

assyrian cuneiform

assyrian cuneiform represents one of the most significant writing systems in ancient Mesopotamian history. As a variant of the broader cuneiform script, Assyrian cuneiform was primarily used by the Assyrian civilization to record language, culture, and administration over several centuries. This script not only facilitated communication but also played a crucial role in preserving historical records, legal codes, and literary works. Understanding Assyrian cuneiform sheds light on the linguistic and cultural heritage of the ancient Near East. This article delves into the origins, characteristics, uses, and legacy of Assyrian cuneiform, offering a comprehensive overview of its importance. The following sections provide detailed insights into its development, structure, decipherment, and enduring influence.

- Origins and Historical Context of Assyrian Cuneiform
- Characteristics and Structure of Assyrian Cuneiform
- Uses and Applications in Assyrian Society
- Decipherment and Modern Understanding
- Legacy and Influence of Assyrian Cuneiform

Origins and Historical Context of Assyrian Cuneiform

The origins of Assyrian cuneiform trace back to the broader development of cuneiform writing in Mesopotamia, which began around 3400 BCE with the Sumerians. Assyrian cuneiform emerged as a distinct variant during the early second millennium BCE, adapting and evolving from earlier Akkadian cuneiform scripts. The Assyrians, a Semitic-speaking people, used this script extensively throughout their empire, which at its height spanned much of the Near East. The script was employed from the Old Assyrian period (circa 2025–1378 BCE) through the Neo-Assyrian Empire (911–609 BCE), reflecting the political and cultural expansion of Assyria.

Historical Development Timeline

The evolution of Assyrian cuneiform can be categorized into several phases:

1. **Old Assyrian Period:** The earliest form, characterized by its use in trade records and correspondence.

2. **Middle Assyrian Period:** Marked by administrative and legal texts as the Assyrian state strengthened.
3. **Neo-Assyrian Period:** The peak of Assyrian cuneiform use, with extensive royal inscriptions, annals, and literary works.

Each phase reflects changes in script style, complexity, and usage aligned with Assyria's political and cultural growth.

Geographical Spread and Influence

Assyrian cuneiform was primarily used within the core territories of the Assyrian empire, including modern-day northern Iraq, parts of Syria, and southeastern Turkey. Its influence extended as far as Egypt and the Levant during the empire's expansion. The script played a crucial role in diplomacy, trade, and governance, facilitating communication across diverse populations under Assyrian control.

Characteristics and Structure of Assyrian Cuneiform

Assyrian cuneiform is a wedge-shaped writing system inscribed on clay tablets, stone, and other materials using a stylus. It consists of a combination of logograms, syllabic signs, and ideograms, making it a complex and versatile script. The writing was typically arranged in horizontal rows, and its signs could represent sounds, words, or concepts.

Sign Types and Script Features

The script incorporates several types of signs:

- **Logograms:** Signs representing whole words or ideas.
- **Syllabograms:** Signs denoting syllables, used for phonetic spelling.
- **Determinatives:** Non-phonetic signs that clarify the category of a word (e.g., deity, place, or object).

This combination allowed scribes to convey complex meaning efficiently, adapting to the phonetic needs of the Akkadian language used by the Assyrians.

Writing Materials and Techniques

Assyrian scribes primarily wrote cuneiform on clay tablets using a reed stylus. The stylus created wedge-shaped impressions, giving the script its distinctive appearance. Inscriptions were also carved into stone monuments, palace walls, and cylinder seals. The medium and tools influenced the style and size of the characters, with tablets supporting smaller, more detailed script and stone inscriptions favoring larger, formal signs.

Uses and Applications in Assyrian Society

Assyrian cuneiform served multiple functions across administrative, religious, literary, and historical domains. Its use was integral to the functioning of the Assyrian state and the preservation of its culture.

Administrative and Legal Documentation

The script was extensively employed for recording economic transactions, legal codes, contracts, and census data. Assyrian officials maintained detailed records that ensured efficient governance and resource management. Notably, the Middle Assyrian Laws, inscribed in cuneiform, provide insight into the legal system and societal norms of the time.

Royal Inscriptions and Historical Records

Neo-Assyrian kings commissioned monumental inscriptions to document military campaigns, building projects, and royal achievements. These texts, often engraved on palace walls and steles, served propagandistic purposes and legitimized the ruler's authority. The annals of kings like Ashurbanipal offer valuable historical information preserved through Assyrian cuneiform.

Literary and Religious Texts

Assyrian cuneiform was used to transcribe myths, prayers, incantations, and scholarly texts. The Epic of Gilgamesh, one of the oldest known literary works, was preserved in Assyrian copies. Religious rituals and temple activities were also recorded, highlighting the script's role in spiritual and cultural life.

Decipherment and Modern Understanding

The decipherment of Assyrian cuneiform was a milestone in archaeology and linguistics, unlocking vast knowledge about ancient Mesopotamia. The process involved comparative analysis of multilingual inscriptions and the work of pioneering scholars in the 19th century.

Key Milestones in Decipherment

The breakthrough came with the discovery of the Behistun Inscription, a trilingual text carved by Darius the Great. By comparing the Old Persian, Elamite, and Babylonian (written in cuneiform), scholars such as Henry Rawlinson were able to decode the cuneiform signs. This achievement opened the door to reading Assyrian texts and understanding the language and history of the Assyrians.

Modern Scholarly Research

Today, Assyrian cuneiform is studied by epigraphers, historians, and linguists using digital tools and extensive cuneiform collections. Translation and interpretation continue to refine knowledge about Assyrian civilization and its language. Museums worldwide house thousands of Assyrian tablets that contribute to ongoing research.

Legacy and Influence of Assyrian Cuneiform

Assyrian cuneiform left a lasting impact on the study of ancient civilizations and the understanding of writing systems. Its development influenced neighboring cultures and contributed to the evolution of writing in the ancient world.

Cultural and Linguistic Impact

The script facilitated the spread of Akkadian language and culture throughout the Near East. It also inspired adaptations by other civilizations, such as the Babylonians and Hittites. The preservation of Assyrian cuneiform texts has been crucial for reconstructing Mesopotamian history, law, and literature.

Contribution to Writing Systems

As one of the earliest systems of writing, Assyrian cuneiform represents a key stage in the transition from pictographic to phonetic scripts. It exemplifies how written language can evolve to meet administrative and cultural needs, influencing subsequent alphabets and scripts.

- Facilitated administrative control and record-keeping in ancient empires
- Preserved significant literary and religious works
- Provided insights into ancient Near Eastern law and governance

- Influenced later writing systems and scholarly research

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Assyrian cuneiform?

Assyrian cuneiform is a writing system used by the ancient Assyrians, consisting of wedge-shaped marks impressed on clay tablets, primarily used for recording the Akkadian language.

How does Assyrian cuneiform differ from Sumerian cuneiform?

Assyrian cuneiform is an adaptation of Sumerian cuneiform, modified to write the Akkadian language, with changes in signs and phonetic values to suit Assyrian linguistic needs.

When was Assyrian cuneiform predominantly used?

Assyrian cuneiform was predominantly used during the first millennium BCE, especially from around 1000 BCE to the fall of the Assyrian Empire in the 7th century BCE.

What materials were used to write Assyrian cuneiform?

Assyrian cuneiform was primarily inscribed on clay tablets using a reed stylus, but it was also carved on stone, metal, and other durable materials.

What types of texts were recorded in Assyrian cuneiform?

Texts recorded in Assyrian cuneiform include royal inscriptions, legal documents, administrative records, literature, religious texts, and correspondence.

How was Assyrian cuneiform deciphered?

Assyrian cuneiform was deciphered in the 19th century through the work of scholars like Henry Rawlinson, who studied bilingual inscriptions such as the Behistun Inscription.

What role did Assyrian cuneiform play in ancient Assyrian society?

Assyrian cuneiform was essential for administration, communication, and cultural expression, helping maintain the empire's bureaucracy and preserve its history and religion.

Are there modern efforts to study or revive Assyrian cuneiform?

Yes, modern scholars and institutions study Assyrian cuneiform to understand ancient Mesopotamian history, language, and culture, though it is not used for daily communication today.

Additional Resources

1. *Reading Assyrian Cuneiform: A Comprehensive Introduction*

This book serves as an essential guide for beginners and scholars alike, providing detailed explanations of the Assyrian cuneiform script. It covers the history, structure, and usage of the script, with numerous examples and exercises to facilitate learning. The author also explores the linguistic and cultural contexts of the inscriptions, making it a valuable resource for understanding ancient Assyria.

2. *The Language of Assyria: Deciphering Cuneiform Texts*

Focused on the linguistic aspects of Assyrian cuneiform, this volume delves into the grammar, syntax, and vocabulary found in ancient tablets. It includes annotated translations of key texts, shedding light on Assyrian administration, literature, and daily life. The book is ideal for those interested in both language study and the historical significance of the script.

3. *Assyrian Cuneiform Tablets: An Archaeological Perspective*

This book examines the discovery and excavation of Assyrian cuneiform tablets across Mesopotamia. It discusses the archaeological methods used to preserve and interpret these artifacts, alongside insights into the societies that produced them. Richly illustrated, it connects the physical tablets to the broader cultural and historical narratives of Assyria.

4. *Script and Society: The Role of Cuneiform in Assyrian Civilization*

Exploring the sociopolitical impact of cuneiform writing, this book analyzes how literacy and record-keeping influenced Assyrian governance and culture. It highlights the function of scribes and the administrative systems supported by cuneiform texts. Readers gain an understanding of how writing shaped identity, power, and communication in ancient Assyria.

5. *Decoding the Royal Inscriptions of Assyria*

This scholarly work focuses on the royal inscriptions carved in Assyrian cuneiform, revealing the propaganda, achievements, and religious beliefs of Assyrian kings. It provides critical translations and commentary, highlighting the rhetorical strategies used to legitimize rule. The book is indispensable for historians and philologists studying Assyrian imperial ideology.

6. *Assyrian Cuneiform: From Clay to Code*

Tracing the evolution of Assyrian cuneiform from its earliest clay tablets to modern digital encoding, this book bridges ancient and contemporary technologies. It discusses the techniques of writing, preservation challenges, and current efforts in digital humanities to catalog and analyze cuneiform texts. Readers interested in the intersection of archaeology and technology will find this text enlightening.

7. *Myths and Epics in Assyrian Cuneiform*

This volume collects and interprets some of the most significant mythological and epic narratives inscribed in Assyrian cuneiform. It provides context for stories such as the Epic of Gilgamesh and other lesser-known tales, exploring their religious and cultural meanings. The book appeals to those fascinated by ancient literature and mythology.

8. *The Grammar of Neo-Assyrian Cuneiform*

A detailed linguistic study, this book focuses specifically on the Neo-Assyrian dialect as represented in cuneiform texts. It covers phonology, morphology, and syntax, supported by extensive textual examples. This resource is crucial for advanced students and researchers conducting in-depth analyses of Assyrian language and texts.

9. *Art and Inscriptions: Visual Culture in Assyrian Cuneiform*

This interdisciplinary work explores the relationship between Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions and the visual arts, including reliefs, seals, and monumental architecture. It investigates how writing and imagery combined to convey messages and assert power. The book offers valuable insights for those interested in ancient art history and epigraphy.

[Assyrian Cuneiform](#)

Find other PDF articles:

<https://ns2.kelisto.es/textbooks-suggest-004/pdf?trackid=LBD69-9095&title=textbooks-free-online.pdf>

assyrian cuneiform: *Assyrian Primer* John Dyneley Prince, 1909

assyrian cuneiform: *Assyrian Dictionary* Edwin Norris, 1868

assyrian cuneiform: *Assyrian Dictionary; Intended to Further the Study of the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia* Edwin Norris, 1868

assyrian cuneiform: *Assyrian Dictionary* Edmund Norris, 1868

assyrian cuneiform: *Assyrian Language* Leonard William King, 1901

assyrian cuneiform: *Assyrian Dictionary* Edmund Norris, 2022-10-27 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

assyrian cuneiform: *Assyrian Language* Leonard William King, 2014-08-07 This Is A New Release Of The Original 1901 Edition.

assyrian cuneiform: *Transactions and Proceedings* Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society, 1917

assyrian cuneiform: Assyria to Iberia Joan Aruz, Michael Seymour, 2016-12-30 The exhibition Assyria to Iberia at the Dawn of the Classical Age (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 2014) offered a comprehensive overview of art and cultural exchange in an era of vast imperial and mercantile expansion. The twenty-seven essays in this volume are based on the symposium and lectures that took place in conjunction with the exhibition. Written by an international group of scholars from a wide variety of disciplines, they include reports of new archaeological discoveries, illuminating interpretations of material culture, and innovative investigations of literary, historical, and political aspects of the interactions that shaped art and culture in the in the early first millennium B.C. Taken together, these essays explore the cultural encounters of diverse populations interacting through trade, travel, and migration, as well as war and displacement, in the ancient world. Assyria to Iberia: Art and Culture in the Iron Age contributes significantly to our understanding of the epoch-making exchanges that spanned the Near East and the Mediterranean and exerted immense influence in the centuries that followed.

assyrian cuneiform: Transactions, Excursions, and Reports Birmingham Archaeological Society (Birmingham, England), 1917

assyrian cuneiform: *Literary Gazette and Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c* , 1847

assyrian cuneiform: A Commentary on the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria Sir Henry Creswicke RAWLINSON, Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, 1850

assyrian cuneiform: The Methodist new connexion magazine and evangelical repository , 1853

assyrian cuneiform: Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine Royal Society of Medicine (Great Britain), 1924 Comprises the proceedings of the various sections of the society, each with separate t.-p. and pagination.

assyrian cuneiform: Catalogue of Works in the Oriental Languages Together with Polynesian & African Bernard Quaritch (Firm), 1887

assyrian cuneiform: A General Catalogue of Books Offered to the Public at the Affixed Prices by Bernard Quaritch ... , 1887

assyrian cuneiform: Empires of the Plain Lesley Adkins, 2025-06-25 Well-told story of a life dedicated to scholarship, with great adventures and derring-do an unexpected bonus. - Kirkus Reviews From 1827 Henry Rawlinson, fearless soldier, sportsman and imperial adventurer of the first rank, spent twenty-five years in India, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan in the service of the East India Company. During this time he survived the dangers of disease and warfare, including the disastrous First Anglo-Afghan War. A gifted linguist, fascinated by history and exploration, he became obsessed with cuneiform, the world's earliest writing. An immense inscription high on a sheer rock face at Bisitun in the mountains of western Iran, carved on the orders of King Darius the Great of Persia over 2,000 years ago, was the key to understanding the many cuneiform scripts and languages. Only Rawlinson had the physical and intellectual skills, courage, self-motivation and opportunity to make the perilous ascent and copy the monument. Here, Lesley Adkins relates the story of Rawlinson's life and how he triumphed in deciphering the lost languages of Persia and Babylonia, overcoming his brilliant but bitter rival, Edward Hincks. While based in Baghdad, Rawlinson became involved in the very first excavations of the ancient mounds of Mesopotamia, from Nineveh to Babylon, an area that had been fought over by so many powerful empires. His decipherment of the inscriptions resurrected unsuspected civilizations, revealing intriguing details of everyday life and forgotten historical events. By proving to the astonished Victorian public that people and places in the Old Testament really existed (and, furthermore, that documents and chronicles had survived from well before the writing of the Bible), Rawlinson became a celebrity and assured his own place in history.

assyrian cuneiform: Proceedings of Data Analytics and Management Abhishek Swaroop, Bal Virdee, Sérgio Duarte Correia, Zdzislaw Polkowski, 2025-08-25 This book includes original unpublished contributions presented at the International Conference on Data Analytics and Management (ICDAM 2024), held at London Metropolitan University, London, UK, during June 2024. The book covers the topics in data analytics, data management, big data, computational intelligence,

and communication networks. The book presents innovative work by leading academics, researchers, and experts from industry which is useful for young researchers and students. The book is divided into six volumes.

assyrian cuneiform: *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* , 1899

assyrian cuneiform: [A Companion to Assyria](#) Eckart Frahm, 2017-06-12 A Companion to Assyria is a collection of original essays on ancient Assyria written by key international scholars. These new scholarly contributions have substantially reshaped contemporary understanding of society and life in this ancient civilization. The only detailed up-to-date introduction providing a scholarly overview of ancient Assyria in English within the last fifty years Original essays written and edited by a team of respected Assyriology scholars from around the world An in-depth exploration of Assyrian society and life, including the latest thought on cities, art, religion, literature, economy, and technology, and political and military history

Related to assyrian cuneiform

Assyrian people - Wikipedia Assyrians (Syriac: ܐܪܡܝܐ, Sūrāyē / Sūrōyē) are an ethnic group indigenous to Mesopotamia, a geographical region in West Asia. Modern Assyrians share descent directly from the ancient

Assyria | History, Map, & Facts | Britannica Assyria was a kingdom of northern Mesopotamia that became the center of one of the great empires of the ancient Middle East. It was located in what is now northern Iraq and

Assyria - World History Encyclopedia Assyria was the region located in the ancient Near East which, under the Neo-Assyrian Empire, reached from Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) through Asia Minor (modern

10 Things to Know About the Assyrian Empire The Assyrian Empire was a mighty force that exerted power over much of the Near East, including Israel and Judah. Explore 10 fascinating facts about the Assyrians

Assyria: Civilization and Empire | TimeMaps In the first millennium BCE, ancient Mesopotamian civilization pioneered the first true multinational empires in world history. The Assyrian empire was the first of these

Assyrian Empire - Education The Assyrian Empire was a collection of united city-states that existed from 900 B.C.E. to 600 B.C.E., which grew through warfare, aided by new technology such as iron weapons

Who are the Assyrians? The Religion and People - Christianity The Assyrian people, also known as Syriacs, are an ethnic population native to the Middle East. They are predominantly Christian and claim heritage from Assyria, originating

Assyria - Wikipedia In the Middle and Neo-Assyrian periods, Assyria was one of the two major Mesopotamian kingdoms, alongside Babylonia in the south, and at times became the dominant power in the

All About Assyrians In essence, the modern-day Assyrians are a Semitic people, direct descendants of the ancient Assyrian and Babylonian civilizations. Their roots extend back over 6760 years, encompassing

Assyrian | People, Religions, & Language | Britannica Assyrian, member of an ethnic group primarily in parts of Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey that traces its roots to the Assyrian Empire, which ruled parts of the ancient Middle East

Assyrian people - Wikipedia Assyrians (Syriac: ܐܪܡܝܐ, Sūrāyē / Sūrōyē) are an ethnic group indigenous to Mesopotamia, a geographical region in West Asia. Modern Assyrians share descent directly from the ancient

Assyria | History, Map, & Facts | Britannica Assyria was a kingdom of northern Mesopotamia that became the center of one of the great empires of the ancient Middle East. It was located in what is now northern Iraq and

Assyria - World History Encyclopedia Assyria was the region located in the ancient Near East

which, under the Neo-Assyrian Empire, reached from Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) through Asia Minor (modern

10 Things to Know About the Assyrian Empire The Assyrian Empire was a mighty force that exerted power over much of the Near East, including Israel and Judah. Explore 10 fascinating facts about the Assyrians

Assyria: Civilization and Empire | TimeMaps In the first millennium BCE, ancient Mesopotamian civilization pioneered the first true multinational empires in world history. The Assyrian empire was the first of these

Assyrian Empire - Education The Assyrian Empire was a collection of united city-states that existed from 900 B.C.E. to 600 B.C.E., which grew through warfare, aided by new technology such as iron weapons

Who are the Assyrians? The Religion and People - Christianity The Assyrian people, also known as Syriacs, are an ethnic population native to the Middle East. They are predominantly Christian and claim heritage from Assyria, originating

Assyria - Wikipedia In the Middle and Neo-Assyrian periods, Assyria was one of the two major Mesopotamian kingdoms, alongside Babylonia in the south, and at times became the dominant power in the

All About Assyrians In essence, the modern-day Assyrians are a Semitic people, direct descendants of the ancient Assyrian and Babylonian civilizations. Their roots extend back over 6760 years, encompassing

Assyrian | People, Religions, & Language | Britannica Assyrian, member of an ethnic group primarily in parts of Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey that traces its roots to the Assyrian Empire, which ruled parts of the ancient Middle East

Assyrian people - Wikipedia Assyrians (Syriac: ܐܪܡܝܐ, Sūrāyē / Sūrōyē) are an ethnic group indigenous to Mesopotamia, a geographical region in West Asia. Modern Assyrians share descent directly from the ancient

Assyria | History, Map, & Facts | Britannica Assyria was a kingdom of northern Mesopotamia that became the center of one of the great empires of the ancient Middle East. It was located in what is now northern Iraq and

Assyria - World History Encyclopedia Assyria was the region located in the ancient Near East which, under the Neo-Assyrian Empire, reached from Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) through Asia Minor (modern

10 Things to Know About the Assyrian Empire The Assyrian Empire was a mighty force that exerted power over much of the Near East, including Israel and Judah. Explore 10 fascinating facts about the Assyrians

Assyria: Civilization and Empire | TimeMaps In the first millennium BCE, ancient Mesopotamian civilization pioneered the first true multinational empires in world history. The Assyrian empire was the first of these

Assyrian Empire - Education The Assyrian Empire was a collection of united city-states that existed from 900 B.C.E. to 600 B.C.E., which grew through warfare, aided by new technology such as iron weapons

Who are the Assyrians? The Religion and People - Christianity The Assyrian people, also known as Syriacs, are an ethnic population native to the Middle East. They are predominantly Christian and claim heritage from Assyria, originating

Assyria - Wikipedia In the Middle and Neo-Assyrian periods, Assyria was one of the two major Mesopotamian kingdoms, alongside Babylonia in the south, and at times became the dominant power in the

All About Assyrians In essence, the modern-day Assyrians are a Semitic people, direct descendants of the ancient Assyrian and Babylonian civilizations. Their roots extend back over 6760 years, encompassing

Assyrian | People, Religions, & Language | Britannica Assyrian, member of an ethnic group

primarily in parts of Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey that traces its roots to the Assyrian Empire, which ruled parts of the ancient Middle

Related to assyrian cuneiform

Colossal Assyrian Winged Bull Unearthed in Iraq (Assyrian International News Agency8d)

Situated within the ruins of Esarhaddon's throne hall at the Nabi Yunus site in Mosul, part of ancient Nineveh, the colossal

Colossal Assyrian Winged Bull Unearthed in Iraq (Assyrian International News Agency8d)

Situated within the ruins of Esarhaddon's throne hall at the Nabi Yunus site in Mosul, part of ancient Nineveh, the colossal

The Language of the Gods: Cuneiform Writing (AINA2y) An Assyrian gypsum cuneiform dedicatory panel, reign of Tukulti-Ninurta I, circa 1243-1207 BC. Of rectangular form, finely engraved on both sides, with 280 lines of text divided into eight columns

The Language of the Gods: Cuneiform Writing (AINA2y) An Assyrian gypsum cuneiform dedicatory panel, reign of Tukulti-Ninurta I, circa 1243-1207 BC. Of rectangular form, finely engraved on both sides, with 280 lines of text divided into eight columns

Assyrian Language Easy Lessons in the Cuneiform Inscriptions (Nature9mon) MR. KING'S modest little volume on the Assyrian language will, we believe, be welcomed by many who are not Assyriologists, because it contains a brief but lucid exposition of the principles upon which

Assyrian Language Easy Lessons in the Cuneiform Inscriptions (Nature9mon) MR. KING'S modest little volume on the Assyrian language will, we believe, be welcomed by many who are not Assyriologists, because it contains a brief but lucid exposition of the principles upon which

Cuneiform Tablet Shows Demon That Assyrians Believed Caused Epilepsy (IFLSscience5y)

Epilepsy is a condition known from antiquity that's characterized by seizures and often met with stigma in society. It turns out that stigma is nothing new. Ancient Assyria, one of the world's first

Cuneiform Tablet Shows Demon That Assyrians Believed Caused Epilepsy (IFLSscience5y)

Epilepsy is a condition known from antiquity that's characterized by seizures and often met with stigma in society. It turns out that stigma is nothing new. Ancient Assyria, one of the world's first

Megadrought likely triggered the fall of the Assyrian Empire (Science Daily5y) The Neo-Assyrian Empire, centered in northern Iraq and extending from Iran to Egypt -- the largest empire of its time -- collapsed after more than two centuries of dominance at the fall of its capital

Megadrought likely triggered the fall of the Assyrian Empire (Science Daily5y) The Neo-Assyrian Empire, centered in northern Iraq and extending from Iran to Egypt -- the largest empire of its time -- collapsed after more than two centuries of dominance at the fall of its capital

Assyria: Chronicling the rise and fall of the world's first empire (Yale Environment 3602y) In his new book "Assyria: The Rise and Fall of the World's First Empire" (Basic Books), Yale professor Eckart Frahm offers a comprehensive history of the ancient civilization (circa 2025 BCE to 609

Assyria: Chronicling the rise and fall of the world's first empire (Yale Environment 3602y) In his new book "Assyria: The Rise and Fall of the World's First Empire" (Basic Books), Yale professor Eckart Frahm offers a comprehensive history of the ancient civilization (circa 2025 BCE to 609

Road Map: Thousands of Ancient Assyrian Tablets Reveal Clues to Locations of Lost Cities

(Newsweek7y) Kastalia Medrano is a Manhattan-based journalist whose writing has appeared at outlets like Pacific Standard, VICE, National Geographic, the Paris Review Daily, and Real Life magazine. Her RTs =

Road Map: Thousands of Ancient Assyrian Tablets Reveal Clues to Locations of Lost Cities

(Newsweek7y) Kastalia Medrano is a Manhattan-based journalist whose writing has appeared at outlets like Pacific Standard, VICE, National Geographic, the Paris Review Daily, and Real Life magazine. Her RTs =

Demon with Forked Tongue Found on Clay Tablet in Library of Assyrian Exorcists (Live

Science3y) When you purchase through links on our site, we may earn an affiliate commission. Here's how it works. An ancient drawing of a demon blamed for epileptic seizures has been

discovered on a

Demon with Forked Tongue Found on Clay Tablet in Library of Assyrian Exorcists (Live Science3y) When you purchase through links on our site, we may earn an affiliate commission. Here's how it works. An ancient drawing of a demon blamed for epileptic seizures has been discovered on a

Massive Assyrian Winged Bull Unearthed in Iraq, Largest Ever Found (Greek Reporter7d) A massive Assyrian winged bull, the largest ever found, was unearthed in Iraq, marking a milestone in Mesopotamian

Massive Assyrian Winged Bull Unearthed in Iraq, Largest Ever Found (Greek Reporter7d) A massive Assyrian winged bull, the largest ever found, was unearthed in Iraq, marking a milestone in Mesopotamian

Back to Home: <https://ns2.kelisto.es>