
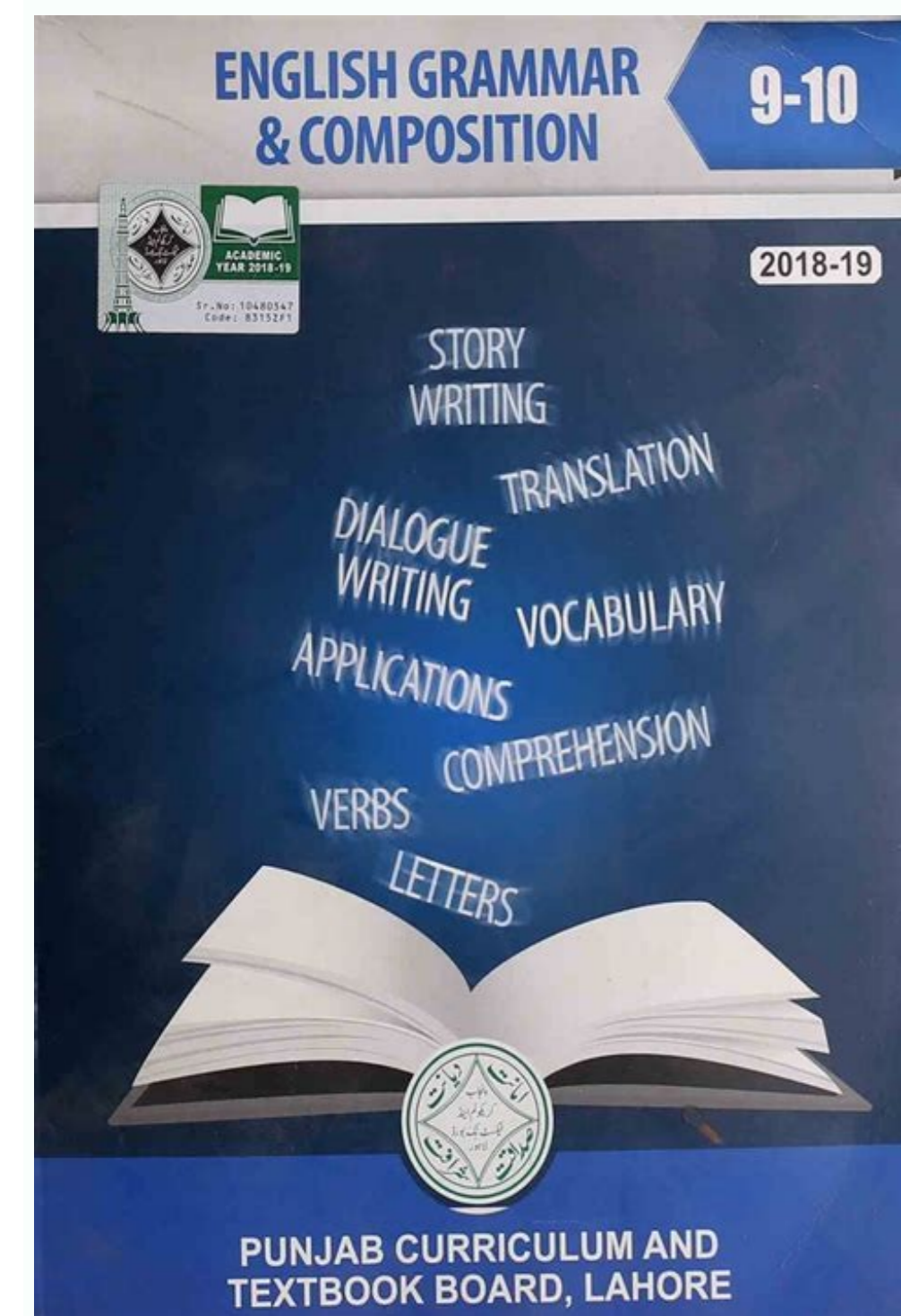
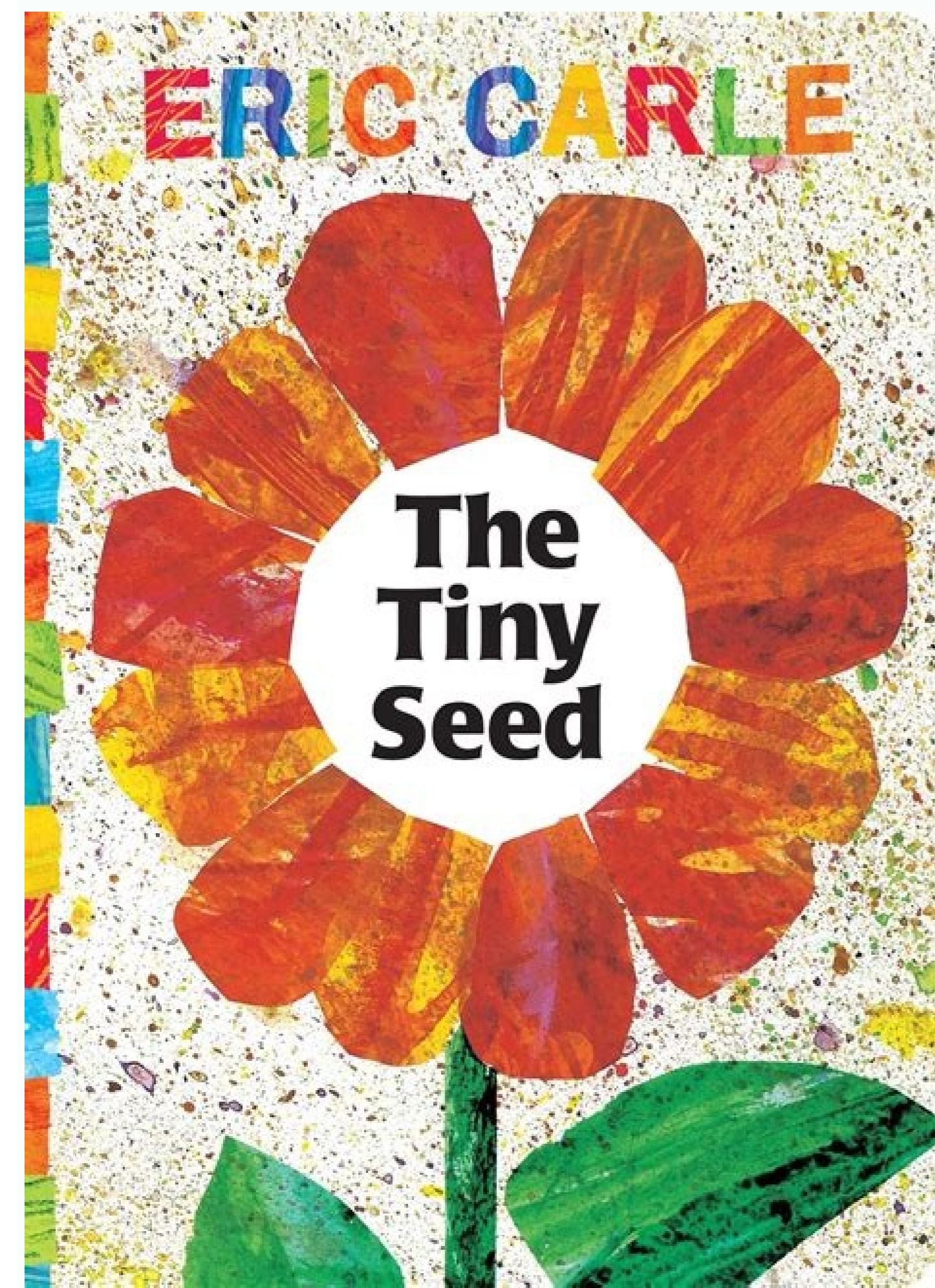


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### Colosseum

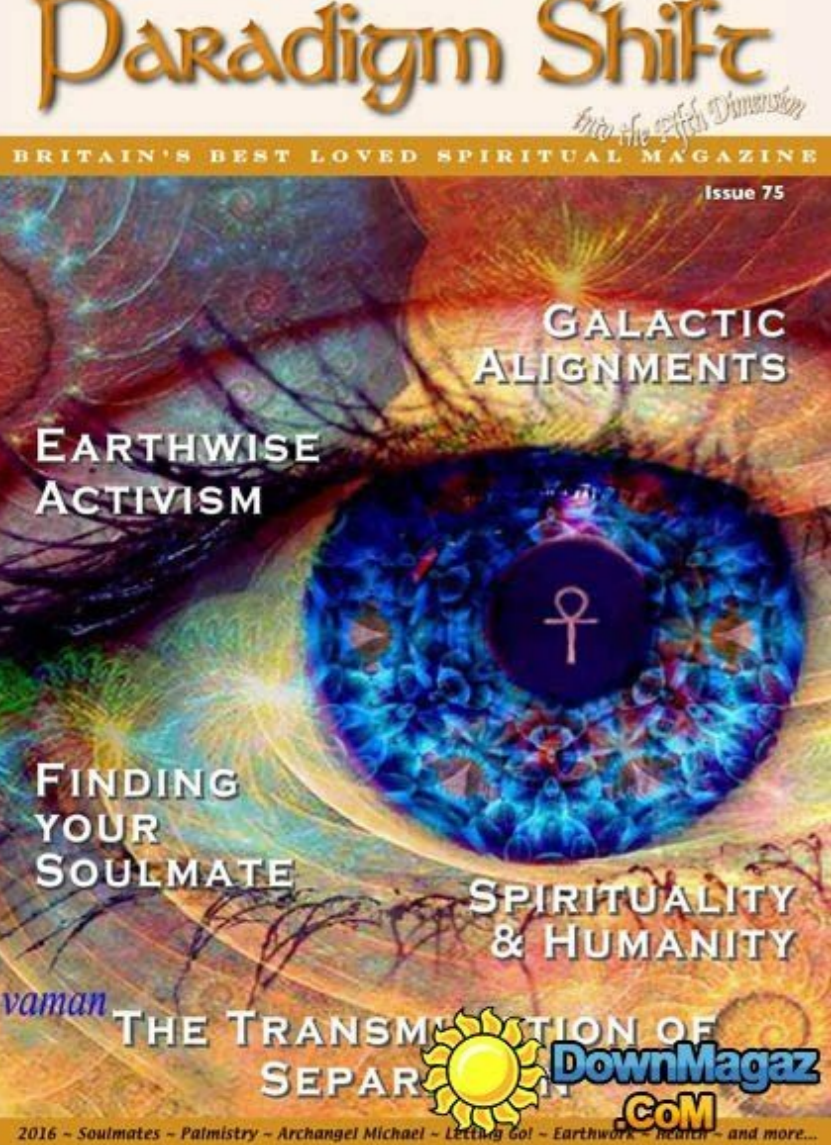


Colosseum is an oval-shaped amphitheatre situated in the heart of Rome. One of the most identifiable landmarks of Rome, the amphitheatre was originally known as the Flavian Amphitheatre and boasted of being the largest amphitheatre ever built in the Roman Empire. One of the greatest examples of Roman architecture and engineering, Colosseum had its foundation laid between 70 and 72 AD, under the emperor Vespasian. The construction work on the amphitheater was completed in the 80 AD, under Titus. Thereafter, further renovations were carried on it, during the reign of Domitian (81-96). Read further to explore more interesting and fun facts about Roman Coliseum.

#### Interesting + Fun Facts about Roman Coliseum



- At the time of its construction, the Colosseum had the capacity of seating around 50,000 spectators.
- Initially, the amphitheater was used for holding gladiatorial contests and public spectacles, such as mock sea battles, animal hunts, executions.



Ruler	Epithet	Length of reign	Approx. dates	Comments
Sargon of Akkad	<i>"whose father was a gardener, the cupbearer of Ur-Zababa, became king, the king of Agade, who built Agade"</i>	40 years	ca. 2270–2215 BC (short)	defeated Lugal-zage-si of Uruk, took over Sumer, and created the Akkadian Empire
Rimush of Akkad	<i>"the son of Sargon"</i>	9 years	ca. 2214–2206 BC (short)	
Man-ishtishu	<i>"the older brother of Rimush, the son of Sargon"</i>	15 years	ca. 2205–2191 BC (short)	
Naram-Sin of Akkad	<i>"the son of Man-ishtishu"</i>	56 years	ca. 2190–2154 BC (short)	
Shar-kali-sharri	<i>"the son of Naram-Sin"</i>	25 years	ca. 2153–2129 BC (short)	
<i>"Then who was king? Who was the king?"</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irgigi</li> <li>Imi</li> <li>Nanum</li> <li>Ilulu</li> </ul>	<i>"and the 4 of them ruled for only 3 years"</i>		ca. 2128–2125 BC (short)	
Dudu of Akkad		21 years	ca. 2125–2104 BC (short)	
Shu-Durul	<i>"the son of Dudu"</i>	15 years	ca. 2104–2083 BC (short)	Akkad falls to the Gutians
<i>"Then Agade was defeated and the kingship was taken to Uruq (Uruk)."</i>				

Sumerian civilization in urdu. Sumerian meaning in urdu. Sumerian civilization meaning in urdu.

The devices even came with instructions, courtesy of the Sumerian Farmer's Almanac, which told farmers how to boost their crop yields thanks to tilling and irrigation. All the efficiencies helped support a growing population, as well as a growing system of rulers and religion. With time, Sumer got so good at growing food that they started to have enough resources left over to focus on building the cities and temples. Archaeologists walk the Sumerian city of Kish during excavations in 1932. The civilization quickly grew to include dozens of cities, like Ur, Kish and Uruk. Babylonians actually believed that Eridu was the oldest city on Earth, having been created by the gods themselves. The city seems to have been founded around 5400 B.C. and it was occupied for thousands of years until it was finally abandoned for good around 600 B.C. Eridu's status was legendary even in ancient times. Sumerian inscriptions on clay and stone tracked the trade and movement of grain and other goods, recorded Sumerian history, and even included cooking recipes and pornography. During the Renaissance, English incorporated many words from Latin via French, from classical Latin (not just church Latin), and Greek. However, similarities in pottery styles and stamp seals placed on a variety of containers suggests some level of administrative control emerged between 6,000 and 7,000 years ago. Meanwhile, people started constructing a series of temples using mud bricks at a site called Eridu. That kind of reverence attracted modern researchers, too. Other changes include the loss of gender for nouns, some word forms (called inflections), the silent "e," and the coalescing of a more constrained word order. The Sumerians also invented or utilized a wide-array of other more modern seeming innovations like wheeled chariots, the 60-minute hour, and even possibly the first written work of literature — The Epic of Gilgamesh. These proto-cuneiform tablets were discovered at the Sumerian city of Uruk. About three-quarters of its words come from Greek and Latin, but, as Ammon Shea points out in "Bad English: A History of Linguistic Aggravation," "it is certainly not a Romance language, it is a Germanic one. With the establishment of centers of learning in Winchester, histories being written, and the translation of important Latin texts into West Saxon's dialect in 800s, the dialect spoken there became the official "Old English." Adopted words came from Scandinavian languages. Structural and grammatical changes happened as well. The people who lived in the region raised animals and grew grains, even as they continued to hunt and gather. And China is about to launch a colossal programme to tackle one of the few remaining obstacles to its breakneck economic expansion: a paucity of English-speakers. Evidence of this may be found in the fact that it is quite easy to create a sentence without words of Latin origin, but pretty much impossible to make one that has no words from Old English." With so many sources behind its evolution, English is malleable, with words also being invented regularly as well. (Credit: CDLI-Wiki) One clay tablet discovered at Eridu, as well as others found elsewhere in Sumer, also tells a flood story about a deluge that mirrors the one found in the Bible's Old Testament. Catalhöyük was founded 9,600 years ago and also survived for millennia, disappearing just centuries before Eridu was founded. However, Eridu was just the beginning of Sumer. At around 7,400 years old, Eridu is among humanity's oldest cities, but nowhere near the oldest. In modern times, Sumer has captivated everyone from archaeologists to ancient alien conspiracy theorists. "English has official or special status in at least 75 countries with a combined population of two billion people. Chaucer wrote in Middle English in the late 1300s. The S-O-V type disappeared in the early Middle Ages, and the V-S-O type was rare after the middle of the seventeenth century. Old English was brought to the British Isles by Germanic peoples: the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, starting in 449. Their homeland in Mesopotamia, called Sumer, emerged roughly 6,000 years ago along the floodplains between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in present-day Iraq and Syria. The Sumerians learned to farm on a grand scale in the so-called Fertile Crescent, a thin, crescent-shaped sliver of Mesopotamia often tied to the dawn of farming, writing, mathematics and astronomy. And while the arid, ancient landscapes of the Middle East may not seem like the most likely location for an agricultural breakthrough, Sumer actually had a massive advantage. (Credit: Matson Collection-Library of Congress Catalog/Wikimedia Commons) Emergence of Sumerian Cities Roughly 10,000 years ago, villages started popping up across Mesopotamia. At its height some 4,800 years ago, Uruk was the largest city in the world. Biblical historians call it "The Eridu Genesis" story. Both the Babylonian and Assyrian empires, which rose to control parts of the Middle East as Sumer faded away, continued using the Sumerian language in their religious rituals for millennia. As Sumerian cities exploded in size, Sumer emerged as one of the world's first great agricultural societies. English is conventionally divided into three major historical periods: Old English, Middle English, and Modern English. In time, Eridu would fade in influence and Uruk would take on an outsized role. Excavations of Babylonian homes have uncovered tablets inscribed with the Sumerian language from long after the civilization itself was gone. And the Babylonians, who created the first star maps, seem to have inherited some of their knowledge of astronomy from the Sumerians as well. India has reversed its former campaign against the language of its colonial rulers, and millions of Indian parents are now enrolling their children in English-language schools—in recognition of the importance of English for social mobility. It's called the Great Vowel Shift and is considered to have happened from the 1400s through the 1750s or so. For example, a Middle English long high vowel such as e eventually changed to a Modern English long i, and a Middle English long oo evolved into a Modern English ou sound. Long mid- and low-vowels changed as well, such as a long a evolving to a Modern English long e and an ah sound changing to the long a sound. And the star names that they used seem to date back to the Sumerian people, implying this ancient civilization had a seriously sophisticated knowledge of much more than the Earth below their feet. So, while the Sumerians may have disappeared thousands of years ago, their influence and intrigue has continued on into the present, shaping aspects of modern society we all take for granted today. Even before archaeologists discovered Eridu, they had read about its existence in ancient texts. "After kinship had descended from heaven, Eridu became (the seat) of kingship," one Sumerian tablet reads. The area around Eridu was excavated a handful of times between the mid-19th century and the mid-20th century, turning up the remains of a once-sprawling metropolis that saw successive buildings constructed on the remains of temples and other structures that had come before. Those digs did confirm Eridu as a real and truly ancient metropolis. By settling between two large rivers, the Sumerians benefited from rich floodplain soil and ample water to irrigate crops. The term "English" is derived from Anglice, the speech of the Angles—one of the three Germanic tribes that invaded England during the fifth century. The words are logged into a database with their context for documentation and further analysis. Since 2005, India has had the world's largest English-speaking population, with far many more people using the language than before independence. Robert Burchfield, in "The English Language," calls the language "a fleet of juggernaut trucks that goes on regardless. Thousands of Sumerian tablets still sit awaiting translation in museums around the world. By the 1200s, about 10,000 French words had been incorporated into English. Some words served as replacements for the English words, and others coexisted with slightly changed meanings. German also came from this language. Over time, those villages expanded and their people became increasingly dependent on farming. Archaeologists still aren't sure exactly what life was like for these early cultures. The latter was passed onto us today thanks to the Greeks and formed the foundations for the 12 zodiac constellations. V-S word-order does indeed still exist in English as a less common variant, as in "Down the road came a whole crowd of children," but the full V-S-O type hardly occurs today." Many scholars consider the early Modern English period to have begun about 1500. The English language is the primary language of several countries, including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and many of its former colonies, and the United States, and the second language in a number of multilingual countries, including India, Singapore, and the Philippines. But eventually, the gods decided to wipe out the human race with a deluge. The Babylonian people had two sets of constellations — one for tracking farming dates and another to recognize the gods. Latin (church, courts), French, and English were widely used in Britain at the time, though English still had many regional dialects that caused some confusion. But the fascination with Sumerian society goes back much further in human history. Rwanda, in a move dictated as much by regional economics as post-genocide politics, has decreed a wholesale switch to English as its medium of instruction. Some estimates suggest the city held as many as 80,000 people at a time when the total human population was somewhere around 15 million. A map of the cities of ancient Sumer, which covered much of modern-day Iraq. In the Norman conquest in 1066, the Norman French dialect (which was French with a Germanic influence) arrived in Britain. English is the single most dominant of these 10. British colonialism initiated the spread of English across the globe; it has been spoken nearly everywhere and has become even more prevalent since World War II, with the global reach of American power." The influence of the English language has also spread globally through American pop culture, music, movies, advertising, and TV shows. According to Christine Kenneally in her book "The First Word," "Today there are about 6,000 languages in the world, and half of the world's population speaks only 10 of them. Spellings changed as people with the Norman French background wrote down the English words as they sounded. A third of the world's population speaks English as a first or secondary language, over 2 billion people. Tony Reilly noted an earlier estimate in "English Changes Lives" in Britain's The Sunday Times, "There are now estimated to be 1.5 billion English speakers globally: 375 million who speak English as their first language, 375 million as a second language and 750 million who speak English as a foreign language." He continued: "The elites of Egypt, Syria and Lebanon have dumped French in favour of English. A major evolution in the language, ending the "early" subportion of the Modern English period, was when the pronunciation of long vowels changed. It's learned around the world by children in school as a foreign language and often becomes a common denominator between people of different nationalities when they meet while traveling, doing business, or in other contexts. The current favorite contender for Earth's first city is Catalhöyük, which sat just north of the commonly accepted edge of the Fertile Crescent in modern-day Turkey. (Credit: Wikimedia Commons) Sumerian Technological Innovations Innovation was one of the key factors in the Sumerians' efforts to turn the desert into an oasis. And one of their most beneficial innovations was also among the simplest: the plow. The first plow appeared about 3500 B.C. And by 1500 B.C., the Sumerians had also invented a seeder plow, which let farmers use beasts of burden to till and plant at the same time. Merriam-Webster notes that its editors spend an hour or two daily reading a cross-section of material looking for new words, new meanings to old words, new forms, new spellings, and the like. As far back as 5,000 years ago, the Sumerians had developed cuneiform, one of the earliest forms of writing. The ancient Sumerians created one of humanity's first great civilizations. English is ever adopting new words from other languages (350 languages, according to David Crystal in "English as a Global Language"). According to the myth, one particular god, Enki, tipped off a Sumerian king named Ziusudra that he should build a boat to save his people. The idea that the flood story would've been passed down from the Sumerians makes sense for other reasons, too. So to clarify, the term "Modern" English refers more to the relative stasis of its pronunciation, grammar, and spelling than it has anything to do with current vocabulary or slang, which is always changing. No form of linguistic engineering and no amount of linguistic legislation will prevent the myriads of change that lie ahead." After a certain amount of usage, dictionary editors decide whether a new word has enough staying power to add it to the dictionary. According to the tablets, it was the gods who first told humans to take up living in cities in Sumer. Their success was accelerated by Sumerian technological innovations like canals and plows. Before being added to the dictionary, a new word or change to an existing word must have a considerable amount of use over time in a variety of types of publications and/or media (widespread use, not just in jargon). The Oxford English Dictionary has a similar process for its 250 lexicographers and editors who are continually researching and updating language information. Just as the United States has regional dialects and there are differences in pronunciation and words in British and American English, the language has local varieties around the world: African-American Vernacular English, American, British, Canadian, Caribbean, Chicano, Chinese, Euro-English, Hinglish, Indian, Irish, Nigerian, Nonstandard English, Pakistani, Scottish, Singapore, Standard American, Standard British, Standard English, and Zimbabwewan. It is estimated that one out of four people worldwide speak English with some degree of competence." English derived from a Proto-Indo-European language spoken by nomads wandering Europe about 5,000 years ago. And as their cities grew, so did their efforts in writing, math and religion. It's an official language in several African countries as well, such as Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa, but is spoken worldwide in more than 100. Charles Barber points out in "The English Language: A Historical Introduction", "One of the major syntactic changes in the English language since Anglo-Saxon times has been the disappearance of the S[ubject]-O[bject]-V[er]b and V[er]b-S[ubject]-O[bject] types of word-order, and the establishment of the S[ubject]-V[er]b-O[bject] type as normal. The center of learning gradually moved from Winchester to London, so Old English no longer dominated. Norman French, spoken by the aristocracy, and Old English, spoken by the common people, intermingled over time to become Middle English. The King James Bible (1611) and works of William Shakespeare are considered in Modern English.

Sumerian is the first language for which we have written evidence and its literature the earliest known. The Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature (ETCSL), a project of the University of Oxford, comprises a selection of nearly 400 literary compositions recorded on sources which come from ancient Mesopotamia (modern Iraq) and date to the late third and early second ... Hymn to Ninkasi. The Sumerian written language and the associated clay tablets are among the earliest human writings. Scholarly works from the early 1800s onward have developed some facility translating the various Sumerian documents. Among these is a poem from c. 1800 BC with the English title, A Hymn to Ninkasi. The poem is a recipe for brewing beer, and describes ... 22/03/2018 · Perhaps the most useful resource in English is the Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary (ePSD), an ongoing online lexicon project of Sumerian—an extension of the the print project started in 1976, The Sumerian Dictionary of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania [Babylonian Section of the University Museum; Ref 4 PJ4037.S86 ... 04/04/2022 · « previous post | next post » There is a clear resemblance between the Sumerian and the Chinese glyphs for "beer", both of which depict a jug with a pointed bottom and an extended narrow neck (here, here). It's interesting that the oracle bone forms (second half of second millennium BC) for 酒 all have the three drops of water as a semantophore, whereas ... Sumerian myths were passed down through the oral tradition until the invention of writing (the earliest myth discovered so far, the Epic of Gilgamesh, is Sumerian [dubious – discuss] and is written on a series of fractured clay tablets). Early Sumerian cuneiform was used primarily as a record-keeping tool; it was not until the late Early Dynastic period that religious writings first ... 22/03/2018 · Perhaps the most useful resource in English is the Electronic Pennsylvania Sumerian Dictionary (ePSD), an ongoing online lexicon project of Sumerian—an extension of the the print project started in 1976, The Sumerian Dictionary of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania [Babylonian Section of the University Museum; Ref 4 PJ4037.S86 ...

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