Mesopotamia

Sciences.

* Devised a number system around 60
* Mathematics developed as it was important for the civilizations
* Created geometry to measure building and fields canals etc
* Believed stars controlled heaven. NAmed groups of stars and gave them meanings.
* First to predict future by looking at stars movement.
* Invented wheel to help farming and transportation, and carry heavy loads helps reduce friction on pulleys and irrigation canals.
* 8000BCE copper used to develop tools and weapons. Also developed bronze stronger + better edge
* 1200BCE iron age begins (begins using iron.)(stronger, more durable)

Religion

* Gods of mesopotamia was anthropomorphic → represented with look and traits of humans.
* Mesopotamia was polytheistic → believed in many gods/ goddesses
* Made stepped temples called ziggurats to pleases gods.
* Babylon replaced sumerian gods with their own.
* mesopotamian gods controlled basically all aspects of human life.
* Sumerian, Babylonian, and Assyrians created epic mythologies to tells stories of the gods.
* Went to oracles to tells civilians what gods would do next.
* Priest sacrificed sheeps and examined lines, spots, wrinkles on its liver to predict future.
* Religious festivals were common some lasting 12days.

Economy

Trade

* People had open stalls on the streets to exchange goods(pottery, bronze, and wool)
* Babylon was main trade center of ancient world.
* Transport on river was not always easy as fast currents plus sand banks caused boats to sink.
* Long ships powered by square sails and oars shipped goods such as stone(Africa), copper from cyprus, gold from egypt, and cedar from Lebanon. While, sumerian exchanged wool, pottery, jewellery, oil, and grain.

Agriculture

* The farmers had to find a way to control flood water to grow sizable crop yields. They used dams, irrigation canals.
* Sumerians first to use oxen for plough(continued to upgrade them)
* The fertile, temperate areas of northern mesopotamia did not need much irrigation as the rest of the civilization to grow crop yields.
* Agriculture was closely linked to political and social order in mesopotamia.

Industry

* Surplus of crops meant not all people had to farm. These people became artisans
* Workrooms were built in low walls of ziggurats
* Overseers supervised working operations and quantity of goods produced.

Everyday life.

family

* Family was important in mesopotamia. Birth of child was welcomed.
* Arranged marriage were prominent.
* Women were to stay home and care for the house.
* Women in mesopotamia had more right than most civilizations at the time.
* Monogram being married to one person.
* The father was owner or master of child.

education

* 8-9 age in which wealthiest kids attended school.
* School was from sunrise to sunset.
* Kids were punished for not work properly.
* Had to redo wrongdoings
* Were taught writing, arithmetic, grammar, history, and geography
* School were called edubba

Urban and rural living.

* Assyrians, living in urban areas were wealthy like Sumers
* Sumerian, lower class houses were quite simple.
* Temple were in center of city states.
* Main food of mesopotamia was dates, goats milk, fish, grapes, honey, other fruits, and bread.
* Wealthy could eat meat

Social organization

* The king was top of hierarchy and power. Head of government.
* Priest was second highest hierarchy. Were upper classes that had huge influence due to to importance of religion.
* Merchants and artisans. Trader and artisans. Helped develop mesopotamia by exchanging products and wanted goods.
* Commoners. Lower class. Normally farmers. Husband head of family.
* Slaves. Performed household jobs and had no rights lose freedom with family name,therefore, identified with only first name.