

First trips of antiquity Mesopotamia

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Mesopotamia



- The process of man's cognition of the world is connected with traveling.



- In the XVII century in the Middle East there have been found clay tablets with cuneiform inscriptions, confirming the existence of the great centers of world culture - Mesopotamia.



Sumerian cities



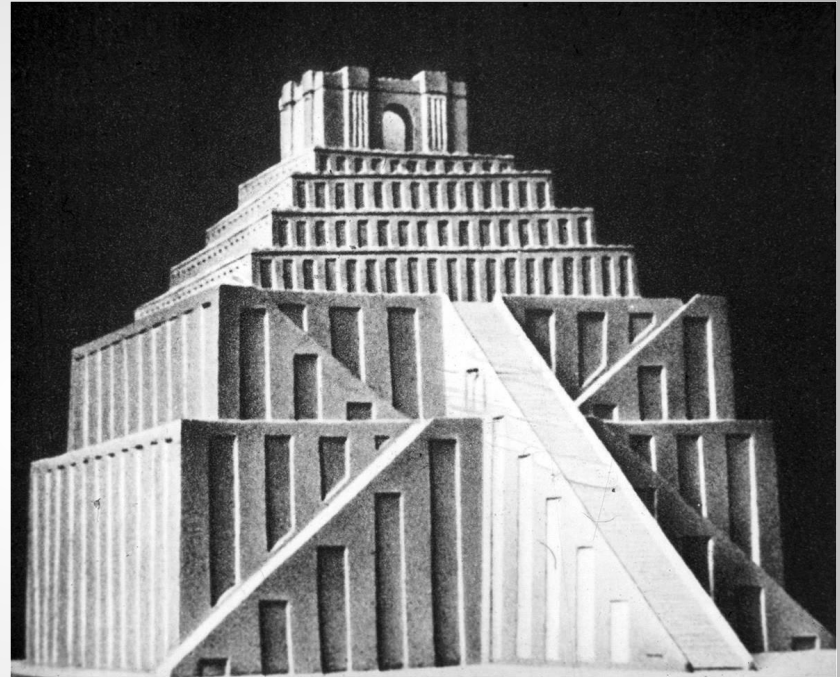
Sumerian cylinder seals



- Sargon the Great



● Babylon



- temple of Marduk



The tower of
Babel



- the Hanging Gardens of Babylon



- Before the journey people were making rituals and sacrifices.

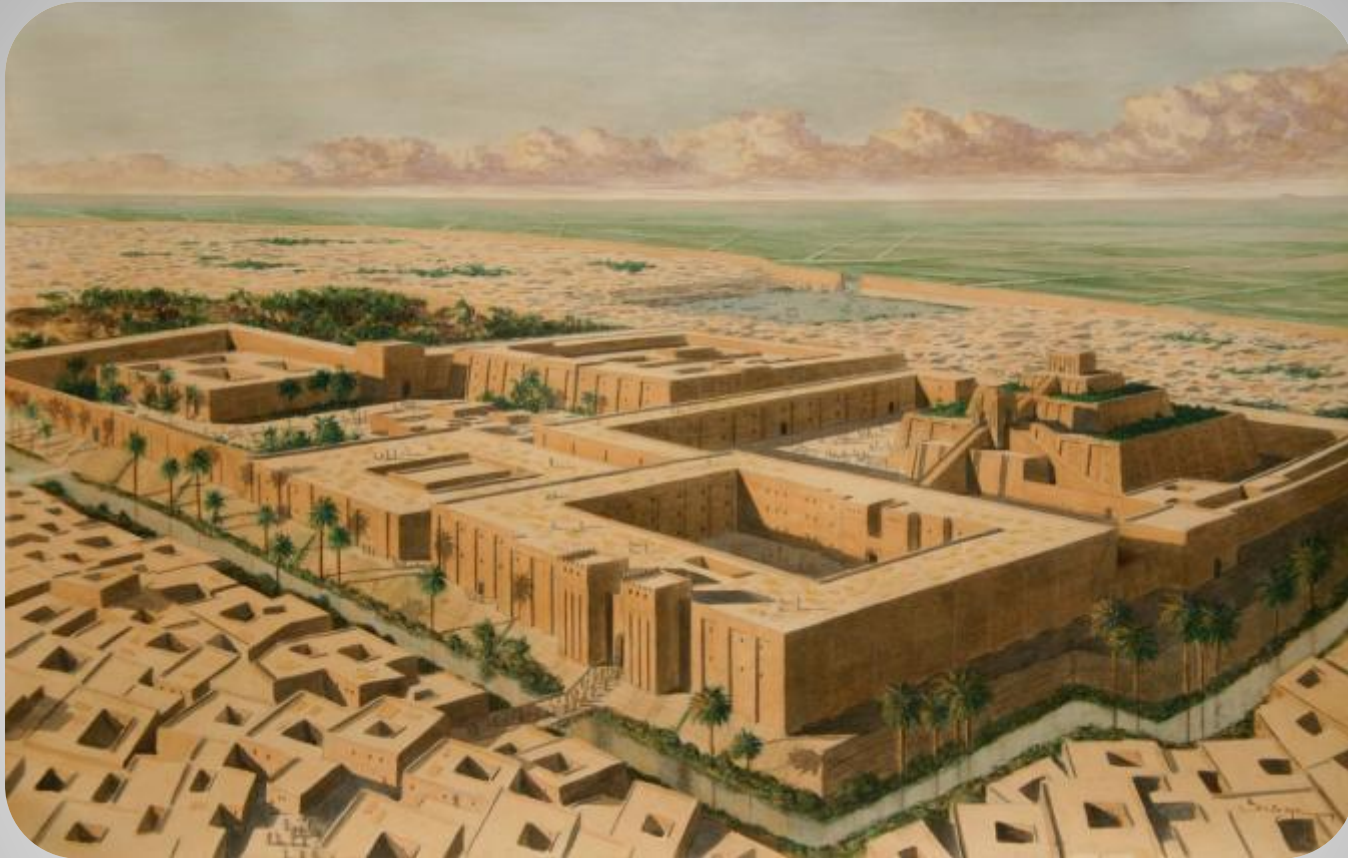
- Mesopotamia was low on natural resources and they needed to trade for many of their day-to-day items.

Some of the things they traded were:

- Grain,
- Oils and textiles,
- Wine,
- Precious metals and stones.

- Money wasn't used to trade goods and services. The Mesopotamians used the **barter system** instead.
- They developed a writing system to keep track of buying and selling.

Scribes kept accurate records of business transactions by writing on clay tablets. Business contracts were sealed with a cylinder wheel.



- Ur, a city-state in Sumer, was a major center for commerce and trade.

- People traveled from some parts of Mesopotamia to completely different regions such as Babylonia, Assyria, and Sumeria.

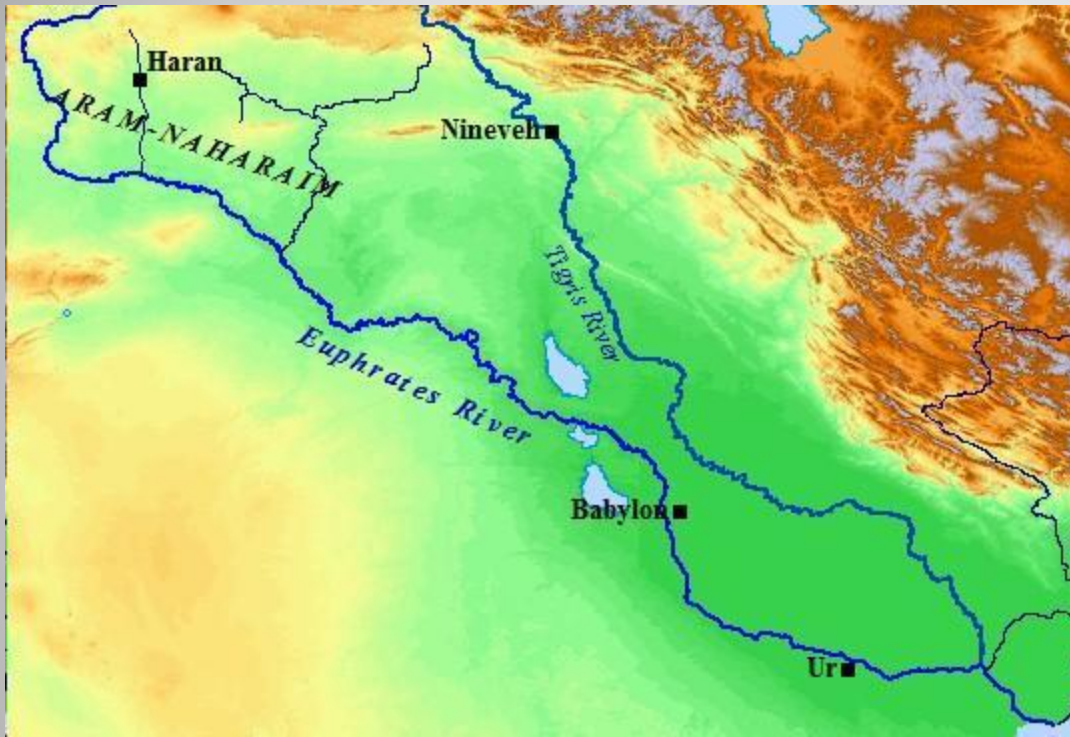




- *They also had different means of transport for different types of goods.*

- The Mesopotamians more often traded by sea than by land. Some of their sea-ways of transport were rafts, coracles, river boats, and gulf boats.





- The Tigris and Euphrates rivers made transport of goods easy and economical.



- By land, there were only a few possibilities: On foot, by donkey, or by Cart.

Conclusion





Thank You for Your attention!