

WRITING AND CITY LIFE-1

Class xi. History.

1. The ancient Mesopotamia is the part of modern day Iraq.
2. The southern part of Mesopotamia was more urbanised than other areas.
3. After 2000 BC Babylon became an important city of Mesopotamia.
4. From 1100 BC, Assyrians established their kingdom in the northern part of Mesopotamia.
5. The first known language of Mesopotamia was Sumerian.
6. Sumerian language was replaced by Akkadian language.
7. Uruk and Mari were the two earliest excavated sites of Mesopotamia.
8. Mesopotamia was important to Europeans because of its reference in the old testament part of the Bible.
9. Agriculture in Mesopotamia began between 7000-6000 BC.
10. The stretch of upland (steppe) was a geographical/topographical feature of northern part of Mesopotamia.
11. In northern part of Mesopotamia animal herding was the most popular occupation.
12. The southern part of Mesopotamia was desert.

13. Euphrates and Tigris were the two important rivers which supported the Mesopotamian civilisation.
14. The agriculture of southern part of Mesopotamia was more productive due to the deposits of Tigris and Euphrates.
15. The division Of labour is a mark of urban life.
16. Famous warka head was found at uruk.

17. Mesopotamian script was pictographic script.
18. Writing began when society needed to keep records of transactions.
19. Mesopotamians wrote on tablets of clay and the script was cuneiform script.
20. Sumerian, the earliest known language of Mesopotamia was gradually replaced after 2400BC by the Akkadian language.
21. Cuneiform writing in the Akkadian language continued in use until the first century CE.
22. The sound that a cuneiform sign represented was not a single consonant or vowel but syllables.
23. Cuneiform is derived from the Latin words cuneus meaning wedge and forma meaning sEnmerka The connection between city life, trade and writing is brought out in a long Sumerian epic poem about Enmerkar.
24. Enmerkar was the ruler of Uruk.
25. Enmerkar is associated with the organisation of the first trade of Sumer.
26. From 5000BC settlements had begun to develop in southern Mesopotamia.
27. Moon god belongs to the city of Ur.

28. Inanna was the goddess of love and war.
29. The early Mesopotamian countryside saw repeated conflict over land and water.
30. The city of Uruk had a defensive wall at a very early date.
31. War captives and local people were put to work for the temple or directly for the ruler.
32. Those who were put to work were paid in rations.
33. Most of the seals of Mesopotamia were cylindrical stone seals.
34. Absence of town planning was a feature of Mesopotamian towns, specially of the city of Ur.