The Sumerians

The Sumerians and the Sumerian civilization are the subject of several books, including "Sumer and the Sumerians" by Professor Samuel Kramer, who is considered an authority on the civilization of Sumer. In this book, Kramer presents a synthesis of the Sumerian history, literature, religion, and culture. The Sumerian civilization is considered to be one of the earliest and most significant in human history, with important contributions to the development of writing, law, government, and religion.

The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, and schools, and their achievements include the development of a sophisticated system of cuneiform writing that is still used today. The Sumerians were also known for their construction of huge cities, their development of irrigation systems, and their contributions to the arts and sciences.

The Sumerians have a long and rich history, as evidenced by the discovery of their remains and artifacts. The Sumerian civilization flourished between 4000 BCE and 2000 BCE, during which time it established a fine civilization in Mesopotamia. When Western Europe was still in the Stone Age, it was the Sumerians who invented writing and the wheel, divided time into minutes and seconds, tamed nature, and built gigantic cities.

The Sumerians are considered to be the first people to create and do those things anywhere in the world. Their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but to civilization in general, are largely unnoticed by the majority of the public. Perhaps the Sumerians were victims of their own success; they gradually entered the historical record, established a fine civilization, and then slowly submerged into the cultural patchwork of their surroundings.

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from our ever-increasing understanding of Sumerian. In addition to reflecting the advances made by modern scholarship, the translations are written in clear, accessible English. An extensive introduction discusses the literary qualities of the works, the people who created and copied them in ancient Iraq, and how the study of Sumerian literature has evolved over the last 150 years.

The Quest for Sumer The current conventional Mesopotamian timeline of dynastic Mesopotamia is impossible. Believing in it means endorsing the idea that Egyptians lagged thousand years behind the Sumerians technologically during the Middle Kingdom. This timeline forces the bronze age Harappan civilization to have existed as recently as 1200 BC, even as an iron age civilization had existed on the Ganges since at least 1800 BC. It is also not what the ancient Sumerians actually recorded, so believing it means believing that modern Assyriologists know more about ancient Sumer than the ancient Sumerians themselves. Given that the ancient Sumerians lived through it, and all Assyriologists have to go on is random bits of clay-tablets and mostly ruined city-mounds, this seems like an incredible stretch of the imagination. The fact is, Assyriologists can't and don't need to explain the anachronisms, because the Mesopotamian timeline is synchronized with the Egyptian timeline, which Egyptologists insist on keeping as short as possible. The idea that the ancient Sumerians built their earliest cities in the marshlands of Southern Iraq using stone imported from other countries is entirely illogical, they would have simply built them using mud-bricks as they did in the later periods. As the stone had to have been locally quarried, the region could not have been a marshland when the earliest cities built, meaning that the oldest levels of Uruk and Eridu must date back to before the region began turning into a marshland circa 9,000 years ago. The fact that they switched to using mud-bricks simply proves that the water-levels rose during the course of Sumerian history, flooding their farmlands, and ultimately forcing the Mesopotamian cultures to migrate northward to Akkad, Babylonia, and Assyria. The fact that Assyriologists ignore the ancient Sumerian records of the antediluvian era is probably for the best, as they cannot even accept that the 1st Kish Dynasty went back to 25,000 BC, even though it has been proven that grains was being farmed in the region at that time. Unfortunately, the timeline of Egypt and Sumer are the two pillars that ancient history is built around. As the early Sumerians were trading with the early Egyptians, Assyriologists have been forced to synchronize the Mesopotamian timeline with the preposterous timeline used by Egyptologists. While this means that most of Sumerian history is has to be ignored, is also effects the timelines of all other Eurasian cultures in contact with the Mesopotamians. The Harappan civilization of ancient India was trading with the Sumerians throughout its history and went into decline around the end of the Sumero-Akkadian dynastic period, which means the entire Harappan civilization is forced to correlate with the short Conventional Mesopotamian Timeline. This forced the entire Harappan timeline into a period of 2000 years, even though some of the archaeological sites in Pakistan and India have been carbon-dated back to over 8000 BC. These broken timelines then fan out further pulling the Minoans and Greeks, Iranians, and Chinese into this confusing mess.

Sumeria Describes the civilization of the Sumerians, who inhabited the land which today is Iraq, in the beginning of the fourth millennium B.C. Mesopotamia Explores the history of the Sumerians of Mesopotamia through archaeological discoveries.

Gilgamesh In this historical novel, Allinji is an adventurous and valiant woman living 4,000 years ago in Ur, the capital of Sumeria (now southern Iraq). Ur and Sumeria have been called "the Cradle of Civilization." The Sumerians made advances in architecture, literature, farming, technology, and the sciences, while still revering their numerous and powerful gods. Battles were fought against hostile neighbors. Expeditions were mounted to extend their trade and frontiers. New forms of government were coming about. Allinji takes a leading role in these endeavors and in the advancement of women.

From the Poetry of Sumer The first ancient urban civilization in the historical region of southern Mesopotamia, modern-day southern Iraq, during the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze ages, and arguably the first civilization in the world. Proto-writing in the region dates back to c. 3500 BC. The earliest texts come from the cities of Uruk and Jemdet Nasr and date back to 3300 BC: early cuneiform writing emerged in 3000 BC. Modern historians have suggested that Sumer was first permanently settled between c. 3500 and 4000 BC by a West Asian people who spoke the Sumerian language (pointing to the names of cities, rivers, basic occupations, etc., as evidence), a language isolate. These conjectured prehistoric people are now called "Proto-Euphrateans" or "Ubebrians", and are theorized to have evolved from the Samarra culture of northern Mesopotamia (Aryan). The Ubaidians (though never mentioned by the Sumerians themselves) are assumed by modern-day scholars to have been the first civilized force in Sumer, driving the marshes for agriculture, developing trade, and establishing industries, including weaving, leatherwork, metalwork, masonry, and pottery. However, some scholars contest the idea of a Proto-Euphratean language or one substrate language. It has been suggested by them and others, that the Sumerian language was originally that of the hunter and fisher peoples, who lived in the marshland and the eastern Arabia littoral region, and were part of the Arabian bifacial culture. Reliable historical records begin much later; there are none in Sumer of any kind that have been dated before Enmebaragesi (c. 26th century BC). Professor Juris Zarins believes the Sumerians were settled along the coast of Eastern Arabia, today's Persian Gulf region, before it flooded at the end of the Ice Age. Sumerian civilization took form in the Uruk period (4th millennium BC), continuing into the Jemdet Nasr and Early Dynastic periods. During the 3rd millennium BC, a close cultural symbiosis developed between the Sumerians, who spoke a language isolate, and Akkadian-speakers, which included widespread bilingualism. The Sumerian culture seems to have appeared as a fully formed civilization, with no pre-history. This book present a thorough history and background of the Sumerian civilization.
Wisdom of Ancient Sumer The Sumerian World explores the archaeology, history and art of southern Mesopotamia and its relationships with its neighbours from c.3,000 - 2,000BC. Including material hitherto unpublished from recent excavations, the articles are organised thematically using evidence from archaeology, texts and the natural sciences. This broad treatment will also make the volume of interest to students looking for comparative data in allied subjects such as ancient literature, folk and early religions. Providing an authoritative, comprehensive and up to date overview of the Sumerian period written by some of the best qualified scholars in the field, The Sumerian World will satisfy students, researchers, academics, and the knowledgeable layperson wishing to understand the world of southern Mesopotamia in the third millennium.

From the Tablets of Sumer The monograph Signs from Silence: Ur of the first Sumerians tells the story of the Sumerian city of Ur at the beginning of the third pre-Christian millennium (c. 2,900–2,700). In terms of research focusing on the emergence of one of the first statehoods of human history—the pristine state of ancient Mesopotamia—, the author takes up evidence on a critical phase of early Mesopotamian social development. At the beginning of the third pre-Christian millennium, the men and women of Ur took up actions that decided whether the material and spiritual heritage of the preceding Late Uruk cultural-development phase (c. 3,500–3,200), when the first state, organized religion, sciences and the arts had emerged in ancient Mesopotamia, would stand up to the test of time, or whether it would vanish into thin air, to become mere historical complexities. The author has based his conclusions on the testimony of written texts, archaeology and iconography. Guided by this evidence, he portrays the ways and means by which the men and women of Ur treated the material and spiritual heritage of the Late Uruk civilization. Their activities defined the coordinates system within which the early Mesopotamian state subsequently developed through the nearly three millennia of its existence.

Sumer The Sumerian Problem HAS BEEN SOLVED! And the solution is African! According to mainstream historians the Sumerians of ancient southern Iraq founded the world's first civilization. They are supposed to have spoken a language which is not genetically related to any known language. This is known as the Sumerian Problem. This book represents the greatest discovery in ancient history for the last hundred years. It demonstrates that Sumerian was genetically related to the Niger-Congo languages of West Africa. Their descendants are the African Diaspora of North and South America and the Caribbean. Any claim to have solved the Sumerian problem in the past, Herrnstein's differs from previous attempts by first showing the reader how to identify genetically related languages through recurrent sound correspondences in basic vocabulary. He then gives examples from acknowledged genetic relationships such as Germanic to show the reader what the evidence should look like. The author also shows what false correspondences look like and how to tell the difference. He also makes use of a number of tests that would determine whether languages are related using probability. This is CLEARLY UNLIKE ANY PREVIOUS ATTEMPT at solving the Sumerian problem. The author reconstructs the epic voyage that took the ancestors of the Sumerians from a homeland in West Africa to Djibouti before making a journey by sea, around Oman and to the head of the Persian Gulf. The other major discovery in the book is that the Sumerians had a much more advanced system of astronomy than has been supposed. The constellations had geographic associations in the Classical period through myth. Herrnstein shows how the geographic coordinates of the associated places closely correspond to the celestial coordinates of certain points within the constellations. It is impossible to develop such a system without knowing the earth is round. The text supplying the point of origin for the system of geo-celestial coordinate correspondence is from the Sumerian period. Two amazing discoveries in one book. Both humanity and civilization have an African origin! The ancients knew a lot more than we realized!

Sumerian Mythology

Mesopotamia This book shows how people lived in ancient Sumeria, a land now known as Iraq, by describing their social, economic, political, religious, and cultural life, as well as their contributions to later civilizations.

Sumerians 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 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 (Farah), 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.

Mesopotamia

Sumer and Babylonia (ENHANCED eBook) “This book offers a revolutionary new synthesis of ancient history and religion by bridging the gap between the archaeology of Mesopotamia (now the country of Iraq) and the biblical account of Genesis. Professor Alan Dickin shows how the Sumerians, the ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia, established the world’s first organized religion, which was a direct forerunner of the Judeo-Christian faith. He places the biblical accounts of the Creation, Fall, Flood, and Tower of Babel in their historical context in ancient Mesopotamia, and identifies the origins of the biblical Trinity in the Sumerian pantheon. Finally, he explores the manner of God’s first revelations to mankind and the meaning of the lost secrets of the Garden of Eden. Over seventy line drawings of ancient artifacts, in addition to maps and historical tables, bring the civilization and religion of ancient Mesopotamia to life for a modern audience.”--BOOK JACKET.

The Sumerians These people, the Sumerians, influenced not only all the other civilizations which arose in Mesopotamia but virtually every other human society which followed. Without the Sumerians, the world today would be a very different place. However, although we know a great deal about these people, there are fundamental mysteries about the Sumerians which have still not been solved by historians or archaeologists. For example, the Sumerians seemed to appear in Mesopotamia with a complex and developed society and skills and technologies which no other culture possessed. Yet there is no agreement as to where they came from. They created a complex language, but no-one knows what it sounded like. There are striking examples of similarities between the art of the civilization of Sumer and the art of other ancient civilizations, yet we know that these cultures had no contact with each other. The Sumerians were able to observe and record astronomical and celestial phenomena in very advanced ways which are still not understood. In this book you will about: * Sumerian Culture * Sumerian Inventions * How long were they around * What they looked like * Fascinating insight into their everyday life

Land Tenure and Social Stratification in Ancient Mesopotamia Sumer & Babylonia contains 12 full-color transparencies (print books) or PowerPoint slides (eBooks), 4 reproducible
Amena, Subartu, and Sumer Presents an overview of the ancient Sumerian culture, discussing government, recreation, trade, travel, family life, food, occupations, and entertainment.

The Invention of Cuneiform This civilization is single-handedly responsible for some of the most major innovations in nearly every field relevant to maintaining a civilized society - this includes religion, lawmaking, architecture, schooling, art, literature, and even entertainment.

The Sumerians Reviews the social and technological developments in Mesopotamia, from 3800 to 2000 BC.

The Sumerians Uses graphs, tables, and charts in making calculations about the buildings, populations, calendars, and writings of ancient Mesopotamia in order to demonstrate basic mathematical principles.

The Sumerian Problem A legendary civilization vanished under the Fertile Crescent and escaped a fate worse than death until Sumerologists questioned widely accepted truths. The Sumerians reemerged onto the extraordinary timeline of human history. Their tales of kings and gods, including the Epic of Gilgamesh, and their fearless trade in distant lands, during the remarkable Bronze Age, centered in the world's first city-states that chronicled ancient rivalries and their enduring impact. Inside you will read about How We Know What We Know About Sumerians? The Bronze Age - Sumer and Its Contemporaries? How Did the Sumerians Become Civilized? How Long Were They Around? Primer of Impact of Sumerian Ancient Civilization On Our World? What Did They Look Like? What Shaped Their Worldview? And much more! Our journey relies on excavated and historical evidence to explore their productive fascinations with order and man's place in the universe. Their application of impressive knowledge helps us unfold their mysterious civilization.

Sumerians Samuel Noah Kramer is the leading authority on the interpretation and reading of civilization's oldest literature. His life and life's work are so thoroughly intertwined that his autobiography is also the story of the recovery of the language and literature of the Sumerians. From young Talmudist to the patriarch of Sumerology, Kramer recounts his long and distinguished career. Writing for the non-specialist, he paints a panoramic view of Sumerian literature and provides thumbnail sketches of the individuals with whom he collaborated.

Broken Timelines - Book 2: Mesopotamia Discussion of the nature of Sumerian wisdom literature and complete editions of many Sumerian wisdom texts, including the instructions of Shuruppak, Instructions of Ur-Ninurta, Counsels of Wisdom, Sumerian fables, Nothing Is of Value, Ballade of Early Rulers, and more. This unusual book describes the Sumerian literature and many of their proverbs featured in speeches of wise men of that time.

A Ilinj This work reviews the social and technological developments in Mesopotamia from 3800 to 2000 BC.

In the World of Sumer This book explores what life was really like for everyday people in Ancient Sumer. Using primary sources and information from archeological discoveries, it uncovers some fascinating insights and explodes some myths. Supported by timelines, maps and references to important events and people, children will really feel they are on a time-travelling journey when reading this book.

Sumer and the Sumerians Tradition says that the Jews are part of the Arab family of nations, but this is disputed. Archaeology has revealed a very early civilisation in the land known as Sumer in southern Mesopotamia, southern Iraq. This book argues that the Jews are not Semitic at all but the descendants of this culture, the earliest civilization in recorded history.

The Sumerian World Prentvertelling met een eigentijdse bewerking van het verhaal van koning Gilgamesh en zijn strijd tegen de wildeman Enkidoe, die later zijn vriend wordt. Met gekleurde tekeningen en de gehele vertelling op cd. Vanaf ca. 10 jaar.

Sumer and the Sumerians

The Literature of Ancient Sumer

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