorways and roofs to hold more weight.

▶ **A HUMAN-HEADED,** four-ton bull is moved from a raft up a sledge by chains of captives. Monumental buildings, guarded by gigantic sculptures, are evidence of the Assyrians' engineering abilities.



▶ **MUCH OF OUR** modern number system is based on the number 10 (probably going back to people counting on their 10 fingers). The Mesopotamians used this decimal system and a more complex one built around the base of 60, which is reflected today in our measurement of seconds, minutes, and hours, as well as the number of degrees in a circle. Mesopotamians were also the first to use place value to indicate a number's value and the first to invent a symbol to indicate nothing, or zero.



degrees in a circle. Mesopotamians were also the first to use place value to indicate a number's value and the first to invent a symbol to indicate nothing, or zero.

MAGNIFICENT MESOPOTAMIANS

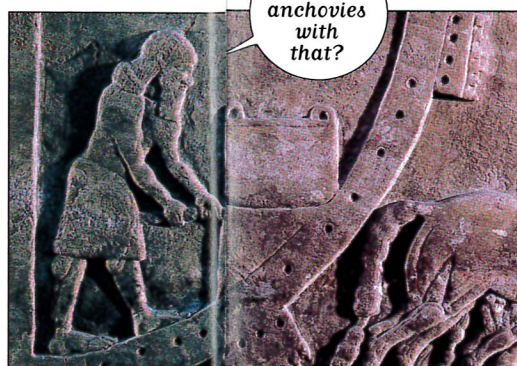
After her husband died (around 811 B.C.), Queen Semiramis ruled the Assyrian empire until her son was old enough to take the throne. She restored Babylon, which her husband had destroyed in a military campaign, to its former magnificence. Semiramis extended the empire as far south as the Arabian peninsula, and north to Turkey. She is also credited with inventing trousers—for traveling comfort on military campaigns and to make it hard for the enemy to tell if a horseback rider was male or female.



▲ **THIS BOARD GAME** was played by Mesopotamians, but the rules have not been found. The 4,500-year-old clay, wheeled animal at right was most likely a toy.



◀ **THIS MESOPOTAMIAN** is carefully studying a palm tree. Mesopotamians were great list makers, compiling descriptive lists of plants, animals, and minerals.



So, you want anchovies with that?

THINK PIECE!
Which of the accomplishments of the Mesopotamians do you think is most important?

▲ **MESOPOTAMIANS** were the first to use baked-brick ovens, not pits of hot coals. Some ovens had cooking ranges for boiling and frying food.



◀ **MESOPOTAMIANS** recorded the positions of bright stars, naming constellations and dividing the sky into 12 sections, each named after a nearby constellation. Our names for the 12 signs of the zodiac are based on Latin and Greek translations of Mesopotamian names. Mesopotamian astronomers may have recorded the earliest sightings of Halley's comet.

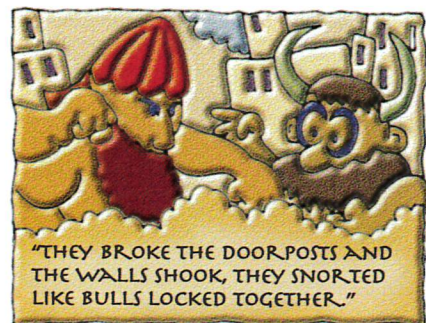


◀ **THE SUMERIANS** probably invented stringed musical instruments, such as the harp and lyre. Burial sites at Ur contain beautifully carved instruments, evidence of their popularity.

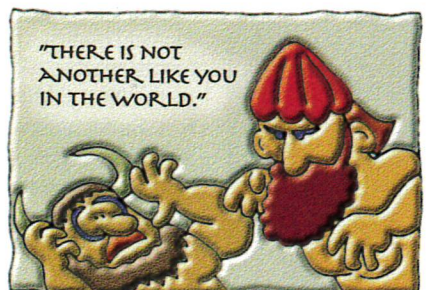
The Legendary GILGAMESH...

Little is known about the historical Sumerian Gilgamesh, who ruled the city-state of Uruk probably around 2600 B.C. Still, he is possibly the most famous Mesopotamian of all, for he is the hero of stories first told aloud in the marketplaces of Mesopotamia and later written down as one of the world's first epics. Twelve tablets that tell parts of the tale were found at Nineveh in the library of the Assyrian king Ashurbanipal. In these tales, Gilgamesh is half god, half man; a great builder and warrior, but not a perfect human being!

GILGAMESH MEETS ENKIDU When Gilgamesh's people complain to the gods that he works them too hard to build walls around the city, the gods create the wild man Enkidu to challenge Gilgamesh. They fight.



Finally, Gilgamesh throws Enkidu. The wild man is impressed.



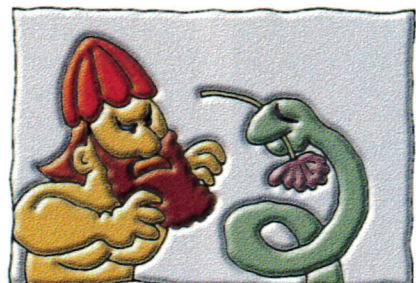
THE DEATH OF ENKIDU One adventure of Enkidu and Gilgamesh involves Gilgamesh's attempt to make a name for himself by challenging the guardian-demon Humbaba. Because Enkidu kills Humbaba, who pleads for his life, the gods decide Enkidu must die. Gilgamesh mourns his friend.



GILGAMESH SEEKS IMMORTALITY Gilgamesh travels across the waters of death to speak to the wise man Utnapishtim, the only human to have escaped death. Utnapishtim tells Gilgamesh the story of the flood, in which the gods saved him and his family. He challenges Gilgamesh to stay awake for six days and seven nights. Gilgamesh fails.



As Gilgamesh prepares to return to Uruk, Utnapishtim offers him a final secret. It's a plant called "The-Old-Man-Will-Be-Made-Young." Gilgamesh finds the plant, but a serpent carries it away. Thus is Gilgamesh resigned to die a mortal death.



GILGAMESH TAMES A LION CUB



...and the Origins of Writing

It is said that "history begins at Sumer" because history is the written record of events, and around 3000 B.C. the Sumerians

invented writing. Of course, they didn't start by writing history. Their earliest writing kept track of business transactions.

► **SMALL CLAY TOKENS**, probably representing different items, such as grain or sheep, were an early form of a bill accompanying shipments. Tokens (below) were put into a clay sphere (right), which had cylinder seals rolled over them to produce records.



▼ **WITH WRITING** came the desire to send a letter. In Mesopotamia, that could be done! The Mesopotamians invented the earliest example of a postal envelope. A letter was written on a small clay tablet (right) and enclosed



in a clay envelope (below, far right) with the name and address of the recipient.

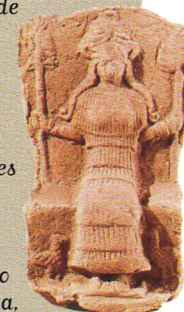
PICTOGRAM MEANING	3500 B.C.	2500 B.C.	1800 B.C.	700 B.C.	WORD AND MEANING
STAR					AN: "HEAVEN" DINGIR: "GOD"
BOWL					NINDA: "FOOD"
HEAD					SAG: "HEAD"
MOUNTAIN					KUR: "MOUNTAIN"
MOUTH AND FOOD					KU: "TO EAT"
STREAM					A: "WATER, IN"
LEG					DU: "TO GO" GUB: "TO STAND"
BIRD					MUSHEN: "BIRD"

◀ **SINCE MESOPOTAMIA** had few trees for making paper, writing was scratched on clay tablets. This chart

shows how their writing, cuneiform, developed from earlier pictographs (picture writing).

MAGNIFICENT MESOPOTAMIANS

Enheduanna, daughter of Sargon the Great, learned to read and write at an early age. When she was a teenager, her father made her high priestess to Nanna, the moon god of Sumer. She held the position for 25 years, expressing her religious feelings in poems. Besides penning a series of 43 hymns to the temples of Sumer and Akkad, she wrote a cycle of poetry to the moon goddess Inanna. (right). Enheduanna is the first author to be known by name.



► **THE BABYLONIAN** map of the world, of which this is a copy, is the earliest known world map. Made 2,700 years ago, it shows the

Euphrates River (parallel lines in the circle), crossed by Babylon (top rectangle in the circle), and nearby countries (small circles).



► **ASSYRIAN KING** Ashurbanipal (668–627 B.C.) founded the first national library, at Nineveh. Clay tablets were stored on shelves in baskets, while catalogs were prepared giving the



contents and location of the various baskets.

How We Know What We Know

With the fall of Babylon to the Persian king Cyrus in 539 B.C., the glory days of Mesopotamia came to an end. As the centuries passed, succeeding generations remembered less and less of Mesopotamia's achievements. Once-glorious cities were buried in the sands, and cuneiform was replaced by other methods of writing. The records of ancient Greek historians and the Old Testament kept alive an awareness that Assyria and Babylon had existed. Sumer, however, had died out long



▲ **In 1811**, British business agent Claudius Rich, stationed in Baghdad, visited the ruins of Babylon. He surveyed the



▲ **From 1922 to 1934**, Sir Charles Leonard Woolley led a joint excavation team from the British Museum

site, made sketches, and dug up cuneiform tablets. This is considered the beginning of Mesopotamian archaeology.

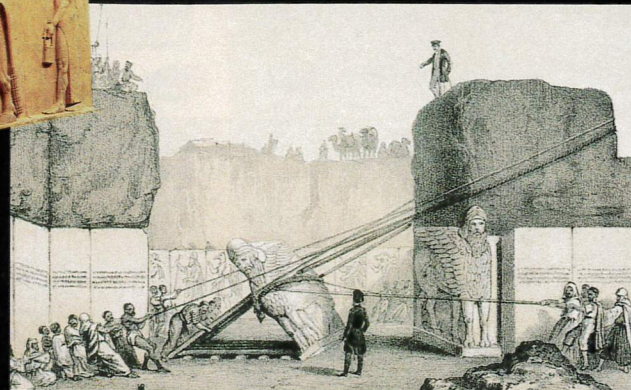
and the University of Pennsylvania to explore the ancient city of Ur. Woolley did some remarkable detective work when he discovered pieces of gold near a hole in the ground. He poured plaster into the hole, which hardened in the space left by the decaying wood of a harp. The plaster cast made possible this reconstruction of the harp.



▲ **When Paul-Emile Botta** became French consul at Mosul in the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire in 1843, he vowed to find the lost cities of Assyria. While excavating at Khorsabad, he uncovered the remains of the great palace of Sargon II. Later, Englishman Austen Henry Layard (above right) unearthed palace treasures, such as the winged bull (above).



◀ **Energetic and scholarly**, Gertrude Bell controlled archaeological digs in Iraq during British rule of the area. She put an end to random treasure hunting, granting permits only for single sites with well-defined limits.

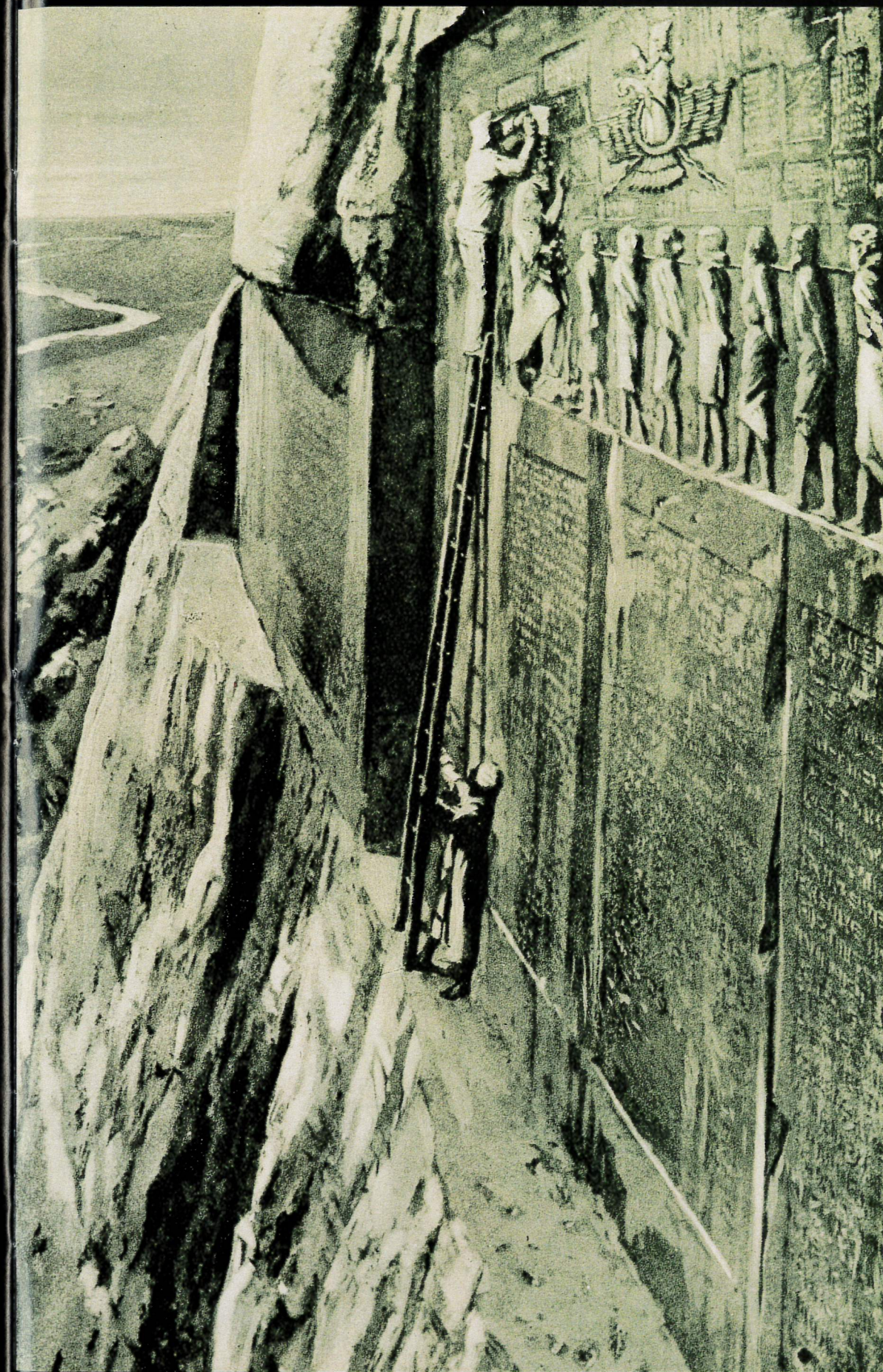


before these later civilizations and was completely forgotten.

The Persian rulers were followed by the Greeks, the Arabs, and the Turks. When Britain defeated Turkey in World War I, the land once known as Mesopotamia became part of the British Empire and was given the new name of Iraq. The Arab natives of Iraq agitated for independence, which they won in 1932. More than a century before that, however, scholars and adventurers had begun to rediscover Mesopotamia.



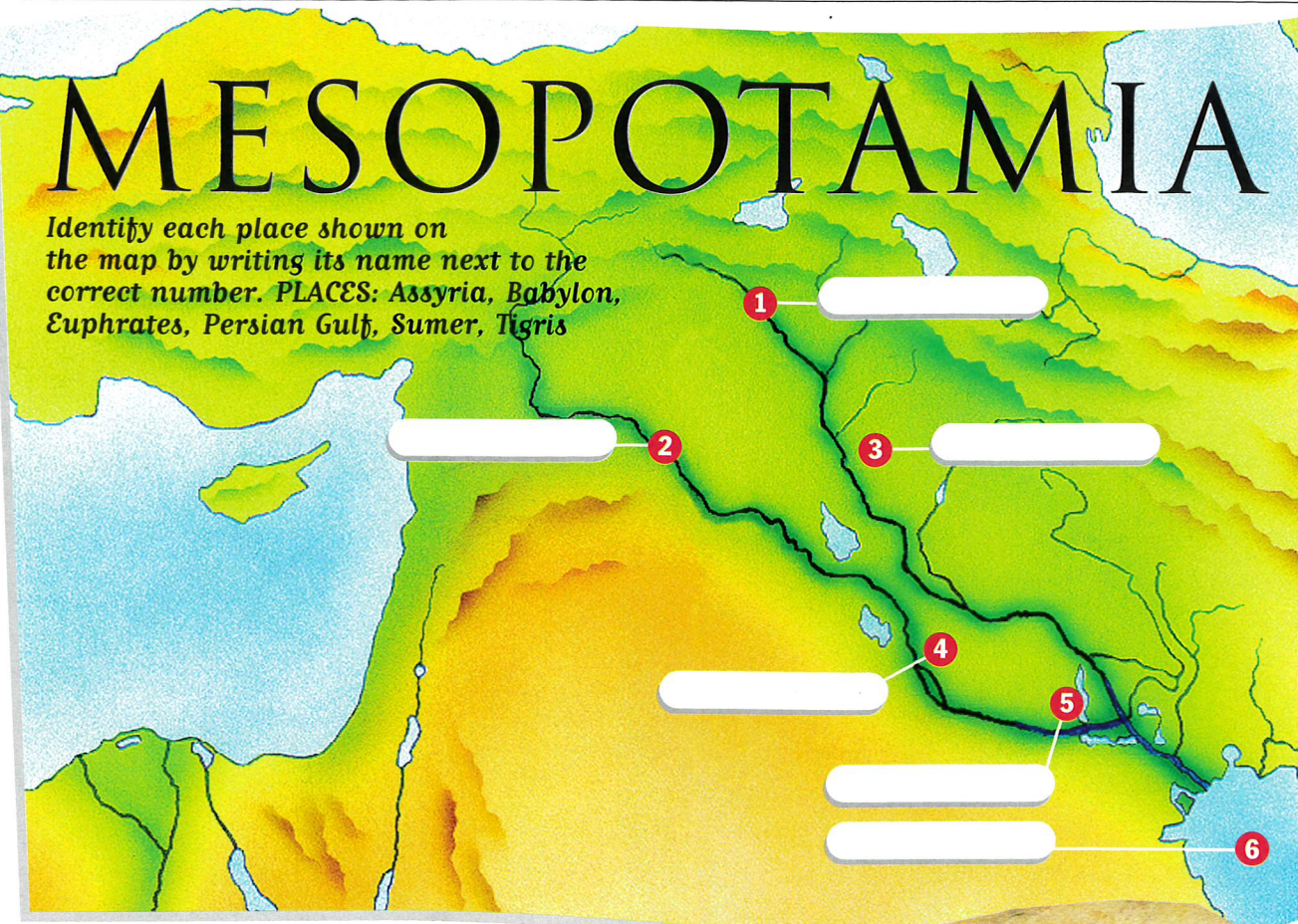
◀ **In 1835**, British soldier Henry Rawlinson (above) repeatedly risked his life to study the writing 300 feet up this cliff face in Behistun, Persia. Comparing the trilingual inscriptions in Old Persian, Elamite, and Babylonian, Rawlinson broke the code that enabled later scholars to read Akkadian cuneiform and thus Sumerian.



▲ **Until Iraq's** former leader, Saddam Hussein, began a project to drain the marshes, Marsh Arabs near the Persian Gulf lived in homes made of reeds, much like the earliest residents of Mesopotamia.



For more on Mesopotamia, go to mesopotamia.mrdonn.org



MORE ON MESOPOTAMIA

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

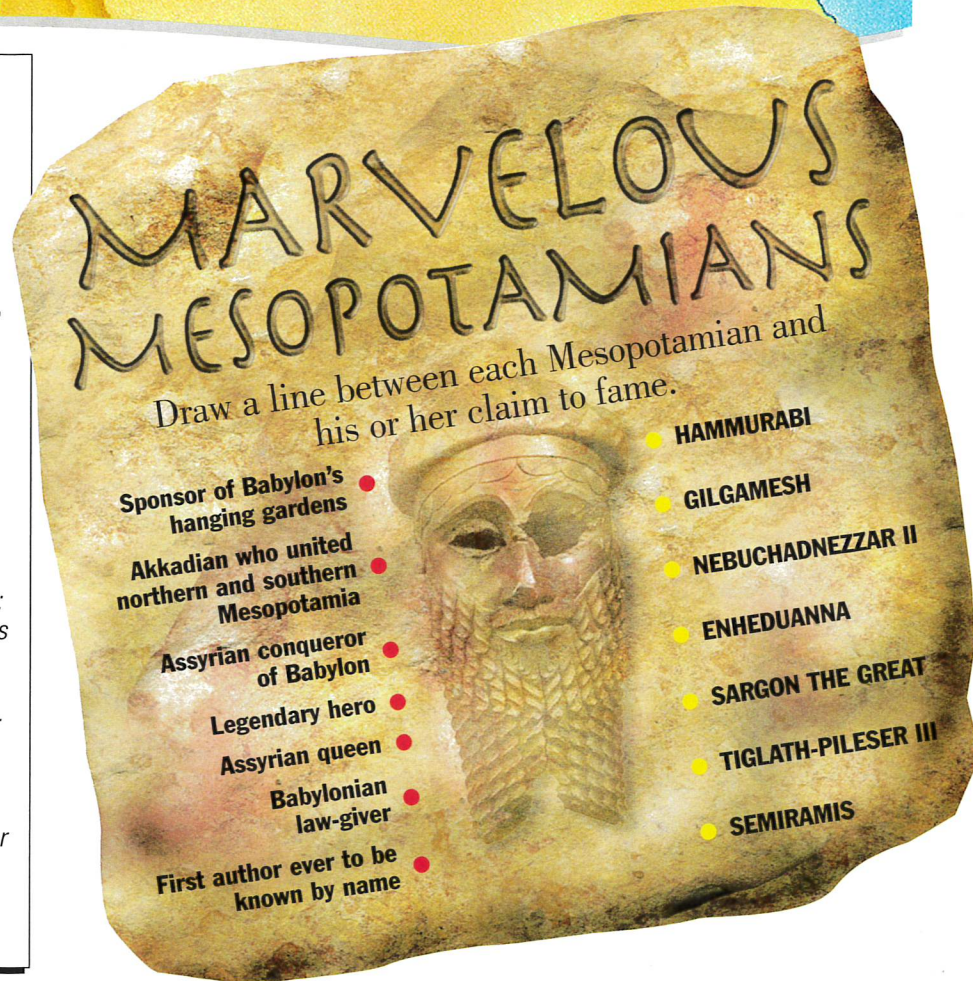
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BOOKS FOR ADULTS

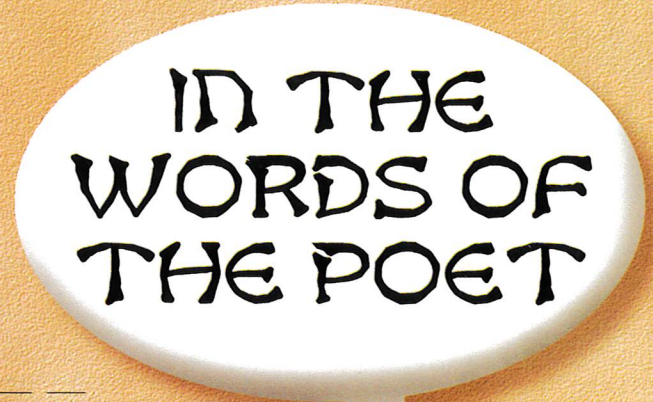
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WEB SITE

- mesopotamia.lib.uchicago.edu



FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES WITH THE CORRECT WORDS



1. Writing of the Mesopotamians
12 11 3 30
 2. Earliest Mesopotamian civilization
5 14 8
 3. Cradle of Civilization
17 28 1 9
 4. Mesopotamian transportation invention
27 15 20
 5. Language that replaced Sumerian
13 22 39 19
 6. Babylon's wonder of the ancient world
25 32 10 16 6
 7. Excavator of Ur
18 31 38 7
 8. Comet possibly seen by ancient Mesopotamians
2 29 35
 9. Area where some of the world's earliest civilizations developed
36 8 21 23 26 33
 10. Vehicle for Mesopotamian armies
34 4 37 24
- Numbers are underneath some of the letters. Put each numbered letter in the blank with the same number. You will have the first line of Lord Byron's poem "The Destruction of Sennacherib," about the Assyrian leader.
- "
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | | | | | | |
- "

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