Subject: History                     Date: 12 May, 2020
Topic: The Mesopotamian civilization
Time Limit: 40 mins

Good day children. In the previous class we have learnt about the main features, social structure, family life and some occupations. Today we are going to learn about their trade and commerce, religion and their contributions to the modern world.

TRADE AND COMMERCE
They traded with the people of Indus valley.
Finished products and grains were exported to Mediterranean countries and Egypt.
They followed the barter system. i.e exchange of goods. They also used seals.

RELIGION AND CULTURE
Each city of Mesopotamia had a patron God located in the centre of the city.
The mesopotamians worshipped the forces of nature- sun, moon, stars etc.
Kings were considered chief priests of the city.
They believed in life after death.

WHAT DID THE MESOPOTAMIANS CONTRIBUTE TO
THE MODERN WORLD?

In the field of writing and literature:

They developed a style of writing called cuneiform (wedge shaped).
They wrote on wet clay tablets with a stylus in left to right direction.
Clay tablets were baked in fire to harden it.

The most popular ancient book of the mesopotamians was the "Epic of Gilgamesh". It is believed to be used to teach values to children.
It is written on 12 clay tablets.

In the field of science and mathematics:

They invented the number system called sexagesimal. It is a numeral system with number 60 as its base.
Sexagesimal was used for measuring time and angles.
In today's world, we follow the calculation of hours, minutes, seconds, months, weeks, days exactly as the Mesopotamian calendar.
3 They were experts in astronomy.

The Mesopotamians invented wheel

Wheels first appeared in ancient Mesopotamia, modern day Iraq more than 5000 years ago.
They were originally used by potters to help shape clay
Later, wheels were fitted to carts, which made moving objects much easier

Thank you children. Have a nice day.