Download Ur The History And Legacy Of The Ancient Sumerian Capital

Thank you very much for downloading ur the history and legacy of the ancient sumerian capital. Most likely you have knowledge that, people have see numerous times for their favorite books considering this ur the history and legacy of the ancient sumerian capital, but end in the works in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a fine book later than a cup of coffee in the afternoon, then again they juggled as soon as some harmful virus inside their computer. ur the history and legacy of the ancient sumerian capital is within reach in our digital library an online right of entry to it is set as public hence you can download it instantly. Our digital library saves in combined countries, allowing you to get the most less latency epoch to download any of our books with this one.

Merely said, the ur the history and legacy of the ancient sumerian capital is universally compatible later than any devices to read.

Ur - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2017-01-11

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient passages and accounts about Ur written by Babylonian kings and others
*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia: the Sumerians. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Long before Alexandria was a city and even before Memphis and Babylon had attained greatness, the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur stood foremost among ancient Near Eastern cities. Today, the greatness and cultural influence of Ur has been largely forgotten by most people, partially because its monuments have not stood the test of time the way other ancient culture's monuments have. For instance, the monuments of Egypt were made of stone while those of Ur and most other Mesopotamian peoples were made of mud brick and as will be discussed in this report, mud brick may be an easier material to work with than stone but it also decays much quicker. The same is true to a certain extent for the written documents that were produced at Ur. The people of Mesopotamia, which Ur was part of, employed the cuneiform system of writing; since cuneiform was almost always written on clay tablets, modern scholars have been forced with the unfortunate problem that many of those tablets have been broken and made unreadable throughout the centuries. Despite the ephemeral nature of its monuments and to some extent its written texts, Ur proved to be an inspiration to the Sumerians who built the city and also to later cultures and dynasties that inhabited Mesopotamia. An examination of primary sources relating to Ur, as well as archaeological excavations done in the ancient city reveal that the city was a cultural beacon for thousands of years. Ur began as a Sumerian city of secondary importance but quickly grew to be the most important Sumerian city. At its height Ur was the center of a great dynasty that controlled most of Mesopotamia directly through a well maintained army and bureaucracy and the areas that were not under its direct control were influenced by Ur's diplomats and religious ideas. This study will also reveal that Ur was a truly resilient city because it survived the downfall of the Sumerians, outright destruction at the hands of the Elamites, and later occupations by numerous other peoples, which included Saddam Hussein more recently. Ur inspired the imaginations of ancient peoples, but it has also enfrapped the minds of moderns, who have worked for over 150 years to unlock the city's mysteries. Truly, when it comes to important ancient cities, Ur should be counted among the greatest. Ur: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Sumerian Capital traces the history and legacy of one of the most influential cities of antiquity. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the history of Ur like never before, in no time at all.

Ur and Uruk - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2017-12-04

*Includes pictures *Examines the Sumerians' culture, daily life at the cities, and architecture *Includes ancient accounts describing the cities *Includes a bibliography for further reading In southern Iraq, a crushing silence hangs over the dunes. For nearly 5,000 years, the sands of the Iraqi desert have held the remains of the oldest known civilization: the Sumerians. When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia: the Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Long before Alexandria was a city and even before Memphis and Babylon had attained greatness, the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur stood foremost among ancient Near Eastern cities. Today, the greatness and cultural influence of Ur has been largely forgotten by most people, partially because its monuments have not stood the test of time the way other ancient culture's monuments have. For instance, the monuments of Egypt were made of stone while those of Ur and most other Mesopotamian cities were made of mud brick and as will be discussed in this report, mud brick may be an easier material to work with than stone but it also decays much quicker. The same is true to a certain extent for the written documents that were produced at Ur. The people of Mesopotamia, which Ur was part of, employed the cuneiform system of writing; since cuneiform was almost always written on clay tablets, modern scholars have been forced with the unfortunate problem that many of those tablets have been broken and made unreadable throughout the centuries. Despite the ephemeral nature of its monuments and to some extent its written texts, Ur proved to be an inspiration to the Sumerians who built the city and also to later cultures and dynasties that inhabited Mesopotamia. An examination of primary sources relating to Ur, as well as archaeological excavations done in the ancient city reveal that the city was a cultural beacon for thousands of years. Ur began as a Sumerian city of secondary importance but quickly grew to be the most important Sumerian city. At its height Ur was the center of a great dynasty that controlled most of Mesopotamia directly through a well maintained army and bureaucracy and the areas that were not under its direct control were influenced by Ur's diplomats and religious ideas. This study will also reveal that Ur was a truly resilient city because it survived the downfall of the Sumerians, outright destruction at the hands of the Elamites, and later occupations by numerous other peoples, which included Saddam Hussein more recently. Ur inspired the imaginations of ancient peoples, but it has also enfrapped the minds of moderns, who have worked for over 150 years to unlock the city's mysteries. Truly, when it comes to important ancient cities, Ur should be counted among the greatest. Ur: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Sumerian Capital traces the history and legacy of one of the most influential cities of antiquity. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the history of Ur like never before, in no time at all.
will be discussed in this report, mud-brick may be an easier material to work with than stone but it also decays much quicker. The same is true to a certain extent for the written documents that were produced at Ur. At its height Ur was the center of a great dynasty that controlled most of Mesopotamia directly through a well maintained army and bureaucracy and the areas that were not under its direct control were influenced by Ur’s diplomats and religious ideas. Ur was also a truly resilient city because it survived the downfall of the Sumerians, outright destruction at the hands of the Elamites, and later occupations by numerous other peoples, which included Saddam Hussein more recently.

Ur and Uruk - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2017-12-04
*Includes pictures *Examines the Sumerians’ culture, daily life at the cities, and architecture *Includes ancient accounts describing the cities *Includes a bibliography for further reading In southern Iraq, a crushing silence hangs over the dunes. For nearly 5,000 years, the sands of the Iraqi desert have held the remains of the oldest known civilization. When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in world. For a people so great it is unfortunate that their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but to civilization in general, largely go 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. They also never suffered a great and sudden collapse like other peoples of the ancient Near East, such as the Hittites, Assyrians, or Neo-Babylonians. A close examination of Sumerian culture and chronology reveals that the Sumerians set the cultural tone in Mesopotamia for several centuries in the realms of politics/governments, arts, literature, and religion. The Sumerians were truly a great people whose legacy continued long after they were gone. No site better represents the importance of the Sumerians than the city of Uruk. Between the fourth and the third millennium BCE, Uruk was one of several city-states in the land of Sumer, located in the southern end of the Fertile Crescent, between the two great rivers of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Discovered in the late 19th century by the British archaeologist William Loftus, it is this site that has revealed much of what is now known of the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Neo-Sumerian people. Although Ur was not the only city that the Sumerians built during the Uruk period, it was by far the greatest and also the source of most of the archeological and written evidence concerning early Sumerian culture (Kuhrt 2010, 1:23). Uruk went from being the world’s first major city to the most important political and cultural center in the ancient Near East in relatively quick fashion. Long before Alexandria was a city and even before Memphis and Babylon had attained greatness, the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur stood foremost among ancient Near Eastern cities. Today, the greatness and cultural influence of Ur has been largely forgotten by most people, partially because its monuments have not stood the test of time the way other ancient culture’s monuments have. For instance, the monuments of Egypt were made of stone while those of Ur and most other Mesopotamian cities were made of mud brick and as
Ur-the-history-and-legacy-of-the-ancient-sumerian-capital

3/15

orr-the-history-and-legacy-of-the-ancient-sumerian-capital

3/15

urr-the-history-and-legacy-of-the-ancient-sumerian-capital

3/15

Ur was the center of a great dynasty that controlled most of Mesopotamia directly through a well-maintained written texts, Ur proved to be an inspiration to the Sumerians who built the city and also to later cultures and unreadable throughout the centuries. Despite the ephemeral nature of its monuments and to some extent its existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Long before Alexandria used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Long before Alexandria was a city and even before Memphis and Babylon had attained greatness, the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur stood foremost among ancient Near Eastern cities. Today, the greatness and cultural influence of Ur has been largely forgotten by most people, partially because its monuments have not stood the test of time and the way other ancient culture's monuments have. For instance, the monuments of Egypt were made of stone while those of Ur and most other Mesopotamian cities were made of mud brick and as will be discussed in this report, mud brick may be an easier material to work with than stone but it also decays much quicker. The same is true to a certain extent for the written documents that were produced at Ur. The people of Mesopotamia, which Ur was part of, employed the cuneiform system of writing, since cuneiform was almost always written on clay tablets, modern scholars have been forced with the unfortunate problem that many of those tablets have been broken and made unreadable throughout the centuries. Despite the ephemeral nature of its monuments and to some extent its written texts, Ur proved to be an inspiration to the Sumerians who built the city and also to later cultures and dynasties that inhabited Mesopotamia. An examination of primary sources relating to Ur, as well as archaeological excavations done in the ancient city reveal that the city was a cultural beacon for thousands of years. Ur began as a Sumerian city of secondary importance but quickly grew to be the most important Sumerian city. At its height Ur was the center of a great dynasty that controlled most of Mesopotamia directly through a well-maintained army and bureaucracy and the areas that were not under its direct control were influenced by Ur's diplomats and religious ideas. This study will also reveal that Ur was a truly resilient city because it survived the downfall of the Sumerians, outright destruction at the hands of the Elamites, and later occupations by numerous other peoples, which included Saddam Hussein more recently. Ur inspired the imaginations of ancient peoples, but it has also enraptured the minds of moderns, who have worked for over 150 years to unlock the city's mysteries. Truly, when it comes to important ancient cities, Ur should be counted among the greatest. Ur: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Sumerian Capital traces the history and legacy of one of the most influential cities of antiquity. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the history of Ur like never before, in no time at all.

Ur - Charles River Editors - 2015-12-04

*Includes pictures*Includes ancient passages and accounts about Ur written by Babylonian kings and others*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading*When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia: the Sumerians. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Long before Alexandria was a city and even before Memphis and Babylon had attained greatness, the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur stood foremost among ancient Near Eastern cities. Today, the greatness and cultural influence of Ur has been largely forgotten by most people, partially because its monuments have not stood the test of time and the way other ancient culture’s monuments have. For instance, the monuments of Egypt were made of stone while those of Ur and most other Mesopotamian cities were made of mud brick and as will be discussed in this report, mud brick may be an easier material to work with than stone but it also decays much quicker. The same is true to a certain extent for the written documents that were produced at Ur. The people of Mesopotamia, which Ur was part of, employed the cuneiform system of writing, since cuneiform was almost always written on clay tablets, modern scholars have been forced with the unfortunate problem that many of those tablets have been broken and made unreadable throughout the centuries. Despite the ephemeral nature of its monuments and to some extent its written texts, Ur proved to be an inspiration to the Sumerians who built the city and also to later cultures and dynasties that inhabited Mesopotamia. An examination of primary sources relating to Ur, as well as archaeological excavations done in the ancient city reveal that the city was a cultural beacon for thousands of years. Ur began as a Sumerian city of secondary importance but quickly grew to be the most important Sumerian city. At its height Ur was the center of a great dynasty that controlled most of Mesopotamia directly through a well-maintained army and bureaucracy and the areas that were not under its direct control were influenced by Ur’s diplomats and religious ideas. This study will also reveal that Ur was a truly resilient city because it survived the downfall of the Sumerians, outright destruction at the hands of the Elamites, and later occupations by numerous other peoples, which included Saddam Hussein more recently. Ur inspired the imaginations of ancient peoples, but it has also enraptured the minds of moderns, who have worked for over 150 years to unlock the city's mysteries. Truly, when it comes to important ancient cities, Ur should be counted among the greatest. Ur: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Sumerian Capital traces the history and legacy of one of the most influential cities of antiquity. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the history of Ur like never before, in no time at all.

Eridu - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2017-01-26

*Includes pictures*Includes ancient accounts and legends about Eridu*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading*Includes a table of contents "After the kingship descended from heaven, the kingship was in Eridu." - Excerpt from the opening paragraph of the Sumerian King List Emerging from the desert flats of southern Iraq can be seen the remains of a large mound, approximately 1750 feet x 1750 feet in size, surrounded on Friday as Tell Abu Shahrain in the ancient world as Eridu, this site contains some of best examples of the Ubaid culture, and it was one of the first urban centers of civilization in southern Mesopotamia, if not the first itself. Many famous stories came from the mythical landscapes of Iraq's deep south. In the literature of ancient Sumer, Eridu was regarded as the primordial city, the first urban center, believed to have existed long before the great mythical Flood that wiped out human culture in the Book of Genesis
the Uruk period (4000-3200 BCE), during which small, agricultural villages gave way to a larger urban center searching for the origins of the lands which the Bible described as the cradle of the human race. In doing so, they discovered that Uruk was also a real place. The astonishing site is located about 8 miles southwest of the Sumerian city of Ur, and when it was first excavated in the mid-19th century, Western archaeologists were confused as to how a city as large as this could have existed in such a vast and waterless desert. But Uruk is positioned on the edge of the great alluvial plain of Sumer, a wild and beautiful marshland where the Tigris and the Euphrates meet. This was the Biblical “Garden of Eden,” an ancient landscape that was renowned for its fertility. It was also a blank slate for architecture, religious, and social changes that occurred at the site throughout its history. Uruk: The History and Legacy of the Oldest City in Ancient Mesopotamia examines the tumultuous history of one of the most important cities of antiquity. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Uruk like never before.

**Eridu** - Charles River Editors - 2017-01-26

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts and legends about Eridu *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents *After the kingship descended from heaven, the kingship of Eridu was also a real place. The astonishing site is located about 8 miles southwest of the Sumerian city of Ur, and when it was first excavated in the mid-19th century, Western archaeologists were confused as to how a city as large as this could have existed in such a vast and waterless desert. But Eridu is positioned on the edge of the great alluvial plain of Sumer, a wild and beautiful marshland where the Tigris and the Euphrates meet. This was the Biblical “Garden of Eden,” an ancient landscape that was renowned for its fertility. To many Westerners, Iraq's history and culture were a blank before 1991, but ironically, as war engulfed the region, it helped underscore the importance and influence of the area on Western civilization. It was here, in the ferocious landscape of south Iraq, old Sumer, that the first laws, science, and cities came into being. Eridu is a place of extraordinary significance for the study of the earliest stages of civilization in history, and it is one of the best examples of cultural continuity in Mesopotamia, from the earliest prehistoric stages in which settlements emerged to the later historic periods. Eridu had a special status, not as the residence of a ruling dynasty of kings but for its religious significance: a series of temples were built there, devoted to the patron god of the city, Enki. Each one was built upon the ruins of its predecessor, and each one represents the architectural, religious, and social changes that occurred at the site throughout its history. Eridu: The History and Legacy of the Oldest City in Ancient Mesopotamia examines the tumultuous history of one of the most important cities of antiquity. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Eridu like never before.

**Uruk** - Nicola Krisemann - 2019-11-05

This abundantly illustrated volume explores the genesis and flourishing of Uruk, the first known metropolis in the history of humankind. More than one hundred years ago, discoveries from a German archaeological dig at Uruk, roughly two hundred miles south of present-day Baghdad, sent shock waves through the scholarly world. Founded at the end of the fifth millennium BCE, Uruk was the main force for urbanization in what has come to be called with a stratified society, complex governmental bureaucracy, and monumental architecture and art. It was here that proto-cuneiform script—the earliest known form of writing—was developed around 3400 BCE. Uruk is known too for the epic tale of its hero-king Gilgamesh, among the earliest masterpieces of world literature. Containing 480 images, this volume represents the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the archaeological evidence gathered at Uruk. More than sixty essays by renowned scholars provide glimpses into the life, culture, and art of the first great city of the ancient world. This volume will be an indispensable reference for readers interested in the ancient Near East and the origins of urbanism.

**Byblos** - Charles River Editors - 2017-10-17

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts of Byblos *Includes a bibliography for further reading Of all the peoples of the ancient Near East, the Phoenicians are among the most recognizable but also perhaps the least understood. The Phoenicians never built an empire like the Egyptians and Assyrians; in fact, the Phoenicians never created a unified Phoenician state but instead existed as independent city-state kingdoms scattered throughout the Mediterranean. However, despite the region called the Phoenician Empire never existing as a result of the Phoenicians proved to be more prolific in their exploration and colonization than any other peoples in world history until the Spanish during the Age of Discovery. Byblos, known today as Jubayl, has been known by many names over the ages: the Phoenicians called it Gebal; for the Egyptians it was Kejen or Kopuna; the Assyrians and Akkadians referred to it as Guda (this name was repeated throughout the Old Testament); the Arabs called it Jbeil. However, it was the Crusaders who gave it the name of Byblos. This lengthy etymology reflects the city’s unique heritage significance, because Byblos is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities ever to have existed in the world. The city was frequently mentioned in the great archives of antiquity, but its origins lie in the depths of prehistory. Its strategic location, with plenty of shipbuilding wood coming from the nearby mountains, made many powerful states eager to control the territory. Over time, Byblos and its surrounding area were occupied by the Amorites, Canaanites, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Mamelukes, and Ottomans. From the earliest of times, Byblos was an active commercial center, trading extensively with Egypt, where it exported cedar wood from the Phoenician homelands in exchange for papyrus. As a result, Egypt would have a significant influence on the art and culture of Byblos, and the city quickly assumed a position of supremacy in the Mediterranean, thanks in part to its early use of writing. Archaeological evidence uncovered at Byblos shows the existence of a Phoenician alphabet being used from as early as 1200 BCE, and the remnants of Phoenician cities along the coast of Lebanon highlight to the important role they played in a meeting place between the east and west, making it a focal point for the fusion of cultures in the ancient world. The Phoenicians did not generally seek political advantages or territorial expansion in their homeland-their interest was primarily in international trade. Much of the coastline of the area is heavily urbanized, which likely obscures many important structures that might completely change the narrative of the site if they were uncovered. Moreover, many of the archaeological remains are openly exposed to the elements. The construction of a modern jetty has modified the coastal configuration, which has exacerbated the problem of wave energy from the strong storms that regularly batter the coast. Some attempts at coastal engineering have been made to prevent environmental change, and the site's environmental heritage significance has been recognized (being the first archaeological coastline in Lebanon to also become a protected natural landscape), but further steps will need to be taken to preserve the unique heritage of Byblos. Byblos: The History and Legacy of the Oldest Ancient
and the fourth caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate, Harun al-Rashid is best known to many individuals because of his pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Byblos like never before.

**Byblos** - Charles River Editors - 2017-10-17

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts of Byblos *Includes a bibliography for further reading Of all the places of the ancient Near East, the Phoenicians are among the most recognizable but also perhaps the least understood. The Phoenicians never built an empire like the Egyptians and Assyrians; in fact, the Phoenicians never even created a unified city-state political entity, but instead existed as individual city-states scattered throughout the Mediterranean region. However, despite the fact there was never a “Phoenician Empire,” the Phoenicians proved to be more prolific in their exploration and colonization than any other peoples in world history until the Spanish during the Age of Discovery. Byblos, known today as Jbeil, has been known by many names over the ages: the Phoenicians called it Gebal; for the Egyptians it was Jebel or Kepna; the Assyrians and Akkadians referred to it as Gubla (this name was repeated throughout the Old Testament); the Arabs called it Jbel, and eventually the European Crusaders gave it the name of Gibelet. This lengthy etymology reflects the city’s unique heritage significance, because Byblos is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities ever to have existed in the world. The city was frequently mentioned in the great archives of antiquity, but its origins lie in the depths of prehistory. Its strategic location, with plenty of shipbuilding wood coming from the nearby mountains, made many powerful states eager to control the territory. Over time, Byblos and its surrounding area were occupied by the Amorites, Canaanites, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Mamelukes, and Ottomans. From the earliest times of Byblos, it was an active commercial center, trading extensively with Egypt, where it exported cedar wood from the Phoenician homelands in exchange for papyrus. As a result, Egypt would have a significant influence on the art and culture of Byblos, and the city quickly assumed a position of supremacy in the Mediterranean, thanks in part to its early use of writing. Archaeological evidence uncovered at the city shows the existence of a Phoenician alphabet being used from as early as 1200 BCE, and the remains of Phoenician cities along the coast of Lebanon bear witness to the important role they played as a meeting place between the east and west, making it a focal point for the fusion of cultures in the ancient world. The Phoenicians did not generally seek political advantages or territorial expansion in their homeland—their interest was primarily in international trade. Much of the coastline of the area is heavily urbanized, which likely obscures many further interesting structures that might completely change the narrative of the site if they were uncovered. Although much of the archaeological remains are openly exposed to the elements, the construction of a modern jetty has modified the coastal configuration, which has exacerbated the problem of wave energy from the strong storms that regularly batter the coast. Some attempts at coastal engineering have been made to prevent environmental change, and the site’s environmental heritage significance has been recognized (being the first archaeological coastline in Lebanon to also become a protected natural landscape), but further steps will need to be taken to preserve the unique heritage of Byblos. Byblos: The History and Legacy of the Oldest Ancient Phoenician City chronicles the tumultuous history of one of the most important cities of antiquity. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Byblos like never before.

**Legacy of Kings** - C.S. Friedman - 2011-09-06

The young peasant woman Kamala has proven strong and determined enough to claim the most powerful Magister sorcery for herself—but now the Magisters hunt her for killing one of their own. Her only hope of survival lies in the northern Protectorates, where spells are warped by a curse called the Wrath that even the Magisters cannot prevent environmental change, and the site’s environmental heritage significance has been recognized (being the first archaeological coastline in Lebanon to also become a protected natural landscape), but further steps will need to be taken to preserve the unique heritage of Byblos. Byblos: The History and Legacy of the Oldest Ancient Phoenician City chronicles the tumultuous history of one of the most important cities of antiquity. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Byblos like never before.

**Legacy of Kings** - C.S. Friedman - 2011-09-06

The young peasant woman Kamala has proven strong and determined enough to claim the most powerful Magister sorcery for herself—but now the Magisters hunt her for killing one of their own. Her only hope of survival lies in the northern Protectorates, where spells are warped by a curse called the Wrath that even the Magisters cannot prevent environmental change, and the site’s environmental heritage significance has been recognized (being the first archaeological coastline in Lebanon to also become a protected natural landscape), but further steps will need to be taken to preserve the unique heritage of Byblos. Byblos: The History and Legacy of the Oldest Ancient Phoenician City chronicles the tumultuous history of one of the most important cities of antiquity. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Byblos like never before.

**Harun Al-Rashid** - Charles River Editors - 2019-04-06

*Includes pictures *Includes medieval accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading Like many historical figures, Harun Al-Rashid’s biography has become part reality and part myth. A real individual role in famous literature like One Thousand and One Nights, not necessarily because of his policy decisions. This is unusual because Harun al-Rashid was perhaps the most influential of the Abbasid caliphs due to his role in bringing economic prosperity, destroying one of the most powerful Islamic families of the 9th century CE, and ending the Abbasid Dynasty for good. The reputation of Harun al-Rashid is a controversial one over 1,000 years later. Although historians are often loathe to admit it, they understand that history, like other social and cultural subjects, is subject to the opinions and influences of the society in which it was written, and for centuries, numerous cultures in the Western world (primarily Europe, Australasia, North America, and sometimes Latin and South America) insisted that Islamic societies could not possess the intellectual progress and discourse Western society attributed to itself. According to Amira Bennison, “It was a commonplace of the European imperial age that the Islamic world was intellectually backward and that Muslims not only could not have produced the Enlightenment and Industrial Evolution but also required European tutelage.” In short, European intellectuals believed Muslims, due to their religious, cultural, and ethnic backgrounds, lacked the capacity to be progressive - as determined by European standards - and were thus intellectually and culturally backwards. This interpretation of Islamic culture and society transcended intellectual barriers and seeped into the history and literature produced by scholars of the Western world, and in time, Harun al-Rashid became the figure through which the Western world applied its ideas of Arabian culture, Islam, and the power of the caliphathe. The difficulty for historians and modern audiences, then, is trying to determine what about Harun al-Rashid is fact and what is fiction, produced over time by biased sources or legends. By the 21st century, much of the historical information about him has been distorted by folk tales and the exaggerations of medieval historians of all religions and walks of life. Even with numerous pop culture appearances, the actual history of the Abbasid caliph is difficult to determine because of the wealth of misinformation throughout Eastern and Western media alike. When Harun al-Rashid died in the early 9th century, the Abbasid Caliphate fell into civil war. Harun al-Rashid had chosen his son al-Amin to be the new caliph, but his other son, al-Ma’mun, had similar ambitions. Al-Ma’mun would receive the support of some of the noble families and make a claim for the throne, and after a two-year siege of the capital in Baghdad, al-Amin perished and al-Ma’mun took the throne in 813. He ruled for the following 20 years in relative peace though he was forced to put down local rebellions spurred by the Byzantines. Al-Ma’mun, to repay his allies, would create an autonomous Khorasan region in northeast Persia filled with Persian noble families. While scholars can still debate his legacy, none can argue that while Harun al-Rashid did not politically advance the Abbasid Caliphate, he did more than any other Abbasid caliph to spread Arab culture and cus more powerful states eager to control the territory. Over time, Byblos and its surrounding area were occupied by the Amorites, Canaanites, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Mamelukes, and Ottomans. From the earliest times of Byblos, it was an active commercial center, trading extensively with Egypt, where it exported cedar wood from the Phoenician homelands in exchange for papyrus. As a result, Egypt would have a significant influence on the art and culture of Byblos, and the city quickly assumed a position of supremacy in the Mediterranean, thanks in part to its early use of writing. Archaeological evidence uncovered at the city shows the existence of a Phoenician alphabet being used from as early as 1200 BCE, and the remains of Phoenician cities along the coast of Lebanon bear witness to the important role they played as a meeting place between the east and west, making it a focal point for the fusion of cultures in the ancient world. The Phoenicians did not generally seek political advantages or territorial expansion in their homeland—their interest was primarily in international trade. Much of the coastline of the area is heavily urbanized, which likely obscures many further interesting structures that might completely change the narrative of the site if they were uncovered. Although much of the archaeological remains are openly exposed to the elements, the construction of a modern jetty has modified the coastal configuration, which has exacerbated the problem of wave energy from the strong storms that regularly batter the coast. Some attempts at coastal engineering have been made to prevent environmental change, and the site’s environmental heritage significance has been recognized (being the first archaeological coastline in Lebanon to also become a protected natural landscape), but further steps will need to be taken to preserve the unique heritage of Byblos. Byblos: The History and Legacy of the Oldest Ancient Phoenician City chronicles the tumultuous history of one of the most important cities of antiquity. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about Byblos like never before.
Supernatural and a way of remembering what made it so special, this book is a permanent reminder of the legacy about him has been distorted by folk tales and the exaggerations of medieval historians of all religions and walks of life. Its cultural appearance, the oral historical tradition, the acts to determine because of the wealth of misinformation throughout Eastern and Western media alike. When Harun al-Rashid died in the early 9th century, the Abbasid Caliphate fell into civil war. Harun al-Rashid had chosen his son al-Amin to be the new caliph, but his other son, al-Ma'mun, had similar ambitions. Al-Ma'mun would receive the support of some of the noble families and make a claim for the throne, and after a two-year siege of the capital in Baghdad, al-Ma'mun took the throne in 813. He ruled for the following 20 years in relative peace though he was forced to put down local rebellions spurred by the Byzantines. Al-Ma'mun, to repay his allies, would create an awesome Khorasan region in northeast Persia filled with Persian noble families. While scholars can still debate his legacy, none can argue that while Harun al-Rashid did not politically advance the Abbasid Caliphate and may actually be blamed for its eventual destruction, his emphasis on arts and culture brought the caliphate into the Islamic Golden Age and created the romanticized image of the Arab ruler in folk tales throughout Eastern and Western cultures.

Chasing Portraits - Elizabeth Rynecki - 2016-09-06

The memoir of one woman’s emotional quest to find the art of her Polish-Jewish great-grandfather, lost during World War II. Moshe Rynecki’s body of work reached close to eight hundred paintings and sculptures before his life came to a tragic end. It was his great-granddaughter Elizabeth who sought to rediscover his legacy, setting upon a journey to seek out what had been lost but never forgotten... The everyday lives of the Polish-Jewish community depicted in Moshe Rynecki’s paintings simply blended into the background of Elizabeth Rynecki’s life when she was growing up. But the art transformed from familiar to extraordinary in her eyes after her grandfather, Moshe’s son George, left behind journals detailing the loss her ancestors had endured during World War II, including Moshe’s need to know that her family had only found a small portion of Moshe’s art, and that many more pieces remained to be found, Elizabeth set out to find them. Before Moshe was deported to the ghetto, he entrusted his work to friends who would keep it safe. After he was killed in the Majdanek concentration camp, the art was dispersed all over the world. With the help of historians, curators, and admirers of Moshe’s work, Elizabeth began the incredible and difficult task of rebuilding his collection. Spanning three decades of Elizabeth’s life and three generations of her family, this touching memoir is a compelling narrative of the richness of one man’s art, the devastation of war, and one woman’s unexpected path to healing.

Chasing Portraits - Elizabeth Rynecki - 2016-09-06

The memoir of one woman’s emotional quest to find the art of her Polish-Jewish great-grandfather, lost during World War II. Moshe Rynecki’s body of work reached close to eight hundred paintings and sculptures before his life came to a tragic end. It was his great-granddaughter Elizabeth who sought to rediscover his legacy, setting upon a journey to seek out what had been lost but never forgotten... The everyday lives of the Polish-Jewish community depicted in Moshe Rynecki’s paintings simply blended into the background of Elizabeth Rynecki’s life when she was growing up. But the art transformed from familiar to extraordinary in her eyes after her grandfather, Moshe’s son George, left behind journals detailing the loss her ancestors had endured during World War II, including Moshe’s need to know that her family had only found a small portion of Moshe’s art, and that many more pieces remained to be found, Elizabeth set out to find them. Before Moshe was deported to the ghetto, he entrusted his work to friends who would keep it safe. After he was killed in the Majdanek concentration camp, the art was dispersed all over the world. With the help of historians, curators, and admirers of Moshe’s work, Elizabeth began the incredible and difficult task of rebuilding his collection. Spanning three decades of Elizabeth’s life and three generations of her family, this touching memoir is a compelling narrative of the richness of one man’s art, the devastation of war, and one woman’s unexpected path to healing.

There'll Be Peace When You Are Done - Lynn S. Zubernis - 2020-05-05

Fifteen years. Two brothers. Angels and demons. A story like no other. And one of the most passionate fan bases of all time. That's Supernatural. There'll Be Peace When You Are Done also includes original contributions from: • Richard Speight, Jr. ("Gabriel") • Chad Lindberg ("Ash") • Julie McNiven ("Anna Milton") • Tahmoh Penikett ("Gadreel") • Shoshannah Stern ("Eileen Leahy") • Rick Worthy ("Alpha Vander") • David Haydn-Jones ("Arthur Ketch") • Lauren Tom ("Linda Tran") • And many more, including a special message from Misha Collins ("Castiel") Edited by Lynn S. Zubernis, a clinical psychologist, professor, and passionate Supernatural fangirl, There’ll Be Peace When You Are Done is the ultimate send-off for this iconic show that has touched and changed the lives of so many fans across all walks of life.

There’ll Be Peace When You Are Done - Lynn S. Zubernis - 2020-05-05

Fifteen years. Two brothers. Angels and demons. A story like no other. And one of the most passionate fan bases of all time. That's Supernatural. There'll Be Peace When You Are Done also includes original contributions from: • Richard Speight, Jr. ("Gabriel") • Chad Lindberg ("Ash") • Julie McNiven ("Anna Milton") • Tahmoh Penikett ("Gadreel") • Shoshannah Stern ("Eileen Leahy") • Rick Worthy ("Alpha Vander") • David Haydn-Jones ("Arthur Ketch") • Lauren Tom ("Linda Tran") • And many more, including a special message from Misha Collins ("Castiel") Edited by Lynn S. Zubernis, a clinical psychologist, professor, and passionate Supernatural fangirl, There’ll Be Peace When You Are Done is the ultimate send-off for this iconic show that has touched and changed the lives of so many fans across all walks of life.

King's Dream - Eric J. Sundquist - 2009-01-06

"Sundquist’s careful, thoughtful study unveils new and fascinating evidence of the rhetorical traditions in King’s speech."—Drew D. Hansen, author of The Dream: Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Speech That Inspired a Nation

"I Have a dream”—no words are more widely recognized, or more often repeated, than those called out from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial by Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1963. King’s speech, elegantly structured and commanding in tone, has become shorthand not only for his own life but for the entire civil rights movement. In this new exploration of the "I Have a Dream" speech, Eric J. Sundquist places it in the history of American debates about racial justice—debates as old as the nation itself—and demonstrates how the speech, an exultant blend of grand poetry and powerful eloquence, perfectly expressed the story of African American freedom. This book is the first to set King's speech within the cultural and rhetorical traditions on which the civil rights leader drew in crafting his oratory, as well as its essential historical contexts, from the early days of the republic through present-day Supreme Court rulings. At a time when the meaning of the speech has been obscured by its appropriation for every conceivable cause, Sundquist clarifies the transformative power of King’s "Second Emancipation Proclamation" and its continuing relevance for contemporary arguments about equality. "The [I Have a Dream'] speech and all that surrounds it—background and consequences—are brought magnificently to life... In this book he gives us drama and emotion, a powerful sense of history combined with illuminating scholarship."—The New York Times Book Review (Editor's Choice)

King's Dream - Eric J. Sundquist - 2009-01-06

"Sundquist's careful, thoughtful study unveils new and fascinating evidence of the rhetorical traditions in King’s speech."—Drew D. Hansen, author of The Dream: Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Speech That Inspired a Nation

"I have a dream”—no words are more widely recognized, or more often repeated, than those called out from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial by Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1963. King’s speech, elegantly structured and commanding in tone, has become shorthand not only for his own life but for the entire civil rights movement. In this new exploration of the "I Have a Dream" speech, Eric J. Sundquist places it in the history of American debates about racial justice—debates as old as the nation itself—and demonstrates how the speech, an exultant blend of grand poetry and powerful eloquence, perfectly expressed the story of African American freedom. This book is the first to set King’s speech within the cultural and rhetorical traditions on which the civil rights leader drew in crafting his oratory, as well as its essential historical contexts, from the early days of the republic through present-day Supreme Court rulings. At a time when the meaning of the speech has been obscured by its appropriation for every conceivable cause, Sundquist clarifies the transformative power of King’s "Second Emancipation Proclamation" and its continuing relevance for contemporary arguments about equality. "The [I Have a Dream'] speech and all that surrounds it—background and consequences—are brought magnificently to life... In this book he gives us drama and emotion, a powerful sense of history combined with illuminating scholarship."—The New York Times Book Review (Editor's Choice)
Africa may have given rise to the first human beings, and Egypt probably gave rise to the first great civilizations, this new exploration of the "I Have a Dream" speech, Eric J. Sundquist places it in the history of American debates about how the speech, an eloquent blend of grand poetry and powerful elocution, perfectly expressed the story of African American freedom. This book is the first to set and surrounding the cultural and rhetorical traditions on which the civil rights leaders drew in crafting his oratory, as well as its essential historical contexts, from the early days of the republic through present-day Supreme Court rulings. At a time when the meaning of the speech has been obscured by self-serving, formulaic reenactment. Does the import and demonstration of the transformative power of King’s "Second Emancipation Proclamation" and its continuing relevance for contemporary arguments about equality. "The [1 'Have a Dream'] speech and all that surrounds it—background and consequences—are brought magnificently to life . . . In this book he gives us drama and emotion, a powerful sense of history combined with illuminating scholarship."

—The New York Times Book Review (Editor's Choice)

Red, White & Royal Blue - Casey McQuiston - 2019-05-14

* Instant NEW YORK TIMES and USA TODAY bestseller * * GOODREADS CHOICE AWARD WINNER for BEST DEBUT and BEST ROMANCE of 2019 * * BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR* for VOGUE, NPR, VANITY FAIR, and more!

* What happens when America's First Son falls in love with the Prince of Wales?

* Instant NEW YORK TIMES and USA TODAY bestseller * * GOODREADS CHOICE AWARD WINNER for BEST DEBUT and BEST ROMANCE of 2019 * * BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR* for VOGUE, NPR, VANITY FAIR, and more!

* What happens when America's First Son falls in love with the Prince of Wales? When his mother became President, Alex Claremont-Diaz was promptly cast as the American equivalent of a young royal.

Handsome, charismatic, genius—his image is pure millennial-marketing gold for the White House. There’s only one problem: Alex has a beef with Henry, across the pond. And when the tabloids get hold of a photo involving an Alex-Henry altercation, U.S./British relations take a turn for the worse. Heads of family, state, and other handlers devise a plan for damage control: staging a truce between the two rivals. What at first begins as a fake, inextricable friendship grows deeper, and more dangerous, than either Alex or Henry could have imagined. Soon Alex finds himself hurtling into a secret romance with a surprisingly unstuffy Henry that could derail the campaign and upend two nations and beg the question: Can love save the world after all? Where do we find the courage, and the power, to be the people we are meant to be? And how can we learn to let our true colors shine through? Casey McQuiston's Red, White & Royal Blue proves: true love isn’t always diplomatic. "I took this with me wherever I went and stole every second I had to read! Absorbing, hilarious, tender, sexy—the book had everything I crave. I’m jealous of all the readers out there who still get to experience Red, White & Royal Blue for the first time!"

Red, White & Royal Blue - Casey McQuiston - 2019-05-14

* Instant NEW YORK TIMES and USA TODAY bestseller * * GOODREADS CHOICE AWARD WINNER for BEST DEBUT and BEST ROMANCE of 2019 * * BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR* for VOGUE, NPR, VANITY FAIR, and more!

* What happens when America's First Son falls in love with the Prince of Wales?

* Instant NEW YORK TIMES and USA TODAY bestseller * * GOODREADS CHOICE AWARD WINNER for BEST DEBUT and BEST ROMANCE of 2019 * * BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR* for VOGUE, NPR, VANITY FAIR, and more!

* What happens when America's First Son falls in love with the Prince of Wales? When his mother became President, Alex Claremont-Diaz was promptly cast as the American equivalent of a young royal. Handsome, charismatic, genius—his image is pure millennial-marketing gold for the White House. There’s only one problem: Alex has a beef with Henry, across the pond. And when the tabloids get hold of a photo involving an Alex-Henry altercation, U.S./British relations take a turn for the worse. Heads of family, state, and other handlers devise a plan for damage control: staging a truce between the two rivals. What at first begins as a fake, inextricable friendship grows deeper, and more dangerous, than either Alex or Henry could have imagined. Soon Alex finds himself hurtling into a secret romance with a surprisingly unstuffy Henry that could derail the campaign and upend two nations and beg the question: Can love save the world after all? Where do we find the courage, and the power, to be the people we are meant to be? And how can we learn to let our true colors shine through? Casey McQuiston's Red, White & Royal Blue proves: true love isn’t always diplomatic. "I took this with me wherever I went and stole every second I had to read! Absorbing, hilarious, tender, sexy—the book had everything I crave. I’m jealous of all the readers out there who still get to experience Red, White & Royal Blue for the first time!"

Red, White & Royal Blue - Casey McQuiston - 2019-05-14

* Instant NEW YORK TIMES and USA TODAY bestseller * * GOODREADS CHOICE AWARD WINNER for BEST DEBUT and BEST ROMANCE of 2019 * * BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR* for VOGUE, NPR, VANITY FAIR, and more!

* What happens when America's First Son falls in love with the Prince of Wales?

* Instant NEW YORK TIMES and USA TODAY bestseller * * GOODREADS CHOICE AWARD WINNER for BEST DEBUT and BEST ROMANCE of 2019 * * BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR* for VOGUE, NPR, VANITY FAIR, and more!

* What happens when America's First Son falls in love with the Prince of Wales? When his mother became President, Alex Claremont-Diaz was promptly cast as the American equivalent of a young royal. Handsome, charismatic, genius—his image is pure millennial-marketing gold for the White House. There’s only one problem: Alex has a beef with Henry, across the pond. And when the tabloids get hold of a photo involving an Alex-Henry altercation, U.S./British relations take a turn for the worse. Heads of family, state, and other handlers devise a plan for damage control: staging a truce between the two rivals. What at first begins as a fake, inextricable friendship grows deeper, and more dangerous, than either Alex or Henry could have imagined. Soon Alex finds himself hurtling into a secret romance with a surprisingly unstuffy Henry that could derail the campaign and upend two nations and beg the question: Can love save the world after all? Where do we find the courage, and the power, to be the people we are meant to be? And how can we learn to let our true colors shine through? Casey McQuiston's Red, White & Royal Blue proves: true love isn’t always diplomatic. "I took this with me wherever I went and stole every second I had to read! Absorbing, hilarious, tender, sexy—the book had everything I crave. I’m jealous of all the readers out there who still get to experience Red, White & Royal Blue for the first time!"

Red, White & Royal Blue - Casey McQuiston - 2019-05-14

* Instant NEW YORK TIMES and USA TODAY bestseller * * GOODREADS CHOICE AWARD WINNER for BEST DEBUT and BEST ROMANCE of 2019 * * BEST BOOK OF THE YEAR* for VOGUE, NPR, VANITY FAIR, and more!

* What happens when America's First Son falls in love with the Prince of Wales? When his mother became President, Alex Claremont-Diaz was promptly cast as the American equivalent of a young royal. Handsome, charismatic, genius—his image is pure millennial-marketing gold for the White House. There’s only one problem: Alex has a beef with Henry, across the pond. And when the tabloids get hold of a photo involving an Alex-Henry altercation, U.S./British relations take a turn for the worse. Heads of family, state, and other handlers devise a plan for damage control: staging a truce between the two rivals. What at first begins as a fake, inextricable friendship grows deeper, and more dangerous, than either Alex or Henry could have imagined. Soon Alex finds himself hurtling into a secret romance with a surprisingly unstuffy Henry that could derail the campaign and upend two nations and beg the question: Can love save the world after all? Where do we find the courage, and the power, to be the people we are meant to be? And how can we learn to let our true colors shine through? Casey McQuiston's Red, White & Royal Blue proves: true love isn’t always diplomatic. "I took this with me wherever I went and stole every second I had to read! Absorbing, hilarious, tender, sexy—the book had everything I crave. I’m jealous of all the readers out there who still get to experience Red, White & Royal Blue for the first time!"
especially Ashoka.

The Indus Valley Civilization and Maurya Empire - Charles River Editors - 2020-02-19
*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading

When one thinks of the world's first cities, Sumer, Memphis, and Babylon are some of the first to come to mind, but if the focus then shifts to India, then Harappa and Mohenjo-daro will likely come up. These cities owe their existence to India's oldest civilization, known as the Indus Valley Civilization or the Harappan Civilization, which was contemporary with ancient Mesopotamia and ancient Egypt and had extensive contacts with the former, making it one of the most important early civilizations in the world. Spread out along the rivers of the Indus River Valley, hundreds of settlements began forming around 3300 BCE, eventually coalescing into a society that had all of the hallmarks of a true civilization, including writing, well-developed cities, a complex social structure, and long-distance trade. Mohenjo-daro was the largest city of the Indus Civilization, one of the most advanced civilizations to have ever existed, and the best-known and most ancient prehistoric urban site on the Indian subcontinent. It was a metropolis of great cultural, economic, and political importance. Research has shown that Harappa was one of the three most important Indus Valley cities, if not the most important, with several mound of settlements uncovered that indicate building activities took place there for over 1,000 years. Ancient Harappa was truly a thriving and vibrant city that was on par with contemporary cities in Mesopotamia such as Ur and Memphis in Egypt. During the last centuries of the first millennium BCE, most of the Mediterranean basin and the Near East were either directly or indirectly under the influence of Hellenism. The Greeks spread their ideas to Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Persia and attempted to unify all of the peoples of those regions under one government. Although some of the Hellenistic kingdoms proved to be powerful in their own rights - especially Ptolemaic Egypt and the Seleucid Empire, which encompassed all of Mesopotamia, most of the Levant, and much of Persia during its height - no single kingdom ever proved to be dominant. The Hellenistic civilization of the 3rd century BCE was defined by its attempt to claim new lands, especially to the east, past the Indus River in lands that the Greeks referred to generally as India. But as the Hellenistic Greeks turned their eyes to the riches of India, a dynasty came to power that put most of the Indian subcontinent under the rule of one king. The dynasty that came to power in the late 4th century BCE is known today as the Mauryan Dynasty, and although the ruling family was short-lived and their power was ephemeral, its influence resonated for several subsequent centuries and spread as far east as China and into the Hellenistic west. Through relentless warfare and violent machinations, the Mauryans were able to take a land that was a political and geographical mainstay - such as the Nile - while being worshipped as a helper goddess. It is curious that, until the 30th Dynasty, Isis was worshipped in the temples of other gods as she did not have a dedicated cult center of her own. During the 30th Dynasty, this changed with two large temples built in her honor in the Nile Delta. Later on, the Ptolemaic and Roman rulers of Egypt would develop these sites and her worship would outlive the draconian abolishment of pagan religion in Egypt and would even be transported out of Egypt as Isis was revered and worshipped at the farthest reaches of the Roman Empire.

The Indus Valley Civilization and Maurya Empire - Charles River Editors - 2020-02-19
*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading

"He is my destiny." There is a place that lies between heaven and Earth, it is called The Realm. Within this place, the Guards of Peace, known as Garda Siochana, learn to guide and protect the ones that live below until they are called home. Officer Corey Hamilton is dedicated to being the best that she can be, in uniform and out. Her loving nature, compassionate thoughts, and warrior strength make her the perfect candidate to join the Garda Siochana and spend her eternity protecting and guiding others. Just before Corey dies in a line-of-duty accident, she meets Officer Mitchel O'Reilly. Her feelings for him may change her destiny, but not for the better, as she falls in love with this married man. Brock, Corey's personal Garda, will bring her home to The Realm and attempt to train her for her future, even while she still fights for her past. Will Brock be able to direct Corey down the right path, or will she cross the line and fall from grace? Join Corey, Mitchell, and Brock for an emotional and heart-pounding adventure that is sure to make you wonder if angels are really guiding us in our everyday lives.

Garda - Stacy Eaton - 2013-02
*"He is my destiny." There is a place that lies between heaven and Earth, it is called The Realm. Within this place, the Guards of Peace, known as Garda Siochana, learn to guide and protect the ones that live below until they are called home. Officer Corey Hamilton is dedicated to being the best that she can be, in uniform and out. Her loving nature, compassionate thoughts, and warrior strength make her the perfect candidate to join the Garda Siochana and spend her eternity protecting and guiding others. Just before Corey dies in a line-of-duty accident, she meets Officer Mitchel O'Reilly. Her feelings for him may change her destiny, but not for the better, as she falls in love with this married man. Brock, Corey's personal Garda, will bring her home to The Realm and attempt to train her for her future, even while she still fights for her past. Will Brock be able to direct Corey down the right path, or will she cross the line and fall from grace? Join Corey, Mitchell, and Brock for an emotional and heart-pounding adventure that is sure to make you wonder if angels are really guiding us in our everyday lives.*

Garda - Stacy Eaton - 2013-02
*"He is my destiny." There is a place that lies between heaven and Earth, it is called The Realm. Within this place, the Guards of Peace, known as Garda Siochana, learn to guide and protect the ones that live below until they are called home. Officer Corey Hamilton is dedicated to being the best that she can be, in uniform and out. Her loving nature, compassionate thoughts, and warrior strength make her the perfect candidate to join the Garda Siochana and spend her eternity protecting and guiding others. Just before Corey dies in a line-of-duty accident, she meets Officer Mitchel O'Reilly. Her feelings for him may change her destiny, but not for the better, as she falls in love with this married man. Brock, Corey's personal Garda, will bring her home to The Realm and attempt to train her for her future, even while she still fights for her past. Will Brock be able to direct Corey down the right path, or will she cross the line and fall from grace? Join Corey, Mitchell, and Brock for an emotional and heart-pounding adventure that is sure to make you wonder if angels are really guiding us in our everyday lives.*
BCE, Uruk was one of several city-states in the land of Sumer, located in the southern end of the Fertile Crescent, nature, compassionate thoughts, and warrior strength make her the perfect candidate to join the Garda Siochana and others. Just before Coreys's death, she marries Officer Mitchell O'Reilly. Her feelings for him may change her destiny, but not for the better, as she falls in love with this married man. Brock, Coreys's personal Garda, will bring her home to The Realm and attempt to train her for her future, even while she still fights for her past. Will Brock be able to direct Coreys down the right path, or will she cross the line and fall from grace? Join Coreys, Mitchell, and Brock for an emotional and heart-pounding adventure that is sure to make you wonder if angels are really guiding us in our everyday lives.

The Greatest Cities of Ancient Mesopotamia - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2018-02-14
*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts of the cities *Includes online resources and bibliographies for further reading Long before Alexandria was a city and even before Memphis and Babylon had attained greatness, the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur stood foremost among ancient Near Eastern cities. Today, the greatness and cultural influence of Ur has been largely forgotten by most people, partially because its monuments have not stood the test of time the way other ancient culture's monuments have. For instance, the monuments of Egypt were made of stone while those of Ur and most other Mesopotamian cities were made of mud brick and as will be discussed in this report, mud-brick may be an easier material to work with than stone but it also decays much quicker. The same is true to a certain extent for the written documents that were produced at Ur. No site better represents the importance of the Sumerians than the city of Uruk. Between the fourth and the third millennium BCE, Uruk was one of several city-states in the land of Sumer, located in the southern end of the Fertile Crescent, between the two great rivers of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Discovered in the late 19th century by the British archaeologist William Loftus, it is this site that has revealed much of what is now known of the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Neo-Sumerian people. Hattusa was different from the other major cities of the ancient Near East in one major respect: it was landlocked and not located on a major river. At first glance, such a situation may seem like a liability, which it was in terms of trade, but for the most part its central position meant that the Hittites could move their armies more efficiently from one theater of operations to another (Macqueen 2003, 56). As a landlocked capital, Hattusa was also safe from naval attacks from other kingdoms, so if the Hittites' enemies wanted to invade their capital, they would have to trek through the middle of the kingdom to get there, which was most unlikely. As Hittite power grew during the Old Kingdom, the royal city of Hattusa became more important and even central to the military strategy of the Hittites. For example, during Hattusili I's reign, Hittite attacks into the Near East, first conquering the cities between Hattusa and the Mediterranean (Macqueen 2003, 36). Although the Biblical accounts of the Assyrians are among the most interesting and are often corroborated with other historical sources, the Assyrians were much more than just the enemies of the Israelites and brutal thugs. Among all the cities that thrived in the ancient Near East, few can match the opulence and ostentatiousness of Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian Empire for much of the seventh century BCE. During that time it became known for its mighty citadels, grand palaces, beautiful gardens, and even its zoos. In fact, the beauty of Nineveh, especially its gardens, impressed later writers so much that they assigned its gardens as one of the original Seven Wonders of the World, except unfortunately for Nineveh's memory, the location was placed in Babylon. The confusion that assigned one of the Wonders of the World to Babylon instead of Nineveh is in fact a large part of Nineveh's history - it was a great city during its time, but incessant warfare brought the metropolis to oblivion and eventually its history was forgotten or distorted. Today, Babylon has become a byword for greed, excess, and licentiousness, mostly due to its mention in the Bible, but a closer examination reveals that Babylon was so much more, and even perhaps the most important city in the ancient world. Ancient Babylon was home to great dynasties that produced some of the world's most influential leaders, most notably Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar.

Babylon - Captivating History - 2019-01-09
Explore the Captivating History of Babylon The Babylonian influence upon its successors and even modern society knows no bounds. One of the leading civilizations of Mesopotamia, the Babylonians provided the fundamentals of mathematics, architecture, agriculture, metalurgy, and other influential and necessary fields required to develop other great civilizations such as the Greeks, Romans, and even contemporary nations like China and the United States. Without them, no neoteric world could exist. In Babylon: A Captivating Guide to the Kingdom in Ancient Mesopotamia, starting from the Akkadian Empire to the Battle of Opis Against Persia, including Babylonian Mythology and the Legacy of Babylonia, you will discover topics such as The Land of the Babylonians Life, Culture, and Gender Roles Throughout the Years Where Supernotion Met Science Babylonia Before the Babylonians The Amorite Dynasty or the First Babylonians The First Fall of Babylon and the Rise of the Kassites Assyrian Domination and Rule, 911-619 BCE The Neo-Babylonian Empire The Persian Conquest and Hellenistic Period Religion, Mythology, and the Creation Myths The Short Version of the Biblical Babylonians And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about Babylon, scroll up and click the "add to cart" button!

Babylon - Captivating History - 2019-01-09
Explore the Captivating History of Babylon The Babylonian influence upon its successors and even modern society knows no bounds. One of the leading civilizations of Mesopotamia, the Babylonians provided the fundamentals of mathematics, architecture, agriculture, metalurgy, and other influential and necessary fields required to develop other great civilizations such as the Greeks, Romans, and even contemporary nations like China and the United States. Without them, no neoteric world could exist. In Babylon: A Captivating Guide to the Kingdom in Ancient Mesopotamia, starting from the Akkadian Empire to the Battle of Opis Against Persia, including Babylonian Mythology and the Legacy of Babylonia, you will discover topics such as The Land of the Babylonians Life, Culture, and Gender Roles Throughout the Years Where Supernotion Met Science Babylonia Before the Babylonians The Amorite Dynasty or the First Babylonians The First Fall of Babylon and the Rise of the Kassites Assyrian Domination and Rule, 911-619 BCE The Neo-Babylonian Empire The Persian Conquest and Hellenistic Period Religion, Mythology, and the Creation Myths The Short Version of the Biblical Babylonians And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about Babylon, scroll up and click the "add to cart" button!

Legacy - James Kerr - 2013-11-07
The Decline of the West - Oswald Spengler - 2006

The Decline of the West is a classic study of the historical development of Western civilization. It was first published more than eighty years ago and has remained a significant work in the field of history and philosophy. The book explores the decline of European civilization and the rise of the Asian empires, concluding that the decline of Western civilization is an inevitable result of its own success. Reprint.

The Decline of the West - Oswald Spengler - 2006

The Becoming - Nora Roberts - 2021-11-23

A new epic of love and war among gods and humans, from the #1 New York Times bestselling author of The Awakening. The world of magick and the world of man have long been estranged from one another. But some can walk between the two—including Breen Siobhan Kelly. She has just returned to Talamh, with her friend, Marco, who's dazzled and disoriented by this realm—a place filled with dragons and faeries and mermaids (but no WiFi), to her chagrin). In Talamh, Breen is not the ordinary young schoolteacher he knew her as. Here she is learning to embrace the powers of her true identity. Marco is welcomed kindly by her people—and by Keegan, leader of the Fey. Keegan has trained Breen as a warrior, and his yearning for her has grown along with his admiration of her strength and skills. But one member of Breen’s bloodline is not there to embrace her. Her grandfather, the outpost god Odran, plots to destroy Talamh—and now all must unite to defeat his dark forces. There will be losses and sorrows, betrayal and bloodshed. But through it, Breen Siobhan Kelly will take the next step on the journey to becoming all that she was born to be.

Nippur - Charles River - 2017-03-28

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts of Nippur *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading

In southern Iraq, a crushing silence hangs over the dunes. For nearly 5,000 years, the sands of the Iraqi desert have held the remains of the oldest known civilization: the Sumerians. When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unswerved the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Although the Sumerians continued to get second or even third billing compared to the Babylonians and Assyrians, perhaps because they never built an empire as great as the Assyrians or established a city as enduring and great as Babylon, they were the people who provided the template of civilization that all later Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in the world. For a people so great it is unfortunate that their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but to civilization in general, largely go 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. They also never suffered a great and sudden collapse like other peoples of the ancient Near East, such as the Hittites, Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians did. A close examination of Sumerian culture and chronology reveals that the Sumerians set the cultural tone in Mesopotamia for several centuries in the realms of politics/governments, arts, literature, and religion. The Sumerians were truly a great people whose legacy continued long after they were gone. Located approximately 100 miles southeast of present-day Baghdad, on the east bank of the Euphrates River, are the remains of a large complex of ruins known as Nippur, a once great city with a history that stretches back to the 5th millennium BCE. Nippur owned its prestige through its status as a religious capital; it was the main place of worship of the great Sumerian god Enil, considered to be the lord of the cosmos in the Mesopotamian pantheon. The city contained the main sanctuary and temple of Enil, the Ekur (meaning -House-mountain- or -House of Life-). This religious complex was located in the heart of the city, and was believed to be where the gods met together at assemblies to decide upon the future of mankind. Throughout history, the kings of Mesopotamia and beyond traveled to Nippur to be consecrated at the Ekur a ceremony that would symbolize their divine legitimacy as rulers. It was largely for these reasons that the struggles for possession of the city in the early days of the Paleo-Babylonian Empire (approximately 1830-1531 BCE) were so intense. The political situation in Nippur between the end of the Ur III kingdom and the end of the rivalry between Isin, Larsa, and Babylon was one of fierce competition over the site’s ownership, and while it is likely that local authorities remained in place to preserve continuity and stability, the dominating rulers of Nippur changed frequently.

Nippur - Charles River - 2017-03-28

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts of Nippur *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading

In southern Iraq, a crushing silence hangs over the dunes. For nearly 5,000 years, the sands of the Iraqi desert have held the remains of the oldest known civilization: the Sumerians. When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used
future. This account of Ur’s past looks at both the ancient city and its evolution over centuries, and its
the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Although the Sumerians continue to
government and society compared to the Babylonians and Assyrians, perhaps because they never built an
empire as great as the Assyrians or established a city as enduring and great as Babylon, they were the people who
provided the template of civilization that later Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with
being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many
would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in the world. For a people so
great it is unfortunate that their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but
to civilization in general, largely go 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. They also never suffered a great and sudden
collapse like other peoples of the ancient Near East, such as the Hittites, Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians did.

A close examination of Sumerian culture and chronology reveals that the Sumerians set the cultural tone in
Mesopotamia for several centuries in the realms of politics/governments, arts, literature, and religion. The
Sumerians were truly a great people whose legacy continued long after they were gone. Located approximately
100 miles southeast of present-day Baghdad, on the east bank of the Euphrates River, are the remains of a large
complex of ruins known as Nippur, a once great city with a history that stretches back to the 5th millennium BCE.
Nippur owed its prestige through its status as a religious capital; it was the main place of worship of the great
Sumerian deity Enlil. For this reason, Nippur is said to be the center of the cosmos in the Mesopotamian pantheon. The city contained
the main sanctuary and temple of Enlil, the Ekur (meaning -House-mountain- or -House of Life-). This religious
complex was located in the heart of the city, and was believed to be where the gods met together at assemblies
to decide upon the future of mankind. Throughout history, the kings of Mesopotamia and beyond traveled to Nippur
to be consecrated at the Ekur-a ceremony that would symbolize their divine legitimacy as rulers. It was largely for
these reasons that the struggles for possession of the city in the early days of the Paleo-Babylonian Empire
(approximately 1530-1531 BCE) were so intense. The political situation began to change shortly after the fall
between the end of the Ur III kingdom and the end of the rivalry between Isin, Larsa, and Babylon was one of fierce competition over the site's
ownership, and while it is likely that local authorities remained in place to preserve continuity and stability, the
dominating rulers of Nippur changed frequently.

The Paranoid Style in American Politics - Richard Hofstadter - 2012-01-04
This timely reissue of Richard Hofstadter’s classic work on the fringe groups that influence American electoral
politics offers an invaluable perspective on contemporary domestic affairs. In The Paranoid Style in American Politics, acclaimed historian Richard Hofstadter examines the competing forces in American political discourse and how fringe groups can influence — and derail — the larger agendas of a political party. He investigates the politics of the irrational, shedding light on how the behavior of individuals can seem out of proportion with actual political issues, and how such behavior impacts larger groups. With such other classic essays as “Free Silver and the Mind of ‘Coin’ Harvey” and “What Happened to the Antitrust Movement?,” “The Paranoid Style in American Politics remains both a seminal text of political history and a vital analysis of the ways in which political groups function in the United States.

The Paranoid Style in American Politics - Richard Hofstadter - 2012-01-04
This timely reissue of Richard Hofstadter’s classic work on the fringe groups that influence American electoral
politics offers an invaluable perspective on contemporary domestic affairs. In The Paranoid Style in American Politics, acclaimed historian Richard Hofstadter examines the competing forces in American political discourse and how fringe groups can influence — and derail — the larger agendas of a political party. He investigates the politics of the irrational, shedding light on how the behavior of individuals can seem out of proportion with actual political issues, and how such behavior impacts larger groups. With such other classic essays as “Free Silver and the Mind of ‘Coin’ Harvey” and “What Happened to the Antitrust Movement?,” “The Paranoid Style in American Politics remains both a seminal text of political history and a vital analysis of the ways in which political groups function in the United States.

Ur - Harriet Crawford - 2015-02-26
The ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur was a Sumerian city state which flourished as a centre of trade and
civilisation between 2800–2000 BCE. However, in the recent past it suffered from the disastrous Gulf war and
from neglect. It still remains a potent symbol for people of all faiths and will have an important role to play in the
archaeological interpretation in more recent times. From the 19th century explorers and their identification of the
site of Mukayyur as the Biblical city of Ur, the study proceeds to look in detail at the archaeologist Leonard
Woolley and his key discoveries during the 1920s and 30s. Using the findings as a framework and utilising the
latest evidence from environmental, historical and archaeological studies, the volume explores the site’s past in
chronological order from the Ubaid period in the 5th millennium to the death of Alexander. It looks in detail at the
architectural remains: the sacred buildings, royal graves and also the private housing which provides a unique
record of life 4000 years ago. The volume also describes the part played by Ur in the Gulf war and discusses the
problems raised for archaeologists in the war's aftermath.

Ur - Harriet Crawford - 2015-02-26
The ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur was a Sumerian city state which flourished as a centre of trade and
civilisation between 2800–2000 BCE. However, in the recent past it suffered from the disastrous Gulf war and
from neglect. It still remains a potent symbol for people of all faiths and will have an important role to play in the
future. This account of Ur’s past looks at both the ancient city and its evolution over centuries, and its
archaeological interpretation in more recent times. From the 19th century explorers and their identification of the
site of Mukayyur as the Biblical city of Ur, the study proceeds to look in detail at the archaeologist Leonard
Woolley and his key discoveries during the 1920s and 30s. Using the findings as a framework and utilising the
latest evidence from environmental, historical and archaeological studies, the volume explores the site’s past in
chronological order from the Ubaid period in the 5th millennium to the death of Alexander. It looks in detail at the
architectural remains: the sacred buildings, royal graves and also the private housing which provides a unique
record of life 4000 years ago. The volume also describes the part played by Ur in the Gulf war and discusses the
problems raised for archaeologists in the war's aftermath.

Ur - Harriet Crawford - 2015-02-26
The ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur was a Sumerian city state which flourished as a centre of trade and
civilisation between 2800–2000 BCE. However, in the recent past it suffered from the disastrous Gulf war and
from neglect. It still remains a potent symbol for people of all faiths and will have an important role to play in the
The Sumerians - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2017-01-11

*Includes pictures *Includes links to online sources like the Epic of Gilgamesh and more *Includes primary sources written by the ancient Sumerians *Includes a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents

When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia: the Sumerians. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Although the Sumerians continue to get second or even third billing compared to the Babylonians and Assyrians, perhaps because they never built an empire as great as the Assyrians or established a city as enduring and great as Babylon, they were the people who provided the template of civilization that all later Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in the world. For a people so great it is unfortunate that their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but to civilization in general, largely go 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. They also never suffered a great and sudden collapse like other peoples of the ancient Near East, such as the Hittites, Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians did. A close examination of Sumerian culture and chronology reveals that the Sumerians set the cultural tone in Mesopotamia for several centuries in the realms of politics/governments, arts, literature, and religion. The Sumerians were truly a great people whose legacy continued long after they were gone. The Sumerians: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Mesopotamian Empire that Established Civilization traces the history and legacy of Sumer across several centuries. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the history of the Sumerians like never before, in time at all.

The Sumerians - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2017-01-11

*Includes pictures *Includes links to online sources like the Epic of Gilgamesh and more *Includes primary sources written by the ancient Sumerians *Includes a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents

When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia: the Sumerians. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Although the Sumerians continue to get second or even third billing compared to the Babylonians and Assyrians, perhaps because they never built an empire as great as the Assyrians or established a city as enduring and great as Babylon, they were the people who provided the template of civilization that all later Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in the world. For a people so great it is unfortunate that their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but to civilization in general, largely go 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. They also never suffered a great and sudden collapse like other peoples of the ancient Near East, such as the Hittites, Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians did. A close examination of Sumerian culture and chronology reveals that the Sumerians set the cultural tone in Mesopotamia for several centuries in the realms of politics/governments, arts, literature, and religion. The Sumerians were truly a great people whose legacy continued long after they were gone. The Sumerians: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Mesopotamian Empire that Established Civilization traces the history and legacy of Sumer across several centuries. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the history of the Sumerians like never before, in time at all.

Ur and Uruk - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2016-11-01

*Includes pictures *Examines the Sumerians’ culture, daily life at the cities, and architecture *Includes ancient accounts describing the cities *Includes a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents

In southern Iraq, a crushing silence hangs over the dunes. For nearly 5,000 years, the lands of the Iraqi desert have held the remains of the oldest known civilization: the Sumerians. When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Although the Sumerians continue to get second or even third billing compared to the Babylonians and Assyrians, perhaps because they never built an empire as great as the Assyrians or established a city as enduring and great as Babylon, they were the people who provided the template of civilization that all later Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in the world. For a people so great it is unfortunate that their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but to civilization in general, largely go 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. They also never suffered a great and sudden collapse like other peoples of the ancient Near East, such as the Hittites, Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians did. A close examination of Sumerian culture and chronology reveals that the Sumerians set the cultural tone in Mesopotamia for several centuries in the realms of politics/governments, arts, literature, and religion. The Sumerians were truly a great people whose legacy continued long after they were gone. The Sumerians: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Mesopotamian Empire that Established Civilization traces the history and legacy of Sumer across several centuries. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the history of the Sumerians like never before, in time at all.

Ur and Uruk - Charles River Charles River Editors - 2016-11-01

*Includes pictures *Examines the Sumerians’ culture, daily life at the cities, and architecture *Includes ancient accounts describing the cities *Includes a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents

In southern Iraq, a crushing silence hangs over the dunes. For nearly 5,000 years, the lands of the Iraqi desert have held the remains of the oldest known civilization: the Sumerians. When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Although the Sumerians continue to get second or even third billing compared to the Babylonians and Assyrians, perhaps because they never built an empire as great as the Assyrians or established a city as enduring and great as Babylon, they were the people who provided the template of civilization that all later Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in the world. For a people so great it is unfortunate that their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but to civilization in general, largely go 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. They also never suffered a great and sudden collapse like other peoples of the ancient Near East, such as the Hittites, Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians did. A close examination of Sumerian culture and chronology reveals that the Sumerians set the cultural tone in Mesopotamia for several centuries in the realms of politics/governments, arts, literature, and religion. The Sumerians were truly a great people whose legacy continued long after they were gone. The Sumerians: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Mesopotamian
a call for solidarity and independence—a call which sent ripples well into the next century. ‘Brilliant interweaving
cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1973, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to
created day by day, but it also represents the importance of the Sumerian than the
city of Uruk. Between the fourth and the third millennium BCE, Uruk was one of several city-states in the land of
Sumer, located in the southern end of the Fertile Crescent, between the two great rivers of the Tigris and the
Euphrates. Discovered in the late 19th century by the British archaeologist William Loftus, it is this site that has
revealed much of what is now known of the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Neo-Sumerian people. Although Uruk was
not the only city that the Sumerians built during the Uruk period, it was by far the greatest and also the source of
most of the archeological and written evidence concerning early Sumerian culture (Kuhrt 2010, 1:23). Uruk went
from being the world’s first major city to the most important and cultural center in the ancient Near East in
relatively quick fashion. Long before Alexandria was a city and even before Memphis and Babylon had attained
greatness, the ancient Mesopotamian city of Uruk stood foremost among ancient Near Eastern cities. Today, the
greatness and cultural influence of Ur has been largely forgotten by most people, partially because its monuments
have not stood the test of time the way other ancient culture's monuments have. For instance, the monuments of
Egypt were made of stone while those of Ur and most other Mesopotamian cities were made of mud brick and as
will be discussed in this report, mud-brick may be an easier material to work with than stone but it also decays
much quicker. The same is true to a certain extent for the written documents that were produced at Ur. At its
height Ur was the center of a great dynasty that controlled most of Mesopotamia directly through a well
maintained army and bureaucracy and the areas that were not under its direct control were influenced by Ur's
diplomats and religious ideas. Ur was also a truly resilient city because it survived the downfall of the Sumerians,
outright destruction at the hands of the Elamites, and later occupations by numerous other peoples, which
included Sammad Hussein more recently.

The Underground Railroad (Television Tie-In) - Colson Whitehead - 2021
Cora is a slave on a cotton plantation in Georgia. When Caesar, a recent arrival from Virginia, tells her about the
Underground Railroad, they decide to take a terrifying risk and escape. Though they manage to find a station and
head north, they are being hunted. Their first stop is South Carolina, in a city that initially seems like a haven. But
the city’s placid surface masks an insidious scheme designed for its black denizens. And even worse: Ridgeway,
the relentless slave catcher, is close on their heels.

The Underground Railroad (Television Tie-In) - Colson Whitehead - 2021
Cora is a slave on a cotton plantation in Georgia. When Caesar, a recent arrival from Virginia, tells her about the
Underground Railroad, they decide to take a terrifying risk and escape. Though they manage to find a station and
head north, they are being hunted. Their first stop is South Carolina, in a city that initially seems like a haven. But
the city’s placid surface masks an insidious scheme designed for its black denizens. And even worse: Ridgeway,
the relentless slave catcher, is close on their heels.

A Room of One’s Own - Virginia Woolf - 2020-10-12
In October 1928 Virginia Woolf was asked to deliver speeches at Newnham and Girton Colleges on the subject of
‘Women and Fiction’; she spoke about her conviction that ‘a woman must have money and a room of her own if
she is to write fiction’. The following year, the two speeches were published as A Room of One’s Own, and became
one of the foremost feminist texts. Knitted into a polished argument are several threads of great importance
— women and learning, writing and poverty — which helped to establish much of feminist thought on the
importance of education and money for women’s independence. In the same breath, Woolf brushes aside critics and sends out
of personal experience, imaginative musing and political clarity — Kate Mosse, The Guardian ‘Probably the most
influential piece of non-fictional writing by a woman in this century.’ — Hermione Lee, The Financial Times

21 Hacks to Rock Your Midlife - Cat Coluccio - 2021-06-24
Have you hit one of those “big” birthday milestones that end with a 0? You know the ones: the big 4-0, the big 5-0 or
“gulp” the big 6-0! And have you found yourself wondering “Is this it?” “Is this really it?” “Is this all my life was
meant to be?” Then you have found the right book, as Cat Coluccio, aka the “Midlife Success Coach” takes you
through the process of releasing the emotions and memories - good and bad - of your younger years, so that you
can determine the purposeful life and legacy you want to create going forward. Follow along with practical action
steps as Cat walks you through her 7 step model of Awakening, Releasing, Creating Space, Project You, Ready to
Launch, Lift Off, and Legacy. The clock is ticking - isn’t it time that you choose to truly ROCK your Midlife season
and beyond?

21 Hacks to Rock Your Midlife - Cat Coluccio - 2021-06-24
Have you hit one of those “big” birthday milestones that end with a 0? You know the ones: the big 4-0, the big 5-0 or
“gulp” the big 6-0! And have you found yourself wondering “Is this it?” “Is this really it?” “Is this all my life was
meant to be?” Then you have found the right book, as Cat Coluccio, aka the “Midlife Success Coach” takes you
through the process of releasing the emotions and memories - good and bad - of your younger years, so that you
can determine the purposeful life and legacy you want to create going forward. Follow along with practical action
steps as Cat walks you through her 7 step model of Awakening, Releasing, Creating Space, Project You, Ready to
Launch, Lift Off, and Legacy. The clock is ticking - isn’t it time that you choose to truly ROCK your Midlife season
and beyond?

 Everyday Legacy - Codi Shewan - 2020-02-18
What if your legacy isn’t what you leave behind, but something you create, every day of your life? What if you
started acting the way you want to be remembered—right now—and shared your unique gifts with the world? In
Everyday Legacy, Codi Shewan inspires readers to define how they live and embrace the idea of living—not leaving—a legacy. His message is simple, yet powerful: In each moment, you have the ability to change yourself and those around you, in profound ways. This book is for anyone who wants to rethink their own legacy and start living it now. Everyday Legacy shares vital lessons for living, informed by Shewan’s experiences as a funeral director who developed a deep understanding of the reality of death. From tales of unexpected friendship as a young volunteer in palliative care to what he learned through his estranged father’s funeral, Everyday Legacy shows us what it means to be deeply human, undeniably mortal—and how to choose a life that matters.

 Everyday Legacy - Codi Shewan - 2020-02-18
What if your legacy isn’t what you leave behind, but something you create, every day of your life? What if you
started acting the way you want to be remembered—right now—and shared your unique gifts with the world? In
Everyday Legacy, Codi Shewan inspires readers to redefine how they live and embrace the idea of living—not leaving—a legacy. His message is simple, yet powerful: In each moment, you have the ability to change yourself and those around you, in profound ways. This book is for anyone who wants to rethink their own legacy and start living it now. Everyday Legacy shares vital lessons for living, informed by Shewan’s experiences as a funeral director who developed a deep understanding of the reality of death. From tales of unexpected friendship as a young volunteer in palliative care to what he learned through his estranged father’s funeral, Everyday Legacy shows us what it means to be deeply human, undeniably mortal—and how to choose a life that matters.

 The Kingdom of Ashaliya - Charles River - 2021-01-15
*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading International trade in the ancient world was a
more intricate and far-reaching system than many have been led to believe. The Silk Road and the Incense Trade
Route have been heavily researched in recent decades, and the Amber Road trade network dominating northern
Europe has become a more prominent area of focus for historians as well. Trade was at the forefront of the Late
Bronze Age (c. 1500-1200 BCE), especially in the Near East, where great kingdoms developed a network of trade and
diplomacy stretching from Persia to Egypt and from Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) down to Arabia. The
system these kingdoms built is well-documented in texts from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Anatolia, and other places, and
archaeological excavations have uncovered more. Studies of the Late Bronze Age system have revealed that
bands collectively known as the Sea Peoples. Fortunately, even though the invasions of the Sea Peoples marked system in terms of the manner in which the kingdoms interacted and conducted business with each other. Most importing the Kingdom of Alashiya was its precise location, because the known Egyptian, Akkadian, and Hittite texts mentioning Alashiya fail to properly place the kingdom geographically. For years scholars were torn between its possible location, with most believing it was either in Cyprus, Cilicia, or somewhere in Syria, but today, most accept that Alashiya was in Cyprus. Nevertheless, there are still a number of stumbling blocks preventing a true understanding of this Bronze Age culture. Although the people of Cyprus were literate in the Bronze Age, scholars have yet to decipher the Cypro-Minoan script, just as they have been unable to decode the Minoan Linear A script. This inability to read ancient Cypriot script means that scholars are left with no readable Cypro-Alashiyan list of kings, so a true chronology cannot be constructed. For these reasons, the history of Bronze Age Cyprus and Alashiya have been largely outlined through a combination of archaeological work and mentions in Egyptian, Akkadian, and Hittite texts. Although the record is incomplete, enough is known to suggest that Cyprus was home to thriving kingdoms that played a major role in the development of the Mediterranean and Near East. Indeed, evidence demonstrates that Alashiya became a major power through trade and commerce due to its possession of copper, an incredibly valuable commodity. But eventually, Alashiya suffered the same fate as many of the great powers of the Bronze Age when it was overwhelmed by the migrations of various warrior bands collectively known as the Sea Peoples. Fortunately, even though the invasions of the Sea Peoples marked the end of Alashiya and the Bronze Age, remnants of the Alashiyan culture persisted and were augmented by Greek and Phoenician culture during the early Iron Age. The Kingdom of Alashiya: The History and Legacy of the Ancient Trading Kingdom on Cyprus during the Bronze Age examines the mysterious kingdom and its relationships with various other kingdoms nearby. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about ancient Cyprus like never before.

The Kingdom of Alashiya - Charles River - 2021-01-15

*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading

The first in a stunning new series from the author of The Silence of the Sea, winner of the 2015 Petrona Award for best Scandinavian Crime Novel. The Legacy is the first installment in a fantastic new series featuring the psychologist Freyja and the police officer Huldar. The only person who might have the answers to a baffling murder case is the victim’s seven-year-old daughter, found hiding in the room where her mother died. And she’s not talking. Newly-promoted, out of his depth, detective Huldar turns to Freyja for her expertise with traumatized young people. Freyja, who distrusts the police in general and Huldar in particular, isn’t best pleased. But she’s determined to keep little Margret safe. It may prove tricky. The killer is leaving them strange clues, but can they crack the code? And if they do, will they be next?

The Legacy - Yrsa Sigurardottir - 2018-02-13

The first in a stunning new series from the author of The Silence of the Sea, winner of the 2015 Petrona Award for best Scandinavian Crime Novel. The Legacy is the first installment in a fantastic new series featuring the psychologist Freyja and the police officer Huldar. The only person who might have the answers to a baffling murder case is the victim’s seven-year-old daughter, found hiding in the room where her mother died. And she’s not talking. Newly-promoted, out of his depth, detective Huldar turns to Freyja for her expertise with traumatized young people. Freyja, who distrusts the police in general and Huldar in particular, isn’t best pleased. But she’s determined to keep little Margret safe. It may prove tricky. The killer is leaving them strange clues, but can they crack the code? And if they do, will they be next?

Our History Is the Future - Nick Estes - 2019-03-05

How two centuries of Indigenous resistance created the movement proclaiming “Water is life” In 2016, a small protest encampment at the Standing Rock Reservation in North Dakota, initially established to block construction of the Dakota Access oil pipeline, grew to be the largest Indigenous protest movement in the twenty-first century. Water Protectors knew this battle for native sovereignty had already been fought many times before, and that, even after the encampment was gone, their colonial struggle would continue. In Our History is the Future, Nick Estes traces traditions of Indigenous resistance that led to the #NoDAPL movement. Our History Is the Future is at once a work of history, a manifesto, and an intergenerational story of resistance.

Our History Is the Future - Nick Estes - 2019-03-05

How two centuries of Indigenous resistance created the movement proclaiming “Water is life” In 2016, a small protest encampment at the Standing Rock Reservation in North Dakota, initially established to block construction of the Dakota Access oil pipeline, grew to be the largest Indigenous protest movement in the twenty-first century. Water Protectors knew this battle for native sovereignty had already been fought many times before, and that, even after the encampment was gone, their colonial struggle would continue. In Our History is the Future, Nick Estes traces traditions of Indigenous resistance that led to the #NoDAPL movement. Our History Is the Future is at once a work of history, a manifesto, and an intergenerational story of resistance.

The Sneeetches and Other Stories: Read & Listen Edition - Dr. Seuss - 2013-10-22

Dr. Seuss creates another timeless picture-book classic with The Sneeetches and Other Stories. Are you a Star-Belly Sneeotch or a Plain-Belly Sneeotch? This delightful book contains four tales with deliciously subtle takes on how silly it is to be, well, silly. “The Sneeetches,” “The Zax,” “Too Many Daves,” and “What Was I Scared Of?” make this energetic compilation a must-have for every library. Full of Dr. Seuss’s signature rhymes and unmistakable characters, it’s perfect for new and lifelong Seuss fans. This Read & Listen edition contains audio narration.

The Sneeetches and Other Stories: Read & Listen Edition - Dr. Seuss - 2013-10-22

Dr. Seuss creates another timeless picture-book classic with The Sneeetches and Other Stories. Are you a Star-Belly Sneeotch or a Plain-Belly Sneeotch? This delightful book contains four tales with deliciously subtle takes on how silly it is to be, well, silly. “The Sneeetches,” “The Zax,” “Too Many Daves,” and “What Was I Scared Of?” make this energetic compilation a must-have for every library. Full of Dr. Seuss’s signature rhymes and unmistakable characters, it’s perfect for new and lifelong Seuss fans. This Read & Listen edition contains audio narration.

Future is at once a work of history, a manifesto, and an intergenerational story of resistance. Nick Estes traces traditions of Indigenous resistance that led to the #NoDAPL movement. Our History Is the Future is at once a work of history, a manifesto, and an intergenerational story of resistance.

Determined to keep little Margret safe. It may prove tricky. The killer is leaving them strange clues, but can they crack the code? And if they do, will they be next?
Water Protectors knew this battle for native sovereignty had already been fought many times before, and that, even after the encampment was gone, their anticolonial struggle would continue. In Our History Is the Future, Nick Estes traces traditions of Indigenous resistance that led to the #NoDAPL movement. Our History Is the Future is at once a work of history, a manifesto, and an intergenerational story of resistance.

**The Promise of the New South** - Edward L. Ayers - 2007-09-07

At a public picnic in the South in the 1890s, a young man paid five cents for his first chance to hear the revolutionary Edison talking machine. He eagerly listened as the soundman placed the needle down, only to find that through the tubes he held to his ears came the chilling sounds of a lynching. In this story, with its blend of new technology and old hatreds, genteel picnics and mob violence, Edward Ayers captures the history of the South in the years between Reconstruction and the turn of the century. Ranging from the Georgia coast to the Tennessee mountains, from the power brokers to tenant farmers, Ayers depicts a land of startling contrasts. Ayers takes us from remote Southern towns, revolutionized by the spread of the railroads, to the statehouses where Democratic Redeemers swept away the legacy of Reconstruction; from the small farmers, trapped into growing nothing but cotton, to the new industries of Birmingham; from abuse and intimacy in the family to tumultuous public meetings of the prohibitionists. He explores every aspect of society, politics, and the economy, detailing the importance of each in the emerging New South. Central to the entire story is the role of race relations, from alliances and friendships between blacks and whites to the spread of Jim Crows laws and disfranchisement. The teeming nineteenth-century South comes to life in these pages. When this book first appeared in 1992, it won a broad array of prizes and was a finalist for both the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize. The citation for the National Book Award declared Promise of the New South a vivid and masterfully detailed picture of the evolution of a new society. The Atlantic called it "one of the broadest and most original interpretations of southern history of the past twenty years.

**O Death, Where Is Thy Sting?** - Hoover, Joe - 2020-12-16

**The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde** - Robert Louis Stevenson - 1922