

### Four things today

- Gilgamesh and Humbaba
- Akkad and Sargon
- Babylon and Hammurabi
- Writing systems

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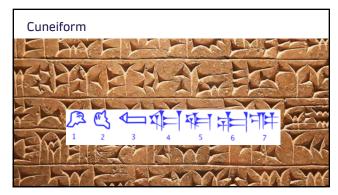


Responses











### Hieroglyphs

- Roughly contemporary with cuneiform
- Used for formal writing and records

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# Hieroglyphs: cartouche

 Within a cartouche, the first syllable is sounded out to make proper names



### From stone to papyrus

- Papyrus is made from woven reeds
- Fluidity of ink version leads to a more informal script
- Still difficult to learn

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## The phonetic alphabet

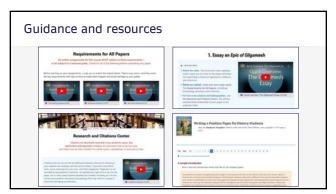
- Bronze Age scripts are pictographic or syllabic
- Many characters with a high learning curve
- No phonetic scripts until the Iron Age

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# Epic of Gilgamesh



# Gilgamesh essay

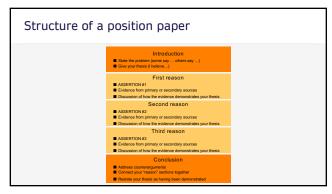




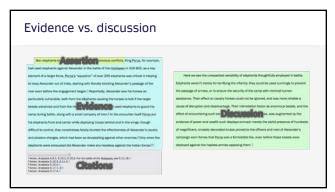
### Writing a Position Paper

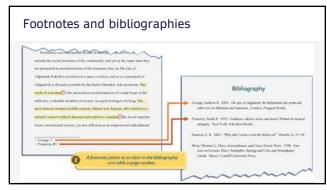
- Link on Resources page
- Structure, research, citations, etc.

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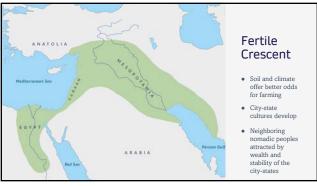
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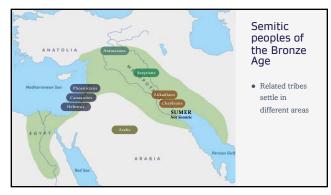


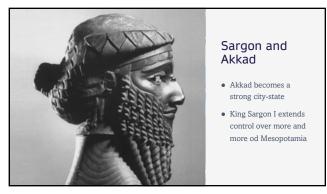


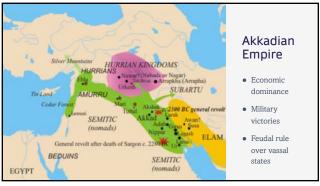
# Semitic peoples of Southwest Asia

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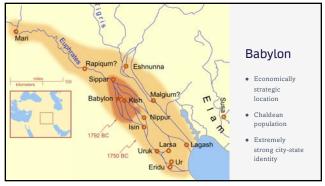














### Marduk

- Babylon has thousands of god and goddesses
- Marduk dominant
- Patron deity of Babylon
  Judges other gods as well as the living and the dead
- Henotheism: many gods, one dominant

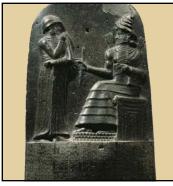
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### The Old Babylonian Empire

- Around 1900-1600 BCE
- Absorbed culture and stories of conquered peoples
- Babylon as a center of science and natural history, especially astronomy

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#### Code of Hammurabi

- Unified legal system emphasizes benefits of empire
- Consistent rules for guilt and sentencing
   From city to city
   From judge to judge
- Public law
- State supersedes family

