



# An Analytical Study of the Mesopotamian Civilization

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## **Abstract**

*One of the most ancient myths is that the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, the abomination of civilization and nature, numerous wars, the number of love stories and legends that carry the world which is the holiest sea are among the places where it is located. Like the other contemporary civilizations i.e. Egypt in west and Indus in east the Mesopotamian civilization is also considered one of the important ancient civilizations of the world Tigris and Euphrates. The civilization remained as center of socio-political activities. Egypt is a safe haven for little to no war-The Egyptians deny that, contrary to a lush interest, the attack will take center stage. Different ethnic groups often experience key combat battles. Thousands of years ago, the two rivers opened to show that people who are interested in the history of fertility are a sign of life on the other side of the rivers. There are two different seas of origin, the center of which is the genus Alma, Assyria, Babylon, Samir, Akkad, and other notable tribes of Egypt. Tigris and Euphrates*

**Keywords:** Iraq, Mesopotamian, Civilization, Tigris, Babylon.

## **Introduction**

Mesopotamia, now called Iraq, is the world's oldest country with a rich historical and cultural background. The region was named by the Greeks. In Greek it means "between the rivers." Because this civilization grew between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, it was named "Mesopotamia". The capital of Mesopotamia, Babylon, has the distinction of being the oldest city in the world and is mentioned in three sacred religious books, the Koran, the Bible and the Torah. Babylon, also known as "Babylon" by the Greeks, was located 65 kilometers south of present-day Baghdad on the banks of the Euphrates River. Mesopotamia was the center of Sassanid and Babylonian civilizations. This region taught the whole world to write. Introduce the principles of elementary mathematics, philosophy and science. The Akkadian Empire stretched as far as the coast of Lebanon. Lebanon is the region that made the initials and introduced the basics of shipping. Babylon introduced the first laws of citizenship in the kingdom of Hammurabi. In the sixth century BC, the area became part of the Persian Empire of Cyrus the Great for the next four hundred years, after which it was conquered by Alexander the Great and then ruled by the Greek Empire for two hundred years. After Alexander the Great, the Iranians ruled it until the seventh century AD. The Muslims conquered the area in the seventh century AD.

The Tigris and Euphrates rivers originate in the mountains of the eastern part of Asia Minor. Then they run parallel to each other in a south-easterly direction. At a distance of more than 200 miles from the Persian Gulf, they emerge from the desert and flow closer to each other. The area is a flat plain and is extremely fertile with the soil brought by these rivers. This field was called Shinar. Later it was called Babylonia rather than Babylon. The word Mesopotamia was originally used for this region. This is located north of Shinar between the two rivers. Later, however, the entire valley, the Tigris and Euphrates, from Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf, became known as Mesopotamia. It has been called Iraq since 1918.

Like Egypt, the civilization of this valley is ancient and riverine in nature. The warring nations lived in the mountainous areas north of this valley and they used to invade this fertile valley. On the other hand, the Semitic and Hebrew nations from the Arabian desert

were forced to leave their barren lands and turn to this fertile paradise. Under these circumstances, the Tigris Valley became the epicenter of the Euphrates, wars and political revolutions. Egypt was a relatively safe region. To its east and west were vast deserts, the sea to the north, and the mountains and waterfalls of the Nile River to the south. So there was a big difference in the temperament of these two civilizations. A very brief comparison of the two would be appropriate to say:

1- Continuity and racial harmony have been a feature of Egyptian society throughout Egyptian history; As a result, there is a lack of continuity in political history and a mix of races.

2- Egyptian civilization emphasized moral values, while Mesopotamian civilization developed the rule of law.

In the Nile Valley, patience and contentment, while in the Euphrates and Tigris valleys, the first of the harams and the sick are not visible.

Egypt, the concept of a single God, a religion that promotes love, and a society free of caste-based social equality flourished, while in Mesopotamia, the belief in multiple deities and religion is seen as an aspect of selfish thinking and justice. Divided into the following nations, Egypt developed the concept of a single God, a religion that promotes love and a society free of caste-based social equality, while in Mesopotamia, the belief in multiple deities and religion is based on selfish thinking and justice. The aspect of formation is visible. It can be divided into seven periods in which the following nations have ruled.

- Sumerian 2400 to 5000 BC
- Sami 2100 to 2400 BC
- Elamite 1800 to 2100 BC
- First Babylon 1650 to 1800 BC
- Some 1000 to 1650 BC
- Assyrian 612 to 1000 BC
- Chaldean or modern Babylonian 539 to 612 BC

### **Sumerian Civilization**

The first nation to develop the Tigris and Euphrates valleys was the Sumerians, who settled in the valley between 5,000 and 4,000

BC. The idea of their homeland is that they came here from Central Asia. They spoke a foreign and unfamiliar language but many aspects of their culture were similar to the Indus Valley Civilization and they came from Indus to here and settled. He laid the foundation of the high found civilization of the Tigris and Euphrates valleys, the details of which will be given later<sup>1</sup>.

The Semitic people had recently occupied a part of the valley called Aqad. Their king Sargon I defeated the Sumerians around 2400 BC and established the Semitic government. It was a great empire. Extend to the Mediterranean, where the empire was based on conquests. Therefore, their foundations proved to be weak and on the death of Sargoon-I, the subjugated nations started revolts. Although these revolts were temporarily suppressed, the empire weakened. Eventually a semi-savage nation invaded from the north and occupied it by mistake. Their king's name was Marut. The Semitic people had recently occupied a part of the valley called Aqad<sup>2</sup>. Their king Sargon I defeated the Sumerians around 2400 BC and established the Semitic government. It was a great empire. Extend to the Mediterranean, where the empire was based on conquests. Therefore, their foundations proved to be weak and on the death of Sargun I, the subjugated nations started revolts. Although these revolts were temporarily suppressed, the empire weakened. Eventually a semi-savage nation invaded from the north and occupied it by mistake. Their king's name was Marut. However, in the 21st century, the people of the city gained control of the valley by degrading the Tekas. Their main king was Dungi.

### **Eilamite**

The reign of the Sumerian nation did not last long and after the death of Dongi, near the 21st Walk of Fame, the oil engine village established its power in the Winni Valley. Located on the right bank of the city, the city had a population of over two and a half million and was a major industrial and commercial center. In the same period, Hazrat Ibrahim (as) was born in the city. The name of the founder of this royal family was R. This gave rise to the name of the family that grew into Nimrod in Arabic<sup>3</sup>.

## **Ancient Babylon**

In 1855, near Mecca, another Semitic Amorite nation emerged from the Arabian desert and took over the kingdom. Their capital was the city of Babylon in South Africa, Iraq, so they are called the ancient Babylonians. In the Tigris Valley, the renaissance of the civilization of the Tigris people began because the influence of Samir power and culture prevailed till now but now even though the influence of Kashmiri culture remained but the political domination was completely eliminated. The famous king of Hamwar also extended Ashura to the north.

In 1650 BC, a nation wiped out the ancient Babylonian dynasty. Now the Valley and other civilizations began with a civilized decline. The deed of these people was that they introduced the horse for the first time.

اشوری This nation saved the Tigris and Euphrates Valley from complete destruction. This is another Semitic county that established a small government in Ashur, a mountainous area north of Badi in the 3,000 note, 500 meters above the Tigris River. It was on this occasion that these people, known today as the thieves, proved to be the forerunners of the third era of their aid civilization. The kingdom of Ashura began to spread near Tera Soo Kaf Meem until it occupied the entire northern part of the valley. Their rule was at its peak in the eighth and seventh centuries BC<sup>4</sup>.

Among his great rulers are Sargun II 722 to 705 Qaf Mem Sena at 4 o'clock 705 681 and Ashur Bani Paul 678 226 in the name of Mem mentioned Kabul. In addition to Mesopotamia, Syria had spread to the Phoenician kingdom of Israel and Egypt, as if it included most of the civilized world of the time. This Kamran Kamran of the Assyrians did not last long. He was a great conqueror but not a good administrator. The empire had become so vast that it was not possible to have a contemporary grip on it. What started is finally another Semitic work that ended the Assyrian rule in the southeast of the valley<sup>5</sup>.

## **Part of the Assyrians**

After the Sami associations, the Assyrians played a significant role in the cultural evolution of the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. These people lived in isolation in the northern mountainous region of

Mesopotamia for centuries. This is the opinion of the people of Babylon.

Ethnically, the Assyrians were also of Semitic descent. These people were high-class. There was no place for their homeland. The more conquests they had, the more the desire for new territories increased. The state was like a military cantonment. The ruler of the army was the richest and most powerful class. In addition to looting and plundering the conquered lands, they were also given large estates. The army was in a state of readiness, far more numerous than our frontier governments

The state-of-the-art weapons and methods of warfare gave it a clear advantage over the surrounding nations. It was the first film in the world to be equipped with an iron judgment. Break the shackles and it was the military equipment itself that made Aishwarya Fawad invincible. After weakening the enemy with effective archery, their horses and women would break at full speed this time and leave him helpless. Military supremacy was not the only source of Assyrian domination. One of their tactics was to systematically spread terror to intimidate and present the enemy<sup>6</sup>.

It was their custom to take the captive soldiers, and especially the helpless, in which I cut off the noses and ears of well-to-do men and then return to the cities in cages. Cities of cities were burned. After the victory, there is a great celebration. And all this while displaying half-dead prisoners is not the gloves made by the opponents of the Assyrians, but the records of the Assyrians themselves show these things. From there they used to symbolize their bravery and greatness. I plundered their property and all their possessions, sheep and goats, and counted them. They threw their sons and daughters into the flames. They destroyed the city, dug its foundations, burned it to ashes, and destroyed it<sup>7</sup>.

### **Discipline**

A prominent feature of this empire was that it could be called multinational. The Assyrian conquered nations were forcibly removed from their bodies and scattered here and there. It was certainly a cruel move, but the result was that various elements gathered in the population of the empire and their interaction helped in the development of civilization, requiring it to organize.

In the Assyrian system, the grip of the center on the provinces was strong. In that sense, the system was more cohesive than in Egypt<sup>8</sup>. Economy: Assyria's permission was based on war and strife. At that time we were reaching some extent from their predecessors. They considered industry and trade against their dignity, so there was not much progress in this field. The plaques have been found, but only a few Assyrian-era plaques have been found in the city of Nineveh in the hands of the Syrian people. In addition to the Assyrian army, the Assyrians practiced agility. Large estates were owned by kings, rulers and temples. All citizens also owned private land. The foundations of the national economy were hollow. Frequent military campaigns paralyzed national energy and resources. The luxury of military rulers was also upsetting the social balance. The prosperous middle class that maintains this balance was now ineffective. The lower you, the landless mausoleum and the slave, were being crushed in the mill of oppression and tyranny. This class was extremely poor and helpless. He was in a better condition. The second group was prisoners of war. They had high donkeys. They were used to build buildings, roads, canals and palaces. Most of them would die of exhaustion<sup>9</sup>.

### **Architecture and art**

The Assyrians built great palaces to show off their splendor. The palace of Sargon in Horsabad was built on a high platform. Its walls were as wide as a fortress. Stones are available in the Nineveh area, so stone was used instead of clay bricks in the Assyrian emirate. The departed Palestinians made great progress  
Law

It is difficult to say that the Assyrians said that we upheld the law of Hammurabi. However, there is no doubt that the dance that went on in the character of this law became its messenger and paused, and the classification of punishments according to social status was also abolished. It was given on the basis of conspiracy but now it was punished severely for its establishment and unnatural thing. Perhaps the reason was that the Assyrian army did not want to reduce the birth rate out of necessity. In addition, during this

period, the social status of women was reduced and they were treated like animals<sup>10</sup>.

Chaldean

The prisoner of this rebellion against the Assyrians was the prophet Paul Sar, who had previously been the provincial governor under the Assyrians, and he captured Nawa in 612 works and founded a new royal family. Made and thus they are also called modern bill. He subdued the Egyptian forces, defeated them, and drove them out of Syria. When the tax-paying state of Judah revolted, they conquered and destroyed it in such a way that Jerusalem fell brick by brick.

Law: One of the unique achievements of the people of Sameer was that they made the legal rules coherent and organized. In the beginning it continued to develop in the form of tradition and then King Dangi collected it in the form of comprehensive punishments. Although the riot law has largely disappeared. And only a few fragments of it have reached us, but it is a fact that the law of riot was the basis of the famous law of Hammurabi, the ruler of the Babylonians. The law of Hammurabi then prevailed among all the Semitic nations, such as the Babylonians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, and Hebrews.

*The key points of this law were:*

Qisas: ie eye for eye, tooth for tooth and organ for any organ.

Private Justice: It was the duty of the oppressed person or his family to bring the oppressor to justice. The court acted as a mediator between the two parties. However, the soldiers attached to the court helped to put the verdict into practice.

Inequality in law: The law divided the entire population into three classes.

(A): Amilo :. Princes, officials and priests.

(B): Meshkino:. Traders, industrialists and agricultural professionals.

(C): Urdu:. Slave

The sentences were set accordingly. Killing or injuring a rich man was a more serious crime than committing such a crime against a slave. On the other hand, if a rich person committed this crime, his punishment was more than others. Perhaps the wisdom in this was to create order in the upper class and make it unrestrained.



(4) Discrimination between accidental and intentional killing: At present, there is a difference between accidental killing and intentional killing, but this was not the case in Sumerian law. Even in the case of accidental murder, the killer was required to pay a fine to the heirs of the victim<sup>11</sup>.

Religion: The Sumerian religion also reflected the temperament of this nation. His religion did not have high spiritual values, but it was very important in his daily life. They had many gods who possessed human organs, attributes and weaknesses.

The names of about five thousand gods are found in the books of Ark. There were different gods in different cities of the country. The other god was "Nanar" (moon god). The other big city was Rarsa. Its god was "Shamash" (sun god). Were chosen from the planets and less from the earth and people understood their sub-needs related to them.

The images of these heavenly and earthly gods and goddesses were made in the form of idols and all the rituals of worship were performed in front of them. "Nanarkabat was built in a magnificent building on the highest hill in Ar. Nearby was the temple of Nanar's wife, Nan Gul. The splendor of Nanar's temple was like the head of a royal palace. At night a priest would go and become her bride. Nanar was not only a deity but also the country's greatest landowner, the greatest merchant, the greatest manufacturer and the greatest ruler. Many gardens and lands were dedicated to this temple. Apart from this property, farmers, landlords, traders used to look after all kinds of things in the temple. Many factories were established under the temple. All these things were done by the priests on behalf of the gods<sup>12</sup>.

The Sumerian religion was of a worldly nature. There was no good news of the Hereafter. The only idea of the Hereafter was that after death, the soul stays in a desolate, shady place for a while. The name of the place was "Theul." After more or less a generation, it would disappear automatically. There was no concept of resurrection or retribution.

For the same reason, the Sumerians did not make any special arrangements for the burial of the dead, nor did they make mummies or build tombs. Men were usually crushed under the floor of houses. There was no concept of spiritual servant,

connection with God, etc. in this religion. Religion was only a source of worldly and material gain. In religion, there was only formal worship instead of moral values. The reason for the anger of the gods was not human error but the failure to pay the offerings<sup>13</sup>.

### **The decline of Mesopotamian rule**

The Chaldean Empire did not last long. After Bakht Nasr, it declined sharply and after less than a century, it finally came to an end with 539 heads in the film 539. Imagination was the founder of the Iranian Empire. Although all areas of Mesopotamia were part of the Iranian Empire, it was a wider empire with a different culture, so it is safe to say that the valley of civilization was now at an end. There were several reasons for its decline. This nation started looking at the past instead of the future and instead of finding new avenues of development-<sup>14</sup>

Like the Assyrians, the Chaldeans, who are fond of conquering the earth, were overwhelmed by their harshness. Conquered The conflict between the king and then the ablution began. Prabhat was very unhappy with the king's policy. He played a full role in the conspiracy against the portfolio. The Chaldeans defeated and scattered most of the Jewish tribes. A few tribes were imprisoned in Babylon. Their conspiracies against the Chaldean power also proved effective.

### **Conclusion**

The Tigris and Euphrates rivers have been the center of civilization for thousands of years. Different states have been settled and destroyed along the banks of these two rivers in history because man has always dreamed of settling in these fertile areas. Notable among them were Alma, Assyria, Babylon, Samir, Akat, and other nations. Archaeological excavations on the banks of these rivers have been a source of reflection for the entire human history. And which have been the focus of world politics and history from human history to the present day.

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