

**Chapter 1 : Akkadian Empire - Wikipedia**

*New life in the oldest empire [Charles Filkins Sweet] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This book was digitized and reprinted from the collections of the University of California Libraries.*

A New Life Many Castellorizians went back to the island after the sinking of the Empire Patrol but conditions were very bad and most decided to leave for a new life in Australia, Rhodes, Egypt, mainland Greece and elsewhere. Much of the island was in ruins. Some however never returned to Castellorizo. Paul Boyatzis tells of his return to Egypt and subsequent departure to start a new life in Australia: We arrived in Alexandria where comparative luxury awaited us. With my mother and I were also the brother in law of my uncle Economos, Apostolos Exindaris and his two sisters, Theresia and Katina. We were housed in the family home with my grandmother, two uncles and their wives. The first encounter was extremely sad when my aunt was first informed of the drowning of her mother Zabetta Exindari. The support and comfort of her siblings was paramount. Apostolos and Katina after a short period in Alexandria, returned to Port Said to join the other survivors in their journey back to Castellorizo. We, especially my mother who was gravely ill in Palestine, gradually recuperated in cosmopolitan Alexandria and a new safe life was emerging. It is of interest to add that a great deal of social life centered around the Castellorizian Brotherhood of Alexandria, arguably the oldest of its kind in the world A copy of its Constitution is in my possession to this day. Furthermore at a young age one managed somehow to become Godfather to baby cousin Chrissy Finikiotis now Kiosoglos - wife of John. By Castellorizian custom this was correct as I was the best man Koumbaros at the parents wedding in Jerusalem see photo elsewhere. In post war, a concerned anxious father was insufficient for a quick passage to Australia. In fact you had to be on the ready in Port Said to catch the first available ship. Farewell to Port Said after a few months there, and as I discovered later, farewell to my school mate John, the now well know Emeritus Professor John Papadimitriou. On the Misr amongst the passengers were other Castellorizians bound for Australia, including my relatives, the Zervos family who joined the ship in Suez I believe on board were also several Castellorizian girls travelling to join their intended. We travelled along the West coast of Africa, calling in to Mombassa and Durban before arriving to Fremantle on Easter Sunday several weeks later. The reception at the Fremantle wharf from relatives and other Castellorizians remains vividly in my mind to this day. After all the Misr brought to Australia the first major post war wave of migrants. For me personally, at the age of ten years, was the first encounter with my father since the age of two. The controversy that surrounded the arrival of the Misr in Fremantle and the Eastern States is well documented. Because of the relevance to Castellorizian migration a visit to the website linked to this article is worthwhile. Fortunately being more advanced than my classmates in mathematics I could trade with them coaching me in English in exchange for helping with them with maths. Not only was food in Perth was plentiful, as compared to Castellorizo, but with the customary attendance to the family shop on weekends and holidays The Ambassadors Tearooms for those who may remember , weight control became a long term problem. Finishing school, attending University, graduating in Medicine and as they say the rest is history. Maria Hatzikyriacos nee Papanastasiou tells of the family departure for Australia and life onboard the Misr: By family members in Australia had organised to sponsor our family in our endeavours to migrate to Australia. During that period, there was no assisted passage for migrants of a Greek background. Our family had to raise pounds for each of the family members, a huge amount of money. The first three to leave were myself, my older sister Evdokia and younger brother George. We spent 22 days in Port Said, going to the Cooks Tour office every day enquiring about the availability of passage to Australia. The office was expecting a boat but did not know when it would arrive. The Misr arrived after this three week period to the great joy of those in the port who were waiting for a passage to South Africa and Australia. From the time our family were evacuated from Castellorizo, we had the chance to see the world beyond the small island of my birth. I was young, seeing the world for the first time and was voyaging to Australia, where a new life awaited me. One of my clearest memories is that of Paul Boyatzis. This reminded the then ten year old of the sinking of the Empire Patrol. Paul survived that voyage; many did not. I recall the decorations in Durban, which King George had visited

two days before. I have vivid recollections of us entertaining ourselves during the long voyage with the company of other Greek migrants. I can remember celebrating Greek Independence Day on the ship. It was 25th March, , the deck of the Misr was festooned with flags and banners, the captain and his officers were present in their white uniforms, music was played and a march was conducted around the perimeter of the deck, with many Greeks displaying their family ancestral icons. After the march, hymns were chanted. My general reminiscences are that any discomforts relating to cramped accommodation and the poor and repetitive nature of the food were minor. The dominant feelings, as I recall, were of excitement of the new life which awaited us all. This was reinforced with their arrival in Perth on Easter Saturday, where we were greeted with overwhelming joy and hospitality by those fellow Castellorizians whom we had not seen for many years. Some of these were relatives. Some were friends with whom we had grown up. Evdokia, George and myself were feted at many homes. Our optimism of a new and wonderful life was reinforced by this warm welcome. The voyage to Melbourne was very rough. The passage through the Great Australian Bight was particularly violent. Our final destination was close, however, with our arrival in Melbourne being just as moving as that in Fremantle. Many relatives and friends had travelled from various parts of Victoria and New South Wales to meet my family. I recall life on Castellorizo in the war years leading up to our evacuation in as one of hardship and deprivation. I remember my own mother selling off her inheritance, gold coin by gold coin, so that the family could survive. I also recall my mother cutting slices of bread then weighing them, to ensure her children received the same amount of food. I recall being given two spoons and no more of yoghurt for breakfast, and one thin slice of bread. For me, Australia was the promised land. Evdokia, George and myself were reunited with our parents and three other siblings in Our final sibling arrived in with her own family. Arthur Athans with his mother and sister, Katina, left Castellorizo in and joined his now married sister, Glykeria, and brother in law, Panayiotis, in Cyprus. They lived with them in Nicosia where Arthur attended technical school, training as electrician. In the budding electrician joined the exodus to Australia. With sponsoring from relatives, as was the custom at that time, Arthur as a full fee paying passenger as compared to an assisted migrant arrived in Fremantle on the Orion on 15 March However with hard work and many sacrifices his responsibilities were fully met. He continued to work as an electrician until when he ventured with his wife, Eva, in the establishment of the well known polyethnic variety shop; The Pan Hellenic.

Chapter 2 : The Oldest Women In The World on Instagram: New place New life New people New

*The Kojiki is the foundation of the religion and history of Japan. It is also a treasury of myths and legends and of primitive emotions and ideas upon which literary artists have drawn so freely that allusions to it in poetry, essays, and history, as well as in artistic representations, abound.*

Neo-Assyrian period, 9th to 7th centuries BC. The earliest language written in Mesopotamia was Sumerian , an agglutinative language isolate. Along with Sumerian, Semitic languages were also spoken in early Mesopotamia. Akkadian came to be the dominant language during the Akkadian Empire and the Assyrian empires, but Sumerian was retained for administrative, religious, literary and scientific purposes. Different varieties of Akkadian were used until the end of the Neo-Babylonian period. Old Aramaic , which had already become common in Mesopotamia, then became the official provincial administration language of first the Neo-Assyrian Empire , and then the Achaemenid Empire: Akkadian fell into disuse, but both it and Sumerian were still used in temples for some centuries. The last Akkadian texts date from the late 1st century AD. Cuneiform literally means "wedge-shaped", due to the triangular tip of the stylus used for impressing signs on wet clay. The standardized form of each cuneiform sign appears to have been developed from pictograms. The early logographic system of cuneiform script took many years to master. Thus, only a limited number of individuals were hired as scribes to be trained in its use. Massive archives of texts were recovered from the archaeological contexts of Old Babylonian scribal schools, through which literacy was disseminated. During the third millennium BC, there developed a very intimate cultural symbiosis between the Sumerian and the Akkadian language users, which included widespread bilingualism. Akkadian literature Libraries were extant in towns and temples during the Babylonian Empire. An old Sumerian proverb averred that "he who would excel in the school of the scribes must rise with the dawn. A considerable amount of Babylonian literature was translated from Sumerian originals, and the language of religion and law long continued to be the old agglutinative language of Sumer. Vocabularies, grammars, and interlinear translations were compiled for the use of students, as well as commentaries on the older texts and explanations of obscure words and phrases. The characters of the syllabary were all arranged and named, and elaborate lists were drawn up. Many Babylonian literary works are still studied today. Each division contains the story of a single adventure in the career of Gilgamesh. The whole story is a composite product, although it is probable that some of the stories are artificially attached to the central figure. Science and technology Main article: Babylonian mathematics Mesopotamian mathematics and science was based on a sexagesimal base 60 numeral system. This is the source of the minute hour, the hour day, and the degree circle. The Sumerian calendar was based on the seven-day week. This form of mathematics was instrumental in early map-making. The Babylonians also had theorems on how to measure the area of several shapes and solids. They measured the circumference of a circle as three times the diameter and the area as one-twelfth the square of the circumference, which would be correct if  $\pi$  were fixed at 3. The volume of a cylinder was taken as the product of the area of the base and the height; however, the volume of the frustum of a cone or a square pyramid was incorrectly taken as the product of the height and half the sum of the bases. This measurement for distances eventually was converted to a time-mile used for measuring the travel of the Sun, therefore, representing time. Babylonian astronomy From Sumerian times, temple priesthods had attempted to associate current events with certain positions of the planets and stars. This continued to Assyrian times, when Limmu lists were created as a year by year association of events with planetary positions, which, when they have survived to the present day, allow accurate associations of relative with absolute dating for establishing the history of Mesopotamia. The Babylonian astronomers were very adept at mathematics and could predict eclipses and solstices. Scholars thought that everything had some purpose in astronomy. Most of these related to religion and omens. Mesopotamian astronomers worked out a month calendar based on the cycles of the moon. They divided the year into two seasons: The origins of astronomy as well as astrology date from this time. During the 8th and 7th centuries BC, Babylonian astronomers developed a new approach to astronomy. They began studying philosophy dealing with the ideal nature of the early universe and began employing an internal logic within

their predictive planetary systems. This was an important contribution to astronomy and the philosophy of science and some scholars have thus referred to this new approach as the first scientific revolution. In Seleucid and Parthian times, the astronomical reports were thoroughly scientific; how much earlier their advanced knowledge and methods were developed is uncertain. The Babylonian development of methods for predicting the motions of the planets is considered to be a major episode in the history of astronomy. The only Greek-Babylonian astronomer known to have supported a heliocentric model of planetary motion was Seleucus of Seleucia b. In addition, the Diagnostic Handbook introduced the methods of therapy and aetiology and the use of empiricism , logic , and rationality in diagnosis, prognosis and therapy. The text contains a list of medical symptoms and often detailed empirical observations along with logical rules used in combining observed symptoms on the body of a patient with its diagnosis and prognosis. If a patient could not be cured physically, the Babylonian physicians often relied on exorcism to cleanse the patient from any curses. These include the symptoms for many varieties of epilepsy and related ailments along with their diagnosis and prognosis. They were also one of the first Bronze Age societies in the world. They developed from copper, bronze, and gold on to iron. Palaces were decorated with hundreds of kilograms of these very expensive metals. Also, copper, bronze, and iron were used for armor as well as for different weapons such as swords, daggers, spears, and maces. Mesopotamians believed that the world was a flat disc,[ citation needed ] surrounded by a huge, holed space, and above that, heaven. They also believed that water was everywhere, the top, bottom and sides, and that the universe was born from this enormous sea. In addition, Mesopotamian religion was polytheistic. Although the beliefs described above were held in common among Mesopotamians, there were also regional variations. The Sumerian word for universe is an-ki, which refers to the god An and the goddess Ki. They believed that Enlil was the most powerful god. He was the chief god of the pantheon. The Sumerians also posed philosophical questions, such as: Philosophy The numerous civilizations of the area influenced the Abrahamic religions , especially the Hebrew Bible ; its cultural values and literary influence are especially evident in the Book of Genesis. Babylonian reason and rationality developed beyond empirical observation. Babylonian thought was axiomatic and is comparable to the "ordinary logic" described by John Maynard Keynes. Babylonian thought was also based on an open-systems ontology which is compatible with ergodic axioms. Babylonian thought had a considerable influence on early Ancient Greek and Hellenistic philosophy. In particular, the Babylonian text Dialogue of Pessimism contains similarities to the agonistic thought of the Sophists , the Heraclitean doctrine of dialectic , and the dialogues of Plato , as well as a precursor to the Socratic method. The theme of the rituals and festivals for each month was determined by at least six important factors: The Lunar phase a waxing moon meant abundance and growth, while a waning moon was associated with decline, conservation, and festivals of the Underworld The phase of the annual agricultural cycle The local mythos and its divine Patrons The success of the reigning Monarch The Akitu , or New Year Festival First full moon after spring equinox Commemoration of specific historical events founding, military victories, temple holidays, etc. Music of Mesopotamia Some songs were written for the gods but many were written to describe important events. Although music and songs amused kings , they were also enjoyed by ordinary people who liked to sing and dance in their homes or in the marketplaces. Songs were sung to children who passed them on to their children. Thus songs were passed on through many generations as an oral tradition until writing was more universal. These songs provided a means of passing on through the centuries highly important information about historical events. The oldest pictorial record of the Oud dates back to the Uruk period in Southern Mesopotamia over years ago. It is on a cylinder seal currently housed at the British Museum and acquired by Dr. The image depicts a female crouching with her instruments upon a boat, playing right-handed. This instrument appears hundreds of times throughout Mesopotamian history and again in ancient Egypt from the 18th dynasty onwards in long- and short-neck varieties. The oud is regarded as a precursor to the European lute. Games Hunting was popular among Assyrian kings. Boxing and wrestling feature frequently in art, and some form of polo was probably popular, with men sitting on the shoulders of other men rather than on horses. They also played a board game similar to senet and backgammon , now known as the " Royal Game of Ur ". Family life The Babylonian marriage market by the 19th-century painter Edwin Long Mesopotamia, as shown by successive law codes, those of Urukagina , Lipit Ishtar and

Hammurabi , across its history became more and more a patriarchal society , one in which the men were far more powerful than the women. For example, during the earliest Sumerian period, the "en", or high priest of male gods was originally a woman, that of female goddesses, a man. Thorkild Jacobsen, as well as many others, has suggested that early Mesopotamian society was ruled by a "council of elders" in which men and women were equally represented, but that over time, as the status of women fell, that of men increased. As for schooling, only royal offspring and sons of the rich and professionals, such as scribes, physicians, temple administrators, went to school. Some children would help with crushing grain or cleaning birds. Unusually for that time in history, women in Mesopotamia had rights. They could own property and, if they had good reason, get a divorce. In the city of Ur , most people were buried in family graves under their houses, along with some possessions. A few have been found wrapped in mats and carpets. Deceased children were put in big "jars" which were placed in the family chapel. Other remains have been found buried in common city graveyards. It is assumed that these were royal graves. Rich of various periods, have been discovered to have sought burial in Bahrein, identified with Sumerian Dilmun. Yellow area stands for arsenic bronze , while grey area stands for tin bronze. Irrigated agriculture spread southwards from the Zagros foothills with the Samara and Hadji Muhammed culture, from about 5, BC. It was comparable in some ways to modern post-Keynesian economics , but with a more "anything goes" approach. The word Ensi was used to describe the official who organized the work of all facets of temple agriculture.

Chapter 3 : Mesopotamia - Wikipedia

*NEW LIFE IN THE OLDEST EMPIRE CHAPTER I TH E Japanese think that no one can comprehend Japanese history or the Japanese mind unless he, as a basis, perceives the inseparability of the Land and.*

A New Life Beep beep! I open my eyes, and take around myself. The food was delicious, the wine was rich in flavour, and the turnout was great. I no longer have my wings? And my hornâ€™ is the same as it was before I became a Princess. And what is that incessant beeping? I turn my head to find outâ€™ Oh. It was a dream. Bee- There, much better. Seriously, why did I even bother setting that thing? Did I have something else planned? Something to do with Appletini and Azure? The six of us are supposed to be meeting up at the park this morning for a picnic! Park, here I come! I quickly brush my teeth at my sink, and then make my way out of my trailer. I lock the door, and make my way towards the park. At least they know me by some name. That trailer is pretty snug, and plenty warm. Whose side are you on? Just, not any time soon. You guys started without us! I got a D- in my latest Math test! And a D- is still a pass! So Mist is the only thing that can upset this kid, huh? How is your magic coming along? Instead, she just watches from a distance, thinking that her illusions are keeping her hidden. From Astral, maybe, but definitely not from me. Stitch is also here, now, meaning that the whole group is together. And how about you, Appletini? I hear the Princess was quite pleased with your cooking, and had offered you a position in the Royal Kitchen. I laugh and shake my head. There is much to see here in the Empire, and even more things to do. But right now, just being here with my friends, is satisfying enough. Just forgetting everything for one day, and simply hanging out, and having fun with all of my friends. Join our Patreon to remove these adverts!

**Chapter 4 : New Life in the Oldest Empire**

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Pre-Sargonic Akkad[ edit ] The Akkadian Empire takes its name from the region and the city of Akkad, both of which were localized in the general confluence area of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Although the city of Akkad has not yet been identified on the ground, it is known from various textual sources. Among these is at least one text predating the reign of Sargon. Together with the fact that the name Akkad is of non- Akkadian origin, this suggests that the city of Akkad may have already been occupied in pre-Sargonic times. The earliest records in the Akkadian language date to the time of Sargon. One legend related to Sargon in Assyrian times says that My mother was a changeling, my father I knew not. The brothers of my father loved the hills. My city is Azurpiranu the wilderness herb fields , which is situated on the banks of the Euphrates. My changeling mother conceived me, in secret she bore me. She set me in a basket of rushes, with bitumen she sealed my lid. She cast me into the river which rose not over me. The river bore me up and carried me to Akki, the drawer of water. Akki, the drawer of water, took me as his son and reared me. Akki the drawer of water, appointed me as his gardener. While I was gardener Ishtar granted me her love, and for four and fifty? The claims might have been made to ensure a descendency of nobility, considering only a highly placed family can be made such a position. Originally a cupbearer Rabshakeh to a king of Kish with a Semitic name, Ur-Zababa , Sargon thus became a gardener, responsible for the task of clearing out irrigation canals. This gave him access to a disciplined corps of workers, who also may have served as his first soldiers. Displacing Ur-Zababa, Sargon was crowned king, and he entered upon a career of foreign conquest. He consolidated his dominion over his territories by replacing the earlier opposing rulers with noble citizens of Akkad, his native city where loyalty would thus be ensured. This consolidation of the city-states of Sumer and Akkad reflected the growing economic and political power of Mesopotamia. Images of Sargon were erected on the shores of the Mediterranean, in token of his victories, and cities and palaces were built at home with the spoils of the conquered lands. Contract tablets have been found dated in the years of the campaigns against Canaan and against Sarlak , king of Gutium. Some of the earliest historiographic texts ABC 19, 20 suggest he rebuilt the city of Babylon Bab-ilu in its new location near Akkad. He called himself "The anointed priest of Anu " and "the great ensi of Enlil " and his daughter, Enheduanna , was installed as priestess to Nanna at the temple in Ur. Troubles multiplied toward the end of his reign. A later Babylonian text states: In his old age, all the lands revolted against him, and they besieged him in Akkad the city [but] he went forth to battle and defeated them, he knocked them over and destroyed their vast army. It refers to his campaign in "Elam", where he defeated a coalition army led by the King of Awan and forced the vanquished to become his vassals. Rimush and Manishtushu[ edit ] Main articles: Rimush and Manishtushu Sargon had crushed opposition even at old age. These difficulties broke out again in the reign of his sons, where revolts broke out during the nine-year reign of Rimush â€” BC , who fought hard to retain the empire, and was successful until he was assassinated by some of his own courtiers. The latter seems to have fought a sea battle against 32 kings who had gathered against him and took control over their pre- Arab country, consisting of modern-day United Arab Emirates and Oman. Despite the success, like his brother he seems to have been assassinated in a palace conspiracy. He is wearing a horned helmet, a symbol of divinity, and is also portrayed in a larger scale in comparison to others to emphasize his superiority. Naram-Sin also recorded the Akkadian conquest of Ebla as well as Armanum and its king. Astour believes it to be located north of the Hamrin Mountains in northern Iraq. Naram-Sin campaigned against Magan which also revolted; Naram-Sin "marched against Magan and personally caught Mandannu, its king", where he instated garrisons to protect the main roads. The chief threat seemed to be coming from the northern Zagros Mountains, the Lulubis and the Gutians. This newfound Akkadian wealth may have been based upon benign climatic conditions, huge agricultural surpluses and the confiscation of the wealth of other peoples. Taxes were paid in produce and labour on public walls, including city walls, temples, irrigation canals and waterways, producing huge agricultural surpluses. During the Akkadian period, the

Akkadian language became the lingua franca of the Middle East, and was officially used for administration, although the Sumerian language remained as a spoken and literary language. The spread of Akkadian stretched from Syria to Elam, and even the Elamite language was temporarily written in Mesopotamian cuneiform. Akkadian texts later found their way to far-off places, from Egypt in the Amarna Period and Anatolia, to Persia Behistun. Collapse[ edit ] The empire of Akkad fell, perhaps in the 22nd century BC, within years of its founding, ushering in a " Dark Age " with no prominent imperial authority until Third Dynasty of Ur. Little is known about the Gutian period, or how long it endured. Who was not king? Irgigi the king; Nanum, the king; Imi the king; Ilulu, the king – the four of them were kings but reigned only three years. Dudu reigned 21 years; Shu-Turul, the son of Dudu, reigned 15 years. Agade was defeated and its kingship carried off to Uruk. In Uruk, Ur-ningin reigned 7 years, Ur-gigir, son of Ur-ningin, reigned 6 years; Kuda reigned 6 years; Puzur-ili reigned 5 years, Ur-Utu reigned 6 years. Uruk was smitten with weapons and its kingship carried off by the Gutian hordes. However, there are no known year-names or other archaeological evidence verifying any of these later kings of Akkad or Uruk, apart from a single artefact referencing king Dudu of Akkad. The named kings of Uruk may have been contemporaries of the last kings of Akkad, but in any event could not have been very prominent. In the Gutian hordes, first reigned a nameless king; then Imta reigned 3 years as king; Shulme reigned 6 years; Elulumesh reigned 6 years; Inimbakesh reigned 5 years; Igeshuash reigned 6 years; Iarlagab reigned 15 years; Ibate reigned 3 years; Total 21 kings reigned 91 years, 40 days. The period between c. Documents again began to be written in Sumerian, although Sumerian was becoming a purely literary or liturgical language, much as Latin later would be in Medieval Europe. At BC, a marked increase in aridity and wind circulation, subsequent to a volcanic eruption, induced a considerable degradation of land-use conditions. After four centuries of urban life, this abrupt climatic change evidently caused abandonment of Tell Leilan, regional desertion, and collapse of the Akkadian empire based in southern Mesopotamia. Synchronous collapse in adjacent regions suggests that the impact of the abrupt climatic change was extensive". The debris, dust and sand that followed show no trace of human activity. Soil samples show fine wind-blown sand, no trace of earthworm activity, reduced rainfall and indications of a drier and windier climate. Evidence shows that skeleton-thin sheep and cattle died of drought, and up to 28, people abandoned the site, seeking wetter areas elsewhere. Nomadic herders such as the Amorites moved herds closer to reliable water suppliers, bringing them into conflict with Akkadian populations. This climate-induced collapse seems to have affected the whole of the Middle East, and to have coincided with the collapse of the Egyptian Old Kingdom. Water levels within the Tigris and Euphrates fell 1. Such attempts led to increased political instability; meanwhile, severe depression occurred to re-establish demographic equilibrium with the less favourable climatic conditions. He also criticizes Weiss for taking Akkadian writings literally to describe certain catastrophic events. Furthermore, Brak remained occupied and functional after the fall of the Akkadians. Traditionally, the ensi was the highest functionary of the Sumerian city-states. In later traditions, one became an ensi by marrying the goddess Inanna, legitimising the rulership through divine consent. As Sargon extended his conquest from the "Lower Sea" Persian Gulf, to the "Upper Sea" Mediterranean, it was felt that he ruled "the totality of the lands under heaven", or "from sunrise to sunset", as contemporary texts put it. Under Sargon, the ensis generally retained their positions, but were seen more as provincial governors. Sargon is even recorded as having organised naval expeditions to Dilmun Bahrain and Magan, amongst the first organised military naval expeditions in history. Whether he also did in the case of the Mediterranean with the kingdom of Kaptara possibly Cyprus, as claimed in later documents, is more questionable. Previously a ruler could, like Gilgamesh, become divine after death but the Akkadian kings, from Naram-Sin onward, were considered gods on earth in their lifetimes. Their portraits showed them of larger size than mere mortals and at some distance from their retainers. Before the Akkadian period the progressive salinisation of the soils, produced by poorly drained irrigation, had been reducing yields of wheat in the southern part of the country, leading to the conversion to more salt-tolerant barley growing. Urban populations there had peaked already by 2, BC, and demographic pressures were high, contributing to the rise of militarism apparent immediately before the Akkadian period as seen in the Stele of the Vultures of Eannatum. Warfare between city states had led to a population decline, from which Akkad provided a temporary respite. The water table in this region

was very high and replenished regularly by winter storms in the headwaters of the Tigris and Euphrates from October to March and from snow-melt from March to July. Flood levels, that had been stable from about 3,000 to 2,000 BC, had started falling, and by the Akkadian period were a half-meter to a meter lower than recorded previously. Even so, the flat country and weather uncertainties made flooding much more unpredictable than in the case of the Nile; serious deluges seem to have been a regular occurrence, requiring constant maintenance of irrigation ditches and drainage systems. Farmers were recruited into regiments for this work from August to October—a period of food shortage—under the control of city temple authorities, thus acting as a form of unemployment relief. Harvest was in the late spring and during the dry summer months. Nomadic Amorites from the northwest would pasture their flocks of sheep and goats to graze on the stubble and be watered from the river and irrigation canals. For this privilege, they would have to pay a tax in wool, meat, milk, and cheese to the temples, who would distribute these products to the bureaucracy and priesthood. In good years, all would go well, but in bad years, wild winter pastures would be in short supply, nomads would seek to pasture their flocks in the grain fields, and conflicts with farmers would result. It would appear that the subsidizing of southern populations by the import of wheat from the north of the Empire temporarily overcame this problem, [61] and it seems to have allowed economic recovery and a growing population within this region. As a result, Sumer and Akkad had a surplus of agricultural products but was short of almost everything else, particularly metal ores, timber and building stone, all of which had to be imported. The spread of the Akkadian state as far as the "silver mountain" possibly the Taurus Mountains, the "cedars" of Lebanon, and the copper deposits of Magan, was largely motivated by the goal of securing control over these imports. One tablet reads "Sargon, the king of Kish, triumphed in thirty-four battles over the cities up to the edge of the sea and destroyed their walls. He made the ships from Meluhha, the ships from Magan and the ships from Dilmun tie up alongside the quay of Agade. Sargon the king prostrated himself before the god Dagan and made supplication to him; and he Dagan gave him the upper land, namely Mari, Yarmuti, and Ebla, up to the Cedar Forest and up to the Silver Mountain". Art[ edit ] In art, there was a great emphasis on the kings of the dynasty, alongside much that continued earlier Sumerian art. In large works and small ones such as seals, the degree of realism was considerably increased, [62] but the seals show a "grim world of cruel conflict, of danger and uncertainty, a world in which man is subjected without appeal to the incomprehensible acts of distant and fearful divinities who he must serve but cannot love. Sumerian language During the 3rd millennium BC, there developed a very intimate cultural symbiosis between the Sumerians and the Akkadians, which included widespread bilingualism. Her known works include hymns to the goddess Inanna, the Exaltation of Inanna and In-nin sa-gur-ra.

**Chapter 5 : The burials oldest human of the capital of the inca empire**

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Reply You have made an interesting point that may be linked to the people who lived before the great flood, and those who did survive it, and propagated the human race thereafter. However, who exactly were these people and what did they leave behind as proof of their existence, and the proof of they being of more ancient origins than the Sumerians and Akkadians? You provided us with a list of the Slavic nations that are of modern times, but if your theory is correct, what were these people known as, specifically? Did they have a writing system? What about their religious, and spiritual beliefs? Recently, there were some massive stones that were discovered, I believe in the northern Russian mountains. Is there a possibility that this civilization of which you speak, were the amazing builders architects of this paleolithic structure? Thank you for the comment, though. Mike November 22, at Have a look by googling it. Huge artificially cut stones! And there are many theories about what they were used for. The ancient Greeks and Romans built temples on them but are not the builders of the plateau. Bert May 15, at 3: The mystery of it all; the lost answers we can merely hope for, and the wonder of passed time. If only humans had evolved with higher moral standard, our oldest histories and lessons of these lost times could potentially have been preserved. Neither side has hard proof and that is as far as it goes.. Nobody knows, and if you were to challenge anybody who thinks they do to prove it, what you would get is a bunch of idiots telling you to read the information located on their website, and a few other bunches of idiots spitting out their justifications for believing in their God of choice. Hell, I believed it all too, when I was young. I am not saying everybody is wrong, I am saying nobody is right. Royce The Great Flood!? Likely a local event projected and magnified through ignorance of the greater world. Mike Reply Check your twisted history Adolf! Mankind started and originated from Southern Africa, if you want to get right down to it. Do some more reading and studying before you make unsubstantiated claims. You even know cuz he first. First is must have babby. If no babby, then no me. Mike January 27, at 8: This was done to speed up the reproduction of the slaves and make it less cumbersome. That si what really happened and not these religious fairytales! Thfdyj August 10, at 4: I am not going to bring religion into this and just state wat science says. Science says that we evolved from other species, Apes. There are the bones of our ancestors found in the Middle East to prove it. If you want more proof look it up. Also the fact that these bones and all of the bones found were in the Middle East proves that humans originate from their. Tony June 12, at Historical evidence shows the most advanced humans with bigger brains and bigger intellect existed in South Africa. White supremacy and ignorance make people blind to reality. Even when the evidence is overwhelming you would find a way to twist it. Neanderfal existed in Europe, a sub species of humans that had to breed with Africans to survive Keith Oh, like you were there? Ghost Reply An article presented here, is what the scientific community was able to collect. Is that a fact? Were these evidences manipulated? Idk, but this data more complete, Bc of the actual hard facts. But today we discover many new evidences followed by new theories. Personally I have my own, conserning human civilization in general.

**Chapter 6 : A New Life - Trixie's New Life in the Crystal Empire - Fimfiction**

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Families were dominated by men. At the head of Roman family life was the oldest living male, called the "paterfamilias," or "father of the family. Absolute power The paterfamilias had absolute rule over his household and children. If they angered him, he had the legal right to disown his children, sell them into slavery or even kill them. Only the paterfamilias could own property: Sons were important, because Romans put a lot of value on continuing the family name. Materfamilias Roman women usually married in their early teenage years, while men waited until they were in their mid-twenties. As a result, the materfamilias mother of the family was usually much younger than her husband. As was common in Roman society, while men had the formal power, women exerted influence behind the scenes. It was accepted that the materfamilias was in charge of managing the household. The influence of women only went so far. The paterfamilias had the right to decide whether to keep newborn babies. After birth, the midwife placed babies on the ground: This usually happened to deformed babies, or when the father did not think that the family could support another child. Babies were exposed in specific places and it was assumed that an abandoned baby would be picked up and taken a slave. Infant mortality Even babies accepted into the household by the paterfamilias had a rocky start in life. Around 25 percent of babies in the first century AD did not survive their first year and up to half of all children would die before the age of As a result, the Roman state gave legal rewards to women who had successfully given birth. After three live babies or four children for former slaves , women were recognized as legally independent. For most women, only at this stage could they choose to shrug off male control and take responsibility for their own lives.

**Chapter 7 : New Life in the Oldest Empire : Sweet Charles Filkins or :**

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Old Faces In Equestria, one cracks an egg open by simply smacking it against the side of a bowl. In the Crystal Empire, eggs must first be submerged in water, before being gently cracked open by a table spoon or something. The letter just said that important guests would be arriving at the castle, and that the Princess requests my services. Heck, word would have spread around like wildfire already if it was important. Most likely just an official from Equestria, coming to collect a report from the Princess or something. The jewels still elude me, though. Appletini seems to take it seriously. How do they survive without the Crystal Heart? That makes no sense! With them, they brought a rather terrifying beast: Their Queen then defeated the behemoth, and drove it away. The King at the time then made a deal with the changelings: That must be how the changelings were able to use it in order to survive. But something about it bothers me. Making those cakes with Appletini took a lot longer than expected. It seems that those two have been getting close lately. He gives me a disappointed look. The pink mare with the blue mane? Oh Azure, sometimes I worry about you. I turn around to where his hooves are pointing. A few fireworks shoot out of the ground suddenly, startling some of the ponies nearby. They go pretty high up, before finally exploding. A bit too high to actually be heard. He still needs to work on the timing. Still, this is a great improvement. Still, he did it. He learned this spell to an acceptable standard within the deadline that I set for him. Now, close your eyes. Can I be in your show? I open my saddlebag with my magic, and levitate something from inside. However, it is a start. On the sheet is an artistic drawing of the colt. The beauty of my art is sure to drive them to tears. Why does everypony have to be a critic?! My drawings are masterpieces, you just have to look at them right! As I was saying, this is where you currently stand right now, Astral. Good, they can at least tell what the capes are. Once Will-o-Wisp, the Great and Powerful feels that you have advanced to the next level, she will reward you with the Great and Powerful-Apprentice cape! Then the yellow one once you reach Great and Powerful-Squire, and so on, until you finally achieve the final level! And you can start by fetching me a crystal hay smoothie, extra crystal hay! I notice Azure giving me a strange look out of the corner of my eye. So, am I at the next level yet? You might wanna get ready. You guys get ready to be thoroughly amazed. A lot of ponies have turned up to see this, as expected. No, I intend to pull outâ€¦ First, I show the audience that there is nothing in the hat. I give him a baffled look, as if he has no idea where he is, or how he got here. The ponies cheer and laugh. Now to pull out something solid. The colt from yesterday. Inside the bouquet is a note. I throw the bouquet, and then focus my magic on it, to make sure that it lands in the hooves of that colt. Of course, to pull this off, I need to cast an extra illusion to mask the aura around the flowers. With a bright flash from my body to temporarily blind everypony, I put out the flames, and cast a spell to prepare my next trick. Please, for your own safety, and for the safety of those around you, do not attempt this at home! Hey, she did say she would help me onstage for this show. So far, so good. Looks like the foals at the front have been really looking forward to this. Last time, I told the story of how I, Will-o-Wisp, stumbled upon a lost tribe of Aztecan Ponies, who tried to use me as their sacrifice. It was kind of hard, since the Aztecan period was long after the Empire had been sealed awayâ€¦ I kind of had to warp the timeline a bit, and tell them that the Aztecan really existed before the Crystal Empire. Regardless, they still seemed to like the story that I told them, and that was all I needed to continue with this little segment in my shows. Somepony just called meâ€¦ Trixie? Noâ€¦ She looks just as confused as I do. I recognise that voice. What are they doing here?! Give it a break already! And everypony knows it! Just shut up already! Why are you even here? You trying ta kill somepony?! I find that hard to believe. And everypony else, too. What do you mean? Oh no, it must have come off when I attacked that Pegasus with my magic! I thought he said he would be busy today. That her stories areâ€¦ at the very least, exaggerated? And we like that. We like to just enjoy a nice show every now and then, and lose ourselves to the fantasy of it all, after we work hard each and every day. That you just take everything you see and hear seriously? How boring your lives must be. She has yet to ask for a single bit from anypony for her shows. You were supposed to go through the 8th District, not the 47th. All except for that oneâ€¦ Twilight Sparkle. Why

do you always do this to me? Whenever our paths cross, I lose something precious to me! My home, my happiness, my entire life! Is it that important to you that I suffer? Is that what your Cutie Mark represents, Twilight Sparkle?! Maybe I should go try my luck in the desert. But then, where exactly will I go? What good will that do? She just makes no sense. How am I supposed to know? Not on your own, where you have nowhere else to go! What kind of ponies would do that to their friends? On the contrary; part of being friends is always being there for each other, even when such mistakes are made. You need us, Trixie, to keep you from making such mistakes in the future. To show you the right path, when things look their bleakest. And in returnâ€¦ you just be yourself, and greet us every day with a big smile.

## Chapter 8 : Ancient Rome - HISTORY

*Andre Martin Lyon is a main character in the television series calendrierdelascience.com eldest son of Lucious and Cookie Lyon, he is the CFO of Empire Entertainment and the president of Empire's spin-off subsidiary label Gutter Life Records.*

Informed of his own imminent early death from a certain medical condition, Lucious is forced to choose from amongst his progeny, a successor who will control his dynasty after his demise. Gray â€” In the process, Lucious pits them against each other. Henson is released from prison after serving a year sentence, and also pulls for control of both the company and of her sons. The second season primarily focuses on the competition between Lyon Dynasty, formed and headed by Cookie and Empire. Upon her return from prison, she is determined to bring the Lyon family back together and reclaim her share of Empire Entertainment. Jussie Smollett as Jamal Lyon The middle son of the Lyon family, he is a talented gay singer-songwriter who despises the corporate aspect of the music industry. Jamal is estranged from his father, who considers him the black sheep of the family. Lucious appoints Jamal as his successor at the end of the first season, and later as interim CEO when Lucious is arrested. Jamal later relinquishes control of Empire back to Lucious. His addiction ultimately leads to a visit to rehab. He is Wharton educated, power hungry, and suffers from bipolar disorder. He is married to his college sweetheart, Rhonda. He plans to run Empire, but is in a battle for the head chair with his younger brothers. After leaving Empire, Anika begins to sleep with Hakeem and becomes pregnant. Cookie and Anika share an extreme dislike for one another, with Cookie referring to Anika by the derisive nickname " Boo Boo Kitty ". In the season one finale, Vernon is struck and killed by Rhonda, when he attacks Andre, and both end up hiding the body. In the first-season finale she finds out that she is pregnant, but Anika pushes her down the stairs in the second season fall finale, and the baby dies in the second-season spring premiere. In the third-season premiere, she attacks Anika due to finding out Anika had pushed her down the stairs earlier in the season, causing her to lose her unborn son. As a result, she falls off the building she and Anika were fighting on, lands on a car, and dies. She makes numerous appearances to Andre as a ghost during his hallucinations in the third season. She also starts to get jealous of the relationship Hakeem has with Laura. In Season 3, she and Hakeem rekindle their relationship. At the beginning of Season 4 she remains happy being with Hakeem and looks after his daughter Bella whilst Anika is in jail. Halfway through the season she gets manipulated by Eddie Barker and turns down a proposal made by Hakeem. Rumer Willis as Tory Ash, season 4; season 3 guest A singer who fell off as an addict.

**Chapter 9 : New Life in the Oldest Empire by Charles Filkins Sweet online reading at calendrierdelascience**

*The burials oldest human of the capital of the inca empire The greatest sacrifice of children of the world peruvian Archaeologists have discovered two skeletons of 3,year-old in the that is, to date, the human bur.*

Visit Website Did you know? The magistrates, though elected by the people, were drawn largely from the Senate, which was dominated by the patricians, or the descendants of the original senators from the time of Romulus. Politics in the early republic was marked by the long struggle between patricians and plebeians the common people , who eventually attained some political power through years of concessions from patricians, including their own political bodies, the tribunes, which could initiate or veto legislation. The Roman forum was more than just home to their Senate. These laws included issues of legal procedure, civil rights and property rights and provided the basis for all future Roman civil law. By around B. Military Expansion During the early republic, the Roman state grew exponentially in both size and power. Though the Gauls sacked and burned Rome in B. Rome then fought a series of wars known as the Punic Wars with Carthage, a powerful city-state in northern Africa. In the Third Punic War â€” B. At the same time, Rome also spread its influence east, defeating King Philip V of Macedonia in the Macedonian Wars and turning his kingdom into another Roman province. The first Roman literature appeared around B. The gap between rich and poor widened as wealthy landowners drove small farmers from public land, while access to government was increasingly limited to the more privileged classes. Attempts to address these social problems, such as the reform movements of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus in B. Gaius Marius, a commoner whose military prowess elevated him to the position of consul for the first of six terms in B. After Sulla retired, one of his former supporters, Pompey, briefly served as consul before waging successful military campaigns against pirates in the Mediterranean and the forces of Mithridates in Asia. During this same period, Marcus Tullius Cicero , elected consul in 63 B. After earning military glory in Spain, Caesar returned to Rome to vie for the consulship in 59 B. From his alliance with Pompey and Crassus, Caesar received the governorship of three wealthy provinces in Gaul beginning in 58 B. With old-style Roman politics in disorder, Pompey stepped in as sole consul in 53 B. With Octavian leading the western provinces, Antony the east, and Lepidus Africa, tensions developed by 36 B. In the wake of this devastating defeat, Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide. He instituted various social reforms, won numerous military victories and allowed Roman literature, art, architecture and religion to flourish. Augustus ruled for 56 years, supported by his great army and by a growing cult of devotion to the emperor. When he died, the Senate elevated Augustus to the status of a god, beginning a long-running tradition of deification for popular emperors. The line ended with Nero , whose excesses drained the Roman treasury and led to his downfall and eventual suicide. The reign of Nerva , who was selected by the Senate to succeed Domitian, began another golden age in Roman history, during which four emperorsâ€”Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aureliusâ€”took the throne peacefully, succeeding one another by adoption, as opposed to hereditary succession. Under Antoninus Pius , Rome continued in peace and prosperity, but the reign of Marcus Aurelius â€” was dominated by conflict, including war against Parthia and Armenia and the invasion of Germanic tribes from the north. When Marcus fell ill and died near the battlefield at Vindobona Vienna , he broke with the tradition of non-hereditary succession and named his year-old son Commodus as his successor. Decline and Disintegration The decadence and incompetence of Commodus brought the golden age of the Roman emperors to a disappointing end. His death at the hands of his own ministers sparked another period of civil war , from which Lucius Septimius Severus emerged victorious. During the third century Rome suffered from a cycle of near-constant conflict. A total of 22 emperors took the throne, many of them meeting violent ends at the hands of the same soldiers who had propelled them to power. Meanwhile, threats from outside plagued the empire and depleted its riches, including continuing aggression from Germans and Parthians and raids by the Goths over the Aegean Sea. The reign of Diocletian temporarily restored peace and prosperity in Rome, but at a high cost to the unity of the empire. Diocletian divided power into the so-called tetrarchy rule of four , sharing his title of Augustus emperor with Maximian. A pair of generals, Galerius and Constantius, were appointed as the assistants and chosen successors of

Diocletian and Maximian; Diocletian and Galerius ruled the eastern Roman Empire, while Maximian and Constantius took power in the west. The stability of this system suffered greatly after Diocletian and Maximian retired from office. Constantine the son of Constantius emerged from the ensuing power struggles as sole emperor of a reunified Rome in 312. He moved the Roman capital to the Greek city of Byzantium, which he renamed Constantinople. Roman unity under Constantine proved illusory, and 30 years after his death the eastern and western empires were again divided. Despite its continuing battle against Persian forces, the eastern Roman Empire—later known as the Byzantine Empire—would remain largely intact for centuries to come. Rome eventually collapsed under the weight of its own bloated empire, losing its provinces one by one: Britain around 410; Spain and northern Africa by 455; Gaul and Italy around 476, further shaking the foundations of the empire. Start your free trial today.