

# Mesopotamian civilization



# What is a Civilization?

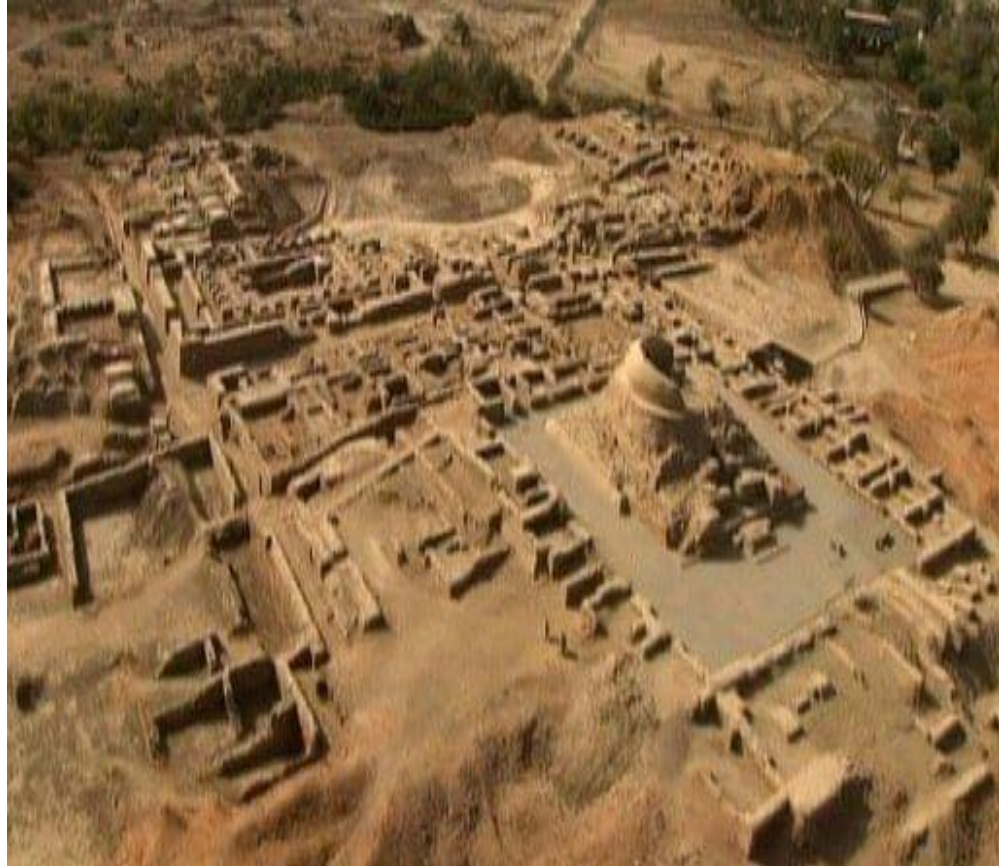


A civilization is a social society which has its own highly developed culture and a way of life.

Civilization is a complex society created by urban development.

# What was Mesopotamian

civilization ?  
Have you ever wondered how, where, which civilization had flourished in past. So today we are going to talk about Mesopotamian civilization which had flourished on the banks of river Tigris and Euphrates which is today's Iraq and Kuwait and it had flourished



# The ruling dynasty of **Mesopotamia**

Did you know who were the ruling king of Mesopotamia which were so much powerful and has conquered so many other dynasties and from which dynasty this powerful king were? So here we have 2 emperors of that time who were so powerful.



1. The first comes the king of Babylon, king Hammurabi who was the son of tribe leader Sin-muballit. King Hammurabi was known for having such a great expansion of his empire.

Continued on next slide...



# The ruling dynasty of

2. **Mesopotamia.** Second comes the king who was known for creating the first ever known empire the Sargon of akkad whose empire was Akkadian.



# Art of Mesopotamia



# Agriculture

1. Agriculture was the main economic activity in ancient Mesopotamia. ... They focused above all on the cultivation of cereals and sheep see farming, but also farmed legumes, barley, cucumbers, apples, many herbs and spices as well as date palms in the south.





# Religion

The number seven was extremely important in ancient Mesopotamian cosmology. In Sumerian religion, the most powerful and important deities in the pantheon were the seven gods who decree : An, Enlil, Enki, Ninhursag, Nanna, Utu, and Inanna.



























# Festival

Zagmuk, which means, beginning of the year, is a Mesopotamian festival celebrating the new year. The feast falls in December, and lasts about 12 days. It celebrates the triumph of Marduk, patron deity of Babylon, over the forces of Chaos, symbolised in later



# Language spoken by Mesopotamian civilisation

- The principal languages of ancient Mesopotamia were Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian (together sometimes known as 'Akkadian'), Amorite, and - later - Aramaic. They have come down to us in the "cuneiform" (i.e. wedge-shaped) script, deciphered by Henry Rawlinson and other scholars in the

MEANING		OUTLINE CHARACTER, B. C. 3500	ARCHAIC CUNEIFORM, B. C. 2500	ASSYRIAN, B. C. 700	LATE BABYLONIAN, B. C. 500
1.	The sun				
2.	God, heaven				
3.	Mountain				
4.	Man				
5.	Ox				
6.	Fish				

# Territory of Mesopotamia



# Tradition and Culture

The culture of Mesopotamia was that they believed in more than one god. They also believed in demons created by the gods, which could be good or evil. The people of Mesopotamia worshiped these otherworldly beings to keep the beings happy.



# Means of exchange

hist  
av



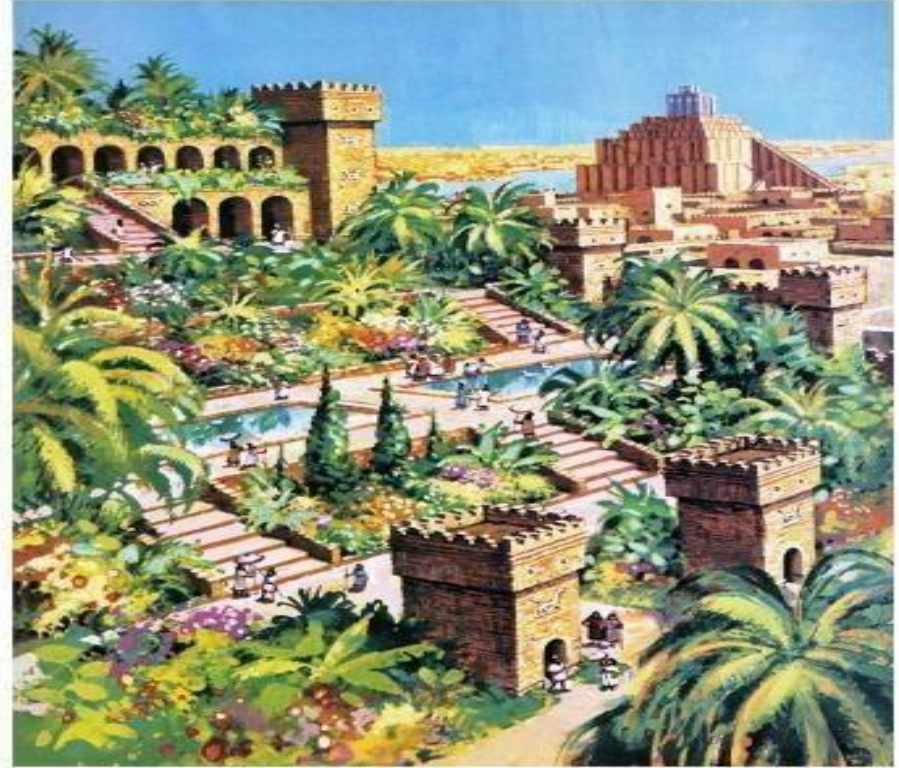
# Inventions done by Mesopotamians

Its history is marked by many important inventions that changed the world, including the concept of time, math, the wheel, sailboat, maps and writing.



# Hanging gardens of Babylon

Hanging Gardens of Babylon, ancient gardens considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World and thought to have been located near the royal palace in Babylon. By the beginning of the 21st century, the site of the Hanging Gardens had not yet been conclusively







Thank  
you