

Chapter 1 : Kingdoms of Greece - Greek City of Corinth (Ephyra)

"Rulers of the City" has a well-written and fast-paced script, and all the fistfight battles and shootout sequences are exhilarating and brute. The film also benefices from neat camera-work and a terrific score provided by Di Leo's regular composer Luis Bacalov.

Silvermoon in Warcraft III: Murder Row The city of Silvermoon was founded by the high elves to be their capital after their arrival in Lordaeron thousands of years ago. The city was constructed out of white stone and living plants in the style of the ancient kaldorei empire and interwoven with the natural topography of the landscape. The city contained the famous Academies of Silvermoon as a center for the learning of Arcane Magic and Sunstrider Spire , a majestic palace home to the Royal family of the high elves. The Convocation of Silvermoon also known as "The Council of Silvermoon" , the ruling body of the high elves was also based here. Across a stretch of ocean to the north is the island that contains the Sunwell. Silvermoon City stood for millennia. However, in the Third War the death knight Arthas led the Scourge into the city, attacking it on his quest to reach the Sunwell. The High Elven King and the Convocation were slain and the majority of the population killed. Scourge forces held the city for a time, but abandoned it after the depletion of its resources. Though the city was attacked by the Scourge, the undead left the buildings mainly intact. For a time the city was a ghost town empty except for dead plants, the occasional body sprawled across the cobblestones and mournful elven spirits. In World of Warcraft: The Burning Crusade Silvermoon has become the capital of the blood elves. With the new powers the blood elves reconstructed the eastern half of the city restoring it to much of its former glory, the western half, however, still lies in ruins in the hands of the Wretched. What happened to the ghosts of the high elves that haunted the ancient halls is not yet known. A great deal of arcane energy has been used. Chained crystals, full to the top with harnessed magic, now dot the city and power up all the various magical contrivance, including many floating spires and castles. Since the blood elves are cut off from the rest of civilization by the dangerous Plaguelands , an Orb of Translocation has been made connecting Silvermoon to Undercity. This helps prevent the blood elven denizens of the city from forgetting to whom they owe their absolute loyalty. Mirror, Mirror, on the Wall Edit The blood elves are trapped in a struggle with their hunger for magic, caught between mastering this desire or letting it master them, and the duality of Silvermoon reflects their inner struggle. One side ruined, one side restored to its former glory; magnificent on the outside, lingering darkness on the inside. Small details like floating flowerpots and the omnipresent glowing green crystals further underline the idea that the rulers of this city are completely drunk on magic. However, the truly interesting insights reveal themselves when players look closer at what is going on in Silvermoon City. The inhabited half of the city is arranged into separate but linked areas that each carry a unique feel.

Rulers of the City (11) IMDb 95 min Subtitles and Closed Captions Though he dreams of one day being rich, he is stuck with the dead-end job of beating up borrowers who fall behind in their payments.

Glossary of Titles In an archive such as this, concerned primarily with hereditary and quasi-hereditary forms of governance, it may not be out of order to provide a commentary on the various forms of sovereign and noble titles mentioned herein. There have been many forms of rulership, each with its own particular meaning and origin; what follows is a brief dictionary of such terms.

Altgraf An exclusively German usage, granted to nobles of the status of Counts with holdings in mountainous regions, particularly along passes, where they were vested with the right to garrison such points, and levy tolls for access and passage.

Archiducque The title of sovereignty used exclusively by legitimate members of the Austrian Habsburgs and Lorraine-Habsburgs, from ; a duke of higher rank than Grand Dukes or simple Dukes.

BAN Slavonic A term usually found in Hungary and the Balkans, in the context of describing district or provincial governors; it often had a hereditary implication, and could be approximately equivalent to Duke or Prince.

Baron The lowest grade of nobility; the word derives from a Gothic term meaning "Man" in the sense of "My man in London", ie. Spanish still has two separate terms for the idea, the Latinate "Hombre" and the Visigothic "Varon". Originally, Barons were the holders of Royal lands, castellans and companions of the King who assisted in maintaining order in the provinces. The German term translates as "free warrior". It is an archaic term, and tends to be superceded by Slavic transliterations of central and western European titles after the 16th century.

Burggraf A title encountered exclusively in Germany, where it refers to a person with the status of Count whose domain was primarily an urban territory. Some sources equate it as an equivalent title to the Anglo-French Viscount.

Altgrave, Landgrave, Margrave, Rhinegrave, Wildgrave.

Iarla, Coimhid, Cunta; It. Conde The Anglo-Saxon term translates literally as "Elder", "Senior", and refers to a chief counselor of the realm. The term survives in modern English as "Alderman", a councilman or representative in local government or a local church governing body. In English, a cognate term is "Committee". The term came to be used to refer to close friends and companions of Royalty, and was eventually institutionalized as such, somewhat superceding, but not replacing, Barons.

The Scandinavian "Jarl", which came to be transliterated in English as "Earl" has exactly the same sense: The German term of "Graf" also has the same basic meaning as well. English is unusual in that it preserves all three terms in contemporary speech: Earl recalls the Scandinavian term, a Countess is a female Earl, and Graf entered the language as "Reeve", a manorial steward or overseer; "Reeve" has become archaic with the disappearance of manorial feudalism, but it may be noted that Kings began to appoint bailiffs to enforce Royal perogatives on a local level, and these "shire-reeves" sheriffs still exist today.

Conte Palatino In a general sense, Palatine nobles are those invested not only with the honours and privileges usual to their rank, but also with certain sovereign or semi-sovereign rights as well, especially those involving the administration of justice. This is the case both in the north of England and within Germany, where this form is most usually encountered. In the specific sense of the German usage, the Counts Palatine of the Rhine became the senior Counts of the Empire, and were invested with Electoral dignity from the 14th century. An old term which came, in the Middle Ages, to be used in the Balkans and Anatolia as regional ruler, dictator in the modern sense. Sometimes as a vassal.

Duque The highest grade of nobility, and sometimes a sovereign title. Most of the above-mentioned terms derive from the Latin "Dux", meaning a leader or commander, especially in a military sense, ie. Warlord is the exact equivalent of the Dark Ages usage from which the term evolved into an hereditary caste of nobility: The German Herzog means exactly the same thing. In fact, one electorate Hesse-Cassel insisted on retaining the title even after the Empire had been abolished.

Augustus, Caesar, Imperator; Rus. Emperador Technically, a ruler of sovereigns, a king of kings. Most of the above terms derive from the Latin Imperator, meaning "One who requires, demands, or obligates". The Roman usage was as field marshal, a supreme military commander. As such, there were many individuals invested with imperium before the establishment of the Roman Empire. His family name provides the source for the remaining terms.

Gens de Qualite; Ger. Gentil A Gentleman is not necessarily mild-mannered, he is gentle because he is a member of

a Gens, a distinguished lineage or family cf. Granduca A title created in early modern times to distinguish certain sovereign Dukes from simple Dukes of various nobilities. A single Grand Duchy remains today: The title is most usually a reference to Cossack leaders of the Ukraine: Its military sense has also been used extensively in Moldavia during the 17th and 18th centuries. Konge; Dutch Koning; Fr. Ri gh ; Ital. Konung All of these terms mean essentially the same thing; national ruler or sovereign leader of a particular people. Knez An archaic title meaning "Prince", but often mistranslated as "Duke". The Kniazzy were rulers of the various Russian states existing during the Middle Ages. They had differing levels of authority; technically a Kniaz was a sub-Prince, the highest level were called Veliky Knyaz, Great Prince also translated poorly, as Grand Duke. Caballero A knight is, technically, just someone who owes military service to a feudal lord, and is wealthy enough to own a horse. Most of the above terms are variations on "Horseman" or "Rider"; the Anglo-Saxon term has the sense of "Youth", "Aide-de-Camp", or "Military Retainer" almost exactly the same status as later came to be described by the term "Squire". Landgraf A title found in Germany, referring to a Count who has jurisdiction over primarily rural regions. Altgrave, Burgrave Margrave, Rhinegrave, Wildgrave. Caudillo Not noble titles at all, these terms nevertheless are important references to political rulers. They each have the sense of Overall Commander, Ruler especially: Military Ruler , "Boss". Usually it means "One of noble birth, a holder of a title of nobility". In Great Britain though, it can also have the sense of rural gentry, one of gentle birth who, without possessing a patent of nobility, nevertheless owns a manorial estate. The Scottish "Laird" is an exact equivalent of this sense. The Irish Tighearna was also similar; an untitled ruler of a compact swath of territory. Most of the above terms derive from the Latin "Senior", an elder or master. The German term means "Warrior". Marques Originally this term referred to counts who held frontier districts. Since such regions tended to be larger than average, and heavily militarized, March lords slowly accumulated greater status than others, and now are the second grade of nobility, ranking below Dukes but above Counts. Derived from Arabic Malik, "King, Prince". Paje All these terms derive from the Latin, which means "A boy, a child servant". Pages were institutionalized as the first step in becoming a Knight; a child of roughly 7 to 14 who was set to learning the fundamentals of life in a castle. Principe; Welsh Brenin This term has any of a number of definitions depending on context. Usually, "Prince" refers to a member of a Royal Family who is not the sovereign. Often, especially when used as "Crown Prince", it refers to the immediate heir to the throne. It is also a sovereign title, and as such there are several Principalities still in existence today. In German nobility, a Prince was a grade of nobility located below Dukes but above Margraves. The term derives from the Latin, which means simply "First, Chief, the Boss" The Roman Empire was, in fact, described by its citizens as "the Principate". Rheingraf An exclusively German usage, denoting nobles of Countal status with holdings on the Rhine River, and vested with the privilege of levying tolls for passage along the river. Escudero Usually this refers to the servant of a knight, a young person of roughly 14 to 21 who is learning the business of being a knight. It, and similar terms in other languages have been applied to landed gentry, owners of large estates who do not hold patents of nobility. The term derives ultimately to a phrase Esquier, Escutier in Anglo-Norman meaning "Shieldbearer", and a variant of that has also remained in the language: Sparapet An old Greek term for military commander, General. Utilized today as the Irish term for Deputy Prime Minister. Utilized today as the Irish term for Prime Minister. An ancient term for semi-monarchic oligarchic ruler of a region or city-state. Very similar in many respects to the modern idea of a military junta or dictator, but not necessarily pejorative. Tyrants were found mainly in Greece, western Anatolia, and southern Italy, especially in the 7th through 5th centuries BCE. Vizconde A title meaning, essentially, "Vice-Count", an assistant or deputy Count. Vojevod An old Slavonic title, usually encountered in the Balkans. Its original sense was a military one, meaning field commander in an army. By extension, it became the title of district or provincial governors, and evolved in some areas a quasi-hereditary status close to that of Prince or Duke. In a slightly altered context, it has also come to be applied as a term describing the clan leader of a Gypsy Roma band or extended family. Wildgraf A German usage, referring to a noble of the status of Count, who held jurisdiction over wilderness, waste ground, forests, and uninhabited districts. They had certain legal privileges which made them, in effect, foresters and gamekeepers. These associations of families remnants of which can still be recognized today in various Slavic nations were among the earliest political organizations found

among Proto-Slavic and Slavonic peoples. As the term evolved, it became a usage for certain types of provincial governors and minor nobles. The term was utilized sporadically after the end of Seljuq rule. Depending on context, it could mean a military commander of roughly regimental level, or it could mean the Governor of a district or small province. A supreme Khan, an emperor. Kakhan was the leader of many tribes or nations. MIR Persian, Pashtun, etc. A local ruler or clan elder.

Chapter 3 : CopÄjn - Wikipedia

Rulers of the City () is a movie genre Crime produced by Divina-Film was released in Italy on with director Fernando Di Leo and had been writ.

Its capital Babylon was beautifully adorned by king Nebuchadnezzar , who erected several famous buildings. Even after the Babylonian Empire had been overthrown by the Persian king Cyrus the Great , the city itself remained an important cultural center. The city of Babylon makes its first appearance in our sources after the fall of the Empire of the Third Dynasty of Ur, which had ruled the city states of the alluvial plain between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris for more than a century ? An agricultural crisis meant the end of this centralized state, and several more or less nomadic tribes settled in southern Mesopotamia. One of these was the nation of the Amorites "westerners" , which took over Isin, Larsa, and Babylon. Their kings are known as the First Dynasty of Babylon ? The area was reunited by Hammurabi, a king of Babylon of Amorite descent ? We call it Babylonia. It is one of the most fertile and rich parts of the ancient world. First, Babylon and its ally Larsa fought a defensive war against Elam, the archenemy of Akkad. After this war had been brought to a successful end, Hammurabi turned against Larsa, and defeated its king Rim-Sin. This scenario was repeated. Babylon now was the capital of the entire region between Harran in the northwest and the Persian Gulf in the southeast. It was impossible for the successors of Hammurabi to fight against all these enemies at the same time, and they started to lose grip. In the deep south, we find independent rulers the Sea Land Dynasty. The enemies sometimes invaded Babylonia, and in ? Kassite Period After this spectacular raid, the Kassite tribes took over the city, but they were soon babylonized. Even if this is just propaganda, it proves that the Kassites understood the Babylonians. Yet, a decline started that was to last for almost a millennium. This does not mean that there was no central state, or that the Kassite kings played no role in international politics, but it is clear that Babylon was eclipsed by other nations. The first to do so was the kingdom of Mitanni , which dominated the northern part of Mesopotamia, and got into trouble when the Hittites and Assyrians united forces against the Mitanni. After the decline of Mitanni, the Middle-Assyrian Empire became powerful, and in the thirteenth century, the Babylonian rulers had to respect the claims of Assyrian kings like Shalmaneser and Tukulti-Ninurta. The latter captured Babylon and took away the image of Marduk, but the occupation of Babylonia and the exile of the god did not last long. Another local power was Elam. In the twelfth century, its armies looted Babylon. Now it was their turn to capture the statue. And a lot of other things: Under Nebuchadnezzar I , the Babylonians advanced to Elam, and received back the statue of Marduk. However, this revival was brief. In the eleventh century, Aramaeans infiltrated Babylonia, and the central government disappeared for some time. The cities were independent again. There are few sources, which suggests that the country was unable to pay for scribes. This is not unlike the situation in Assyria, which suffered from decline after the reign of Tiglath-Pileser I , or the more western parts of the ancient world, where the centuries between and are often called "the dark ages". What is certain, however, is that southwest of Babylonia, a new group of people settled, the Chaldeans, who were related to the Aramaeans. The relations between the Babylonians, who had already assimilated the Amorites and Kassites, and the new intruders were at first hostile, but the Chaldeans increasingly babylonized. Assyrian Period The Assyrians were the first to recover from the recession. Tiglath-pileser III sought a solution in a "double monarchy": Esarhaddon and his mother attend the restoration of Babylon Soon, new measures had to be taken. Twice, the Babylonians claimed their independence under king Marduk-apla-iddin and ; the Biblical Merodach Baladan. The second revolt was punished harshly by the Assyrian leader Sennacherib, who sacked the city and deported its inhabitants to Nineveh. This new policy was soon regretted. Yet, the relation between Assyria and the Babylonians remained tense. They were expelled by a Babylonian soldier named Nabopolassar , who had once fought in the Assyrian army but now started a kingdom for himself. This is the beginning of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. Nabopolassar continued the struggle against Assyria, which he wanted to overthrow. If he succeeded, the balance of power in the Near East would be seriously endangered; consequently, the Egyptians supported the Assyrians against the aggressors. The Fall of Nineveh Chronicle describes the events of these years. In ,

Nabopolassar defeated an Assyrian force on the banks of the Euphrates, south of Harran. This suggests that Nabopolassar wanted to block the main road between the Assyrian heartland and its possessions in the west. However, he was forced to retreat when an Egyptian army approached. The Assyrians were able to repel their enemy, but late in , the Medes, a tribal federation living in modern Iran, intervened. After the winter, they captured the city, and although Nabopolassar arrived too late to help them, he signed a treaty with their king Cyaxares. The Babylonian historian Berossus tells that the alliance was cemented by a royal wedding: After a year of inconclusive campaigning, the united Medes and Babylonians laid siege to the Assyrian capital Nineveh in May . The siege lasted for three months; in July, the city fell. Yet he returned with the army of the pharaoh of Egypt, Necho II . King Josiah of Judah, who had tried to conquer the former kingdom of Israel , which had become part of the Assyrian Empire, tried to resist the Egyptians, but was killed at Megiddo. Necho was defeated too, in , by crown prince Nebuchadnezzar, near Karchemish on the banks of the Euphrates. The story is told in the Nebuchadnezzar Chronicle. In the same year, Nabopolassar, the founding father of the Babylonian Empire, died. His son continued the expansion to the west, where he took over the former Assyrian possessions. It is not entirely clear where and when the border between Egypt and Babylonia was drawn: Its population was deported to Babylonia: Now, the west was safe; only Tyre resisted, and although the siege lasted many years, it fell in . Map of Babylon It is possible that the "Labynetos" mentioned by Herodotus as the man who, together with the Cilician leader Syennesis , arranged a peace treaty between the Lydian king Alyattes and the Median king Cyaxares in , is identical to Nebuchadnezzar. This is far from certain, but it is likely that the Babylonians, who had now conquered the west, were interested in Anatolia, where iron was to be obtained. At the same time, Nebuchadnezzar seems to have had more or less friendly relations with the mountain tribes in the east. What had happened, in fact, was that the great monarchy of the ancient Near East had received a new elite: Likewise, the later Achaemenid and Seleucid empires were not really different from earlier empires. The ancient history of the Near East is one of change and continuity. Later history Nebuchadnezzar died in and was succeeded in by his son Amel-Marduk, who was almost immediately murdered and replaced by his brother-in-law Neriglissar , who invaded Anatolia, was victorious in Cilicia, and even crossed the Taurus. Nabonidus Chronicle, reverse The reason may have been that Neriglissar was a commoner - rich, certainly, but without royal blood. However this may be, Nabonidus was not taken seriously - ancient sources like the Verse Account of Nabonidus call him a madman and a blasphemer, who preferred the cult of Sin in Harran above that of Marduk. Yet, Nabonidus was able to add large parts of Arabia to the Empire, especially the part later called Nabataea. Why he subdued them is unclear, but it is possible that he was looking for an alliance against the Persians, an Iranian nation related to the Medes. In , their leader Cyrus the Great had overthrown the last king of Media, Astyages , and in c. After this campaign, we find no references to Cilician iron in our Babylonian sources, which suggests that Cilicia had sided with Cyrus. In Babylon, people must have seen that something terrible was advancing from the east and north. In , Cyrus attacked, and captured the city. His son Cambyses was made viceroy. This was the end - and yet, it was not the end. The Babylonians remembered that they had once been rulers of the world and revolted several times. It is likely that there were more rebels. This page was created in ; last modified on 29 October

Chapter 4 : The Harappan Civilization by Tarini Carr | Archaeology Online

Realm of Rulers is an early access Medieval Fantasy City Building game where you are the baron of a new town and your job is to manage the town's resources and population to try and create a world that will control itself through NPC interactions, AI gathering, refining and construction.

The Sumerian city-states were often at war with one another. Stele of the Vultures, portraying Eannatum sovereign troops in the conquest of Umma. The first of these conflicts known to history concerns King Eannatum of Lagash, who defeated the rival city-state of Umma in a border dispute sometime around B. Under Eannatum, Lagash went on to conquer the whole of Sumer, but it was just one of several city-states that held sway over Mesopotamia during its history. The infighting led to several military advancements—the Sumerians may have invented the phalanx formation and siege warfare—but it also left them vulnerable to invasions by outside forces. During the latter stages of their history, they were attacked or conquered by the Elamites, Akkadians and Gutians. The Sumerians were famously fond of beer. A clay seal depicting beer drinking in a banquet scene dating from B. Archaeologists have found evidence of Mesopotamian beer-making dating back to the fourth millennium B. The brewing techniques they used are still a mystery, but their preferred ale seems to have been a barley-based concoction so thick that it had to be sipped through a special kind of filtration straw. Cuneiform writing was used for over 3, years. Bill of sale written in cuneiform. In its most sophisticated form, it consisted of several hundred characters that ancient scribes used to write words or syllables on wet clay tablets with a reed stylus. The tablets were then baked or left in the sun to harden. The Sumerians seem to have first developed cuneiform for the mundane purposes of keeping accounts and records of business transactions, but over time it blossomed into a full-fledged writing system used for everything from poetry and history to law codes and literature. Since the script could be adapted to multiple languages, it was later used over the course of several millennia by more than a dozen different cultures. In fact, archaeologists have found evidence that Near East astronomical texts were still being written in cuneiform as recently as the first century A. The Sumerians were well-traveled trade merchants. A detail from the so called Standard of Ur, side B. This panel shows a banquet, perhaps after a victory and men driving cattle and sheep. Their most important commercial partner may have been the island of Dilmun present day Bahrain , which held a monopoly on the copper trade, but their merchants also undertook months-long journeys to Anatolia and Lebanon to gather cedar wood and to Oman and the Indus Valley for gold and gemstones. The Sumerians were particularly fond of lapis lazuli—a blue-colored precious stone used in art and jewelry—and there is evidence that they may have roamed as far as Afghanistan to get it. The hero of the Epic of Gilgamesh was probably a real Sumerian historical figure. Chalky alabaster statue of Gilgamesh, king of Uruk. Sumerian mathematics and measurements are still used today. In the same way that modern mathematics is a decimal system based on the number ten, the Sumerians mainly used a sexagesimal structure that was based around groupings of This easily divisible number system was later adopted by the ancient Babylonians, who used it make astronomical calculations on the lengths of the months and the year. Base eventually fell out of use, but its legacy still lives on in the measurements of the both hour and the minute. Other remnants of the Sumerian sexagesimal system have survived in the form of spatial measurements such as the degrees in a circle and the 12 inches in a foot. Sumerian culture was lost to history until the 19th century. Detail of the fragment from a steatite vase. All knowledge of their history, language and technology—even their name—was eventually forgotten. Their secrets remained buried in the deserts of Iraq until the 19th century, when French and British archaeologists finally stumbled upon Sumerian artifacts while hunting for evidence of the ancient Assyrians. Scholars such as Henry Rawlinson, Edward Hincks, Julius Oppert and Paul Haupt later took the lead in deciphering the Sumerian language and cuneiform, providing historians with their first ever glimpse of the long lost history and literature of early Mesopotamia. Since then, archaeologists have recovered numerous pieces of Sumerian art, pottery and sculpture as well as some , clay tablets, the vast majority of which have still yet to be translated. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

Chapter 5 : Sargon | ruler of Mesopotamia | racedaydvl.com

The following abridged list of rulers for the ancient Greek world is primarily for the rulers of the Hellenistic age (B.C.), after the time of Alexander the Great. In the preceding centuries, the dominant geopolitical unit was the polis or city-state. Greek city-states were governed by a.

He also erected a stela at the Santa Rita site 12 kilometers 7. It is thought that he was trying to stamp his authority throughout the whole valley after the end of some earlier restriction to his freedom to rule as he wished. He remodelled the ballcourt, then demolished it and built a new one in its place. The alliance instead seems to have been one of mutual advantage: Five life-size statues of seated rulers were installed seated upon the stairway. Texts make an obscure reference to his father but his mother was a noblewoman from distant Palenque in Mexico. The long line of kings at the once great city had come to an end. Before the end, even the nobility had been struck by disease, perhaps because epidemics among the malnourished masses spread to the elite. With the end of political authority at the city the population collapsed to a fraction of what it had been at its height. However, the population continued to persist and even flourish between the years and AD, and then gradually declined soon thereafter. Owens and George Byron Gordon. A tomb was looted in as it was being excavated by archaeologists. The site has a large court for playing the Mesoamerican ballgame. The main features are the Acropolis, which is a raised royal complex on the south side, and a group of smaller structures and linked plazas to the north, including the Hieroglyphic Stairway and the ballcourt. The Monument Plaza contains the greatest concentration of sculpted monuments at the site. It consists of two plazas that have been named the West Court and the East Court. They are both enclosed by elevated structures. It encloses the south side of the Court of the Hieroglyphic Stairway and is accessed from it by a wide monumental stairway. A small tunnel descends into the interior of the structure, possibly to the tomb, but it has not yet been excavated by archaeologists. On top of this he placed a two-storey superstructure with a sculpted roof depicting the mythological cosmos. At each of its northern corners was a large sculpted Pawatun a group of deities that supported the heavens. This superstructure had four doorways with panels of hieroglyphs sculpted directly onto the walls of the building.

Chapter 6 : Ancient Mesopotamia: Famous Rulers of Mesopotamia

A young man of the slums fights the Mafia in Italy to avenge his father's death.

It was the largest of the four ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China. However, of all these civilizations the least is known about the Indus Valley people. This is because the Indus script has not yet been deciphered. There are many remnants of the script on pottery vessels, seals, and amulets, but without a "Rosetta Stone" linguists and archaeologists have been unable to decipher it. This article will be focusing mainly on the two largest cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, and what has been discovered there. The first recorded note was by a British army deserter, James Lewis, who was posing as an American engineer in He noticed the presence of mounded ruins at a small town in Punjab called Harappa. Because Harappa was the first city found, sometimes any of the sites are called the Harappan civilization. Alexander Cunningham, who headed the Archaeological Survey of India, visited this site in and while looking for the cities that had been visited by Chinese pilgrims in the Buddhist period. The presence of an ancient city was confirmed in the following 50 years, but no one had any idea of its age or importance. By heavy brick robbing had virtually destroyed the upper layers of the site. The stolen bricks were used to build houses and particularly to build a railway bed that the British were constructing. Alexander Cunningham made a few small excavations at the site and reported some discoveries of ancient pottery, some stone tools, and a stone seal. Cunningham published his finds and it generated some increased interest by scholars. John Marshall, then the director of the Archaeological Survey of India, started a new excavation at Harappa. Along with finds from another archaeologist, who was excavating at Mohenjo Daro, Marshall believed that what they had found gave evidence of a new civilization that was older than any they had known. This multidisciplinary study effort consists of archaeologists, linguists, historians, and physical anthropologists. Kenoyer was born in Shillong, India, and spent most of his youth there. He went on to receive his advanced degrees from the University of California at Berkeley. He is now a professor of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and teaches archaeology and ancient technologies. Ever since he was a young graduate student, Kenoyer was particularly interested in ancient technology. He has done a great deal of work in trying to replicate processes used by ancient people in the production of jewelry and pottery. One of his first efforts in replicating shell bangle making was then co-authored with George Dales and published in an article. His doctorate studies were based upon this research, and his dissertation is a milestone in the field of experimental archaeology and ethnoarchaeology, besides being the definitive study of Harappan shell working. Kenoyer preface Kenoyer uses a contextual archaeological approach. His work is characterized by the use of cold evidence to draw the outlines of this ancient civilization. Although , Harappa was undoubtedly occupied previously, it was between B. Radio carbon dating, along with the comparison of artifacts and pottery has determined this date for the establishment of Harappa and other Indus cities. This began what is called the golden age of Harappa. During this time a great increase in craft technology, trade, and urban expansion was experienced. For the first time in the history of the region, there was evidence for many people of different classes and occupations living together. It expanded into a substantial sized town, covering the area of several large shopping malls. Harappa, along with the other Indus Valley cities, had a level of architectural planning that was unparalleled in the ancient world. To facilitate the access to other neighborhoods and to segregate private and public areas, the city and streets were particularly organized. The city had many drinking water wells, and a highly sophisticated system of waste removal. All Harappan houses were equipped with latrines, bathing houses, and sewage drains which emptied into larger mains and eventually deposited the fertile sludge on surrounding agricultural fields. It has been surprising to archaeologists that the site layouts and artifact styles throughout the Indus region are very similar. It has been concluded these indicate that there was uniform economic and social structure within these cities. It would seem that a standard brick size was developed and used throughout the Indus cities. Besides similar brick size standard weights are seen to have been used throughout the region as well. They follow a binary decimal system: Some of the weights are so tiny that they could have been used by jewelers to measure precious metals. It appears that the Harappan and other Indus rulers

governed their cities through the control of trade and religion, not by military might. It is an interesting aspect of Harappa as well as the other Indus cities that in the entire body of Indus art and sculpture there are no monuments erected to glorify, and no depictions of warfare or conquered enemies. Whoever these rulers were it has been determined that they showed their power and status through the use of seals and fine jewelry. Seals are one of the most commonly found objects in Harappan cities. They are decorated with animal motifs such as elephants, water buffalo, tigers, and most commonly unicorns. Some of these seals are inscribed with figures that are prototypes to later Hindu religious figures, some of which are seen today. For example, seals have been recovered with the repeated motif of a man sitting in a yogic position surrounded by animals. This is very similar to the Hindu god of Shiva, who is known to have been the friend of the animals and sat in a yogic position. These seals are known as the Shiva seals. Other images of a male god have been found, thus indicating the beginnings of Shiva worship, which continues to be practiced today in India. There is evidence throughout Indian history to indicate that Shiva worship has continued for thousands of years without disruption. However the continuity of religious practices makes this unlikely, and other more probable explanations for the decline of the Harappan civilization have been proposed in recent years; such as climate shifts which caused great droughts around B. Recent findings have shown that the Sumerian empire declined sharply at this time due to a climate shift that caused major droughts for several centuries. Many of the seals also are inscribed with short pieces of the Indus script. These seals were used in order to show the power of the rulers. Each seal had a name or title on it, as well as an animal motif that is believed to represent what sort of office or clan the owner belonged to. The use of these seals declined when the civilization declined. This was significant in that combined with the last 16 years of excavations, it provided a new chronology for the development of the Indus script. Previously, the tablets and seals were all grouped together, but now Kenoyer has been able to demonstrate that the various types of seals and tablets emerged at different times. The writing on the seals and tablets might have changed as well through the years. Kenoyer as well as others are trying to conclude when the dates of the script changes were. The revision of this chronology may greatly aid in the decipherment of the script. There is even evidence of trade with Mesopotamia, for Harappan seals and jewelry have been found there. Harappa, along with other Indus cities, established their economic base on agriculture produce and livestock, supplemented by the production of and trade of commodities and craft items. Raw materials such as carnelian, steatite, and lapis lazuli were imported for craft use. In exchange for these goods, such things as livestock, grains, honey and clarified butter may have been given. However, the only remains are those of beads, ivory objects and other finery. The most exquisite objects were often the most tiny. Many of the Indus art objects are small, displaying and requiring great craftsmanship. The majority of artifacts recovered at Harappa and Mohenjo Daro have been that of crafted objects. Jonathan Kenoyer has been working to recreate many of the craft technologies used by these people. The process of creating faience ceramics is very complex and technical. It requires such processes as the grinding and partial melting of quartz, fusion aids, and a consistent high temperature of Celsius. A discovery in of a faience producing workshop revealed that the type of kiln used was very different from what they had thought. As no kiln was discovered in the workshop, Kenoyer suspected that the ancient crafts people had used a kiln assembled from two firing containers. This formed a smaller kiln that was unlike the usual large firing containers. This showed that the canister-kiln type was a very efficient way of producing faience. This is another point indicating that there was a continuity in culture that has been mostly unchanged for thousands of years. The late George F. None of these skeletons were found in the area of the fortified citadel, where reasonably the last defense of this city would have taken place. This is interesting, because if a foreign light-skinned people entered and took over, it would seem likely that there would be genetic evidence for this. The long continuity of ethnic groups in this region would indicate that the people living there had not seen an influx of a different ethnic group that would have mixed with their own. This is generally attributed to the invasion of a foreign people. However, it is now believed by Kenoyer and many other archaeologists that the decline of the Indus cities was a result of many factors, such as overextended political and economic networks, and the drying up major rivers. These all contributed to the rise of a new social order. There is archaeological evidence that around the late Harappan phase, from B. This suggests that the rulers had were no longer able to control the daily functioning of the

city. Having lost authority, a new social order rose up. Although certain aspects of the elites culture, seals with motifs and pottery with Indus script on it, disappeared, the Indus culture was not lost. The technologies, artistic symbols, architectural styles, and aspects of the social organization in the cities of this time had all originated in the Indus cities. The Indus cities may have declined, for various reasons, but their culture continued on in the form of technology, artistic and religious symbols, and city planning. Usually, when a people conquer another they bring with them new ideas and social structures. But none of this has been found. There appears to be an underlying continuity in the culture of India, and what changes have occurred are due to largely internal factors. These people and their literature is believed to have then originated after the decline of the Indus Valley civilizations. Many of the Indus sites have been found along the banks of the now dried up Sarasvati river. This river is mentioned throughout the Vedas 18 Recent geological investigations has shown that the Sarasvati was once a very large river as well as satellite photos of the indus-sarasvati river basin , but dried up around B.

Chapter 7 : Babylonian Empire - Livius

History >> Ancient Mesopotamia Sumerians. Gilgamesh (c. BC) - Gilgamesh was the fifth king of the Sumerian city of Uruk. He became known as a demigod with superhuman strength in later legends and tales such as the Epic of Gilgamesh.

He became known as a demigod with superhuman strength in later legends and tales such as the Epic of Gilgamesh. He conquered many of the Sumerian city-states and united them under one rule. He was the first Mesopotamian ruler to claim to be a god. He was also the grandson of Sargon. He is most famous for establishing a written code of laws called the Hammurabi Code. He then established the second Babylonian Empire and ruled for twenty years. He also built the famous Hanging Gardens of Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar is mentioned several times in the Bible as he sent the Jews into exile after conquering them. He was an excellent leader and organizer. He established the first Assyrian Empire. Sennacherib reigned - BC - Sennacherib conquered the city of Babylon. He also rebuilt much of the Assyrian city of Nineveh turning it into one of the great cities of ancient history. He built a massive library in the capital city of Nineveh that contained over 30,000 clay tablets. He ruled Assyria for 42 years, but the empire began to decline after he died. He believed in human rights and allowed the nations he conquered to worship their own religion. He allowed the exiled Jews to return home to Jerusalem. He divided the land into provinces that were ruled by satraps. He returned to Greece in the Second Persian War. He defeated the Spartans at the famous Battle of Thermopylae and then took control of the city of Athens. However, his navy was defeated at the Battle of Salamis and he retreated back to Persia. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. [Learn More about Ancient Mesopotamia:](#)

Chapter 8 : 9 Things You May Not Know About the Ancient Sumerians - HISTORY

The city was full of beautiful and ingeniously designed buildings, many of which were famous in their own right, such as the House of Knowledge, Neverwinter's tall and many-windowed temple of Oghma; the Hall of Justice, the temple of Tyr and the public office for the rulers of the city; and Castle Never, the castle of the ruler of Neverwinter.

According to the Sumerian king list, the first five rulers of Akkad Sargon, Rimush, Manishtusu, Naram-Sin, and Shar-kali-sharri ruled for a total of years; Sargon alone ruled for Although these figures cannot be checked, they are probably trustworthy, because the king's life. Sargon is known almost entirely from the legends and tales that followed his reputation through 2, years of cuneiform Mesopotamian history, and not from documents that were written during his lifetime. The lack of contemporary record is explained by the fact that the capital city of Agade, which he built, has never been located and excavated. It was destroyed at the end of the dynasty that Sargon founded and was never again inhabited, at least under the name of Agade. According to a folktale, Sargon was a self-made man of humble origins; a gardener, having found him as a baby floating in a basket on the river, brought him up in his own calling. His father is unknown; his own name during his childhood is also unknown; his mother is said to have been a priestess in a town on the middle Euphrates. Rising, therefore, without the help of influential relations, he attained the post of cupbearer to the ruler of the city of Kish, in the north of the ancient land of Sumer. The event that brought him to supremacy was the defeat of Lugalzaggisi of Uruk biblical Erech, in central Sumer. Lugalzaggisi had already united the city-states of Sumer by defeating each in turn and claimed to rule the lands not only of the Sumerian city-states but also those as far west as the Mediterranean. Thus, Sargon became king over all of southern Mesopotamia, the first great ruler for whom, rather than Sumerian, the Semitic tongue known as Akkadian was natural from birth, although some earlier kings with Semitic names are recorded in the Sumerian king list. Victory was ensured, however, only by numerous battles, since each city hoped to regain its independence from Lugalzaggisi without submitting to the new overlord. Historical records are still so meagre, however, that there is a complete gap in information relating to this period. Not content with dominating this area, his wish to secure favourable trade with Agade throughout the known world, together with an energetic temperament, led Sargon to defeat cities along the middle Euphrates to northern Syria and the silver-rich mountains of southern Anatolia. He also dominated Susa, capital city of the Elamites, in the Zagros Mountains of western Iran, where the only truly contemporary record of his reign has been uncovered. Such was his fame that some merchants in an Anatolian city, probably in central Turkey, begged him to intervene in a local quarrel, and, according to the legend, Sargon, with a band of warriors, made a fabulous journey to the still-unlocated city of Burushanda Purshahanda, at the end of which little more than his appearance was needed to settle the dispute. Even if this new artistic feeling is not necessarily to be attributed directly to the personal influence of Sargon, it shows that, in his new capital, military and economic values were not alone important. Because contemporary record is lacking, no sequence can be given for the events of his reign. Neither the number of years during which he lived nor the point in time at which he ruled can be fixed exactly; bc is now given as a date on which to hang the beginning of the dynasty of Agade, and, according to the Sumerian king list, he was king for 56 years. The latter part of his reign was troubled with rebellions, which later literature ascribes, predictably enough, to sacrilegious acts that he is supposed to have committed; but this can be discounted as the standard cause assigned to all disasters by Sumerians and Akkadians alike. The troubles, in fact, were probably caused by the inability of one man, however energetic, to control so vast an empire without a developed and well-trying administration. There is no evidence to suggest that he was particularly harsh, nor that the Sumerians disliked him for being a Semite. Legacy Attributing his success to the patronage of the goddess Ishtar, in whose honour Agade was erected, Sargon of Akkad became the first great empire builder. Two later Assyrian kings were named in his honour. Although the briefly recorded information of his predecessor Lugalzaggisi shows that expansion beyond the Sumerian homeland had already begun, later Mesopotamians looked to Sargon as the founder of the military tradition that runs through the history of their people.

Chapter 9 : Plato: The Republic | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy

During the Renaissance, Italy was a collection of city-states, each with its own ruler—the Pope in Rome, the Medici family in Florence, the Doge in Venice, the Sforza family in Milan, the Este family in Ferrara, etc.

The Sumerians are thought to have formed the first human civilization in world history. Nomads moved into the fertile land and began to form small villages which slowly grew into large towns. Eventually these cities developed into the civilization of the Sumer. This land is often called the "Cradle of Civilization".

Sumer City-States As the Sumerian villages grew into large cities, they formed city-states. This is where a city government would rule the city as well as the land around it. These city-states often fought each other. They built walls around their cities for protection. Farmland was outside the walls, but people would retreat to the city when invaders came. There were many city-states throughout Sumer. Eridu is thought to be the first of the major cities formed and one of the oldest cities in the world.

Sumerian Rulers and Government Each city-state had its own ruler. They went by various titles such as lugal, en, or ensi. The ruler was like a king or governor. The ruler of the city was often the high priest of their religion as well. This gave him even more power. In addition to the king or governor, there was a fairly complex government with officials who helped to organize city building projects and keep the city running. There were also laws that the citizens must follow or face punishment. The invention of government is often credited to the Sumerians.

Religion Each city-state also had its own god. In the center of each city was a large temple to the city god called a ziggurat. The ziggurat looked like a step pyramid with a flat top. Here the priests would perform rituals and sacrifices.

Important Inventions and Technology One of the great contributions the Sumerians made to civilization was their many inventions. They invented the first form of writing, a number system, the first wheeled vehicles, sun-dried bricks, and irrigation for farming. All of these things were important for the development of human civilization. They also had an interest in science including astronomy and the movement of the moon and the stars. They used this information to make a more accurate calendar.

Fun Facts About the Sumerians Their number system was based on the number 60, like ours is based on the number 10. They used this when they came up with 60 minutes in an hour and degrees in a circle. We still use these divisions today. Some historians think that the ziggurat at the city of Eridu was the Tower of Babel from the Bible. Some of the city-states were quite large. Ur is thought to have been the largest and may have had a population of 65,000 people at its peak. Their buildings and homes were made from sun-dried bricks. The Sumerian language was eventually replaced by the Akkadian language around 2000 BC.

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