

## From Mesopotamia To Iraq A Concise History

In *Civilizations of Ancient Iraq*, Benjamin and Karen Foster tell the fascinating story of ancient Mesopotamia from the earliest settlements ten thousand years ago to the Arab conquest in the seventh century. Accessible and concise, this is the most up-to-date and authoritative book on the subject. With illustrations of important works of art and architecture in every chapter, the narrative traces the rise and fall of successive civilizations and peoples in Iraq over the course of millennia—from the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Assyrians to the Persians, Seleucids, Parthians, and Sassanians. Ancient Iraq was home to remarkable achievements. One of the birthplaces of civilization, it saw the world's earliest cities and empires, writing and literature, science and mathematics, monumental art, and innumerable other innovations. *Civilizations of Ancient Iraq* gives special attention to these milestones, as well as to political, social, and economic history. And because archaeology is the source of almost everything we know about ancient Iraq, the book includes an epilogue on the discovery and fate of its antiquities. Compelling and timely, *Civilizations of Ancient Iraq* is an essential guide to understanding Mesopotamia's central role in the development of human culture.

Newly revised and containing information from recent excavations and discovered artifacts, *Ancient Iraq* covers the political, cultural, and socio-economic history from Mesopotamia days of prehistory to the Christian era.

On April 10, 2003, as the world watched a statue of Saddam Hussein come crashing down in the heart of Baghdad, a mob of looters attacked the Iraq National Museum. Despite the presence of an American tank unit, the pillaging went unchecked, and more than 15,000 artifacts—some of the oldest evidence of human culture—disappeared into the shadowy worldwide market in illicit antiquities. In the five years since that day, the losses have only mounted, with gangs digging up roughly half a million artifacts that had previously been unexcavated; the loss to our shared human heritage is incalculable. With *The Rape of Mesopotamia*, Lawrence Rothfield answers the complicated question of how this wholesale thievery was allowed to occur. Drawing on extensive interviews with soldiers, bureaucrats, war planners, archaeologists, and collectors, Rothfield reconstructs the planning failures—originating at the highest levels of the U.S. government—that led to the invading forces' utter indifference to the protection of Iraq's cultural heritage from looters. Widespread incompetence and miscommunication on the part of the Pentagon, unchecked by the disappointingly weak advocacy efforts of worldwide preservation advocates, enabled a tragedy that continues even today, despite widespread public outrage. Bringing his story up to the present, Rothfield argues forcefully that the international community has yet to learn the lessons of Iraq—and that what happened there is liable to be repeated in future conflicts. A powerful, infuriating chronicle of the disastrous conjunction of military adventure and cultural destruction, *The Rape of Mesopotamia* is essential reading for all concerned with the future of our past.

This paper is a comparative analysis of the British campaign in Mesopotamia during the First World War, 1914-18 and the current campaign in Iraq, 2003-4. The study focuses on an examination of Phase III decisive operations and Phase IV reconstruction operations, including strategic imperatives, operational planning, and the impact of changes during operations. The British had no campaign plan for Mesopotamia upon the outbreak of war in 1914. Deployment to this theater began as a peripheral operation. Overriding politico-strategic requirements spurred further exploitation to reach Baghdad. Failure to match ends and means resulted in the disastrous surrender of a division at Kut on 29 April 1916. Sweeping reorganization and large-scale reinforcements resumed the advance; Baghdad fell on 11 March 1917. The British conducted ad-hoc reconstruction operations throughout this period, beginning in the Basra vilayet and expanding their scope with the capture of Baghdad. The British established viable civil institutions, to include police forces, a functioning legal system, Revenue and Customs Departments, a banking system, and even domestic mail. Conversely, the recent U.S. strategy of pre-emption in Iraq was a policy decision based upon the wider strategic perspective and benefited from exhaustive operational planning. However, the rolling start campaign utilized minimal forces. They had the capability to win the decisive operations phase rapidly, but this same troop level was woefully inadequate to conduct incompletely-planned, sorely under-estimated, post-conflict operations. Both campaigns suffered from a serious mismatch of ends and means at certain stages, especially for post-war reconstruction operations. They achieved significant success due to herculean efforts in theater. The study concludes with recommendations for strategic leaders related to planning and force structure.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 256. Chapters: Mesopotamia, Assyria, Abraham, Babylonia, Baghdad, Abbasid Caliphate, Chaldea, Akkadian Empire, Gilgamesh, Saladin, Seleucid Empire, Iraqi anti-Saddam Hussein groups, Saudi-Iraqi neutral zone, Kassites, History of Sumer, Human rights in Saddam Hussein's Iraq, Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda link allegations timeline, Iraq War, War on Terror, Kingdom of Armenia, Trial of Saddam Hussein, Iraq sanctions, Greater Iran, Achaemenid Assyria, Refugees of Iraq, History of Mesopotamia, Human rights in post-invasion Iraq, Interrogation of Saddam Hussein, Salman Pak facility, Seydi Ali Reis, Babak Khorramdin, Babylonian mathematics, 1950-1951 Baghdad bombings, Neo-Babylonian Empire, Iraq - European Union relations, Human rights in pre-Saddam Iraq, Arbil, Zanj Rebellion, Farhud, Nimrud ivories, Jamaat Ansar al-Sunna, Third Dynasty of Ur, Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Operation Southern Watch, Ardulfurataini Watan, House of Wisdom, Baghdad Battery, Al-Wathbah, The Meadows of Gold, Imports to Ur, Democracy in Iraq, Mamluk rule in Iraq, First Kurdish Iraqi War, Lead up to the Iraq War, Pio Laghi, Murat Reis the Elder, Hashemite, Ar-Rashid revolt, Ali Ridha Pasha, Farzad Bazoft, Iraq Freedom Congress, Mass graves in Iraq, Jalayir, Siege of U.K. bases in Basra, Operation Northern Watch, Postage stamps and postal history of Iraq, Batihah, Nimrud lens, Iraq Area Command, Arms discovery in Iraqi Embassy, Iraqi Swiss dinar, Laws of Eshnunna, Babylonian Map of the World, Al-Dahhak ibn Qays al-Shaybani, Babylonian religion, Iraqi support of Baloch rebels, Characene, Invasion of Iraq prisoner escapes, British Institute for the Study of Iraq, Hamdanid dynasty, Ahmad al-Muhajir, Quqites, Asuristan, Al-Mazeedi, Kudurru, King of Syria, Forget Baghdad: Jews and Arabs - The Iraqi Connection, Iraqi Special Security Organization, Beth...

The recent reopening of Iraq's National Museum attracted worldwide attention, underscoring the country's dual image as both the cradle of civilization and a contemporary geopolitical battleground. A sweeping account of the rich history that has played out between these chronological poles, *From Mesopotamia to Iraq* looks back through 10,000 years of the region's deeply significant yet increasingly overshadowed past. Hans J. Nissen and Peter Heine begin by explaining how ancient Mesopotamian inventions—including urban society, a system of writing, and mathematical texts that anticipated Pythagoras—profoundly influenced the course of human history. These towering innovations, they go on to reveal, have sometimes obscured the major role Mesopotamia continued to play on the world stage. Alexander the Great, for example, was fascinated by Babylon and eventually died there. Seventh-century Muslim armies made the region one of their first conquests outside the Arabian peninsula. And the Arab caliphs who ruled for centuries after the invasion built the magnificent city of Baghdad, attracting legions of artists and scientists. Tracing the evolution of this vibrant country into a contested part of the Ottoman Empire, a twentieth-century British colony, a republic ruled by Saddam Hussein, and the democracy it has become, Nissen and Heine repair the fragmented image of Iraq that has come to dominate our collective imagination. In hardly any other continuously inhabited part of the globe can we chart such developments in politics, economy, and culture across so extended a period of time. By doing just that, the authors illuminate nothing less than the forces that have made the world what it is today.

In 1950, the Iraq Football Association became a FIFA member and set about putting together a team for the tour of Turkey. The first to be selected were the Basra-based duo Saeed Easho

and Percy Lynsdale of the Basra Port Club. The third player Aram Karam came from the British RAF base in Habbaniya. With the inclusion of the trio, the Baghdad Select XI became Montakhab Al-Iraqi, the Iraqi national side. They were the sons of a former British Army officer, an Eastern Orthodox priest and an Assyrian Levy soldier, who formed Iraq's first-ever national team.

Main description: The U.S.-led conquest and occupation of Iraq have kept that troubled country in international headlines since 2003. For America's major Coalition ally, Great Britain, however, this latest incursion into the region played out against the dramatic backdrop of imperial history: Britain's fateful invasion of Mesopotamia in 1914 and the creation of a new nation from the shards of war. The objectives of the expedition sent by the British Government of India were primarily strategic: to protect the Raj, impress Britain's military power upon Arabs chafing under Ottoman rule, and secure the Persian oil supply. But over the course of the Mesopotamian campaign, these goals expanded, and by the end of World War I Britain was committed to controlling the entire region from Suez to India. The conquest of Mesopotamia and the creation of Iraq were the central acts in this boldly opportunistic bid for supremacy. Charles Townshend provides a compelling account of the atrocious, unnecessary suffering inflicted on the expedition's mostly Indian troops, which set the pattern for Britain's follow-up campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan over the next seven years. He chronicles the overconfidence, incompetence, and dangerously vague policy that distorted the mission, and examines the steps by which an initially cautious strategic operation led to imperial expansion on a vast scale. *Desert Hell* is a cautionary tale for makers of national policy. And for those with an interest in imperial history, it raises searching questions about Britain's quest for global power and the indelible consequences of those actions for the Middle East and the world.

ON JULY 14, 2003, I left Kuwait on a C-130 transport plane bound for Baghdad, the city of my ancestors and a place I had not been for thirteen years. Two nations could legitimately claim me as their native son. The first was the United States, where I was born and raised. The second was Iraq. So begins this groundbreaking memoir of hope and hardship. Hamoudi spent two years living in Iraq outside the relative safety of the Green Zone working to help rebuild a country he loves. The intimate stories he shares—from the momentous day Saddam Hussein's sons were killed, to the tragic killing of hundreds of civilians on one of Shi'a Islam's most holy days, and even the joyous occasion of Hamoudi's own wedding—invite the reader to experience a new side of the country that has featured so prominently in our nightly news. Hamoudi draws on his unique perspective as the American-born son of two Iraqis to bring new insight to the question: What went wrong in Iraq?

Off to the sidelines of the brutal western front of World War I was a nasty little campaign by British and India troops sent to secure Persian oil fields. Explaining what and how this happened in the early decades of the twentieth century goes beyond being just another history of a distant campaign in the 1914 to 1918 war. The highs and lows of what many British military planners in London considered to be a minor campaign in a distant theatre of operations proved to be a long, costly conflict the results of which still influence events today. *Oil and the Creation of Iraq* describes how the policies of allied military leaders of the time resulted in pushing the Ottoman government into partnership with Germany and Austria during World War I, resulting in its disintegration and loss of its Middle Eastern territories. The book then describes how the political and economic aims of the nations involved in the Mesopotamian campaign influenced the fighting and subsequent creation of Iraq, a new nation with few defensible boundaries, but one sitting atop an almost inexhaustible supply of oil and gas.

To understand contemporary Iraq and the ongoing crisis in the Middle East, no book provides a surer guide or more unsettling experience, written as it was for another war, another army, and another time. Gertrude Bell for a fleeting moment was the optimistic progenitor of the Iraq that today is becoming unglued.

Between 1969 and 1980, Soviet archaeologists conducted excavations of Mesopotamian villages occupied from pre-agricultural times through the beginnings of early civilization. This volume brings together translations of Russian articles along with new work.

The only critical guide to the theory and method of Mesopotamian archaeology, this innovative volume evaluates the theories, methods, approaches and history of Mesopotamian archaeology from its origins in the nineteenth century up to the present day. Ancient Mesopotamia (modern Iraq), was the original site of many of the major developments in human history, such as farming, the rise of urban literate societies and the first great empires of Akkad, Babylonia and Assyria. Dr. Matthews places the discipline within its historical and social context, and explains how archaeologists conduct their research through excavation, survey and other methods. In four fundamental chapters, he uses illustrated case-studies to show how archaeologists have approached central themes such as: \* the shift from hunting to farming \* complex societies \* empires and imperialism \* everyday life. This will be both an ideal introductory work and useful as background reading on a wide range of courses.

Compares the lifestyles of the rich and poor in Mesopotamia, Iraq in ancient times, including their homes, clothing, and food.

The *Mesopotamia Mess* describes the British invasion of, what is now, Iraq in 1914 to protect their oil interests, and identifies the same problems they had with those the U.S. is having today: looting, Sunni-Shia rivalry, an insurgency, a weak government, power in the hands of sheiks, etc.

From the land between two rivers, in a predominant Jewish neighborhood in the heart of the round city -Baghdad- where the author first saw light in 1941 ,begins this rich journey of life. Here the author tries to collect her thoughts about life and major events starting from her home country and ending with the country that is now called "Home"..... Iraq... a diverse country with an extraordinary history stretching back to more than 5000 years, the land of Prophets like Abraham and Daniel. Baghdad, once the center of the world and the capital of Iraq that fell more than 32 times in history and was reborn from Ashes....The cradle of civilization, the Kingdom of Iraq, the republic, the rule of Saddam Hussein and all the wars the country endured, the journey of learning, practicing and teaching medicine.... becoming an expatriate and carrying her country in her heart and luggage ... moving from one country to another until finally resettling in the United States which is now home..... A journey on paper that makes you feel as if you are cruising the world while sitting in a chair and reading this book....

The Untold Story of Native Iraqis Chaldean Mesopotamians 5300 BC – Present by: Amer Hanna-Fatuhi A groundbreaking work that further explores the true identity of the indigenous people of Iraq, Chaldean-Mesopotamians is presented in the compelling book titled *The Untold Story of Native Iraqis* written by author Amer Hanna-Fatuhi. Hanna-Fatuhi worked for two years and spent over a quarter of a century researching the history of the region. This book perfectly illuminates the antiquity of Babylon and the indigenous people of the region next to other well known and obscure ethnic groups. It allows for a more profound awareness of the Iraqi people's individuality as well as the country's social and political dynamics.

Citing the 2003 looting of the Iraq Museum in Baghdad that resulted in the destruction of countless antiquities, a lavishly illustrated volume seeks to reconstruct the museum and its lost ancient treasures, discussing how numerous pieces offered insight into ancient Mesopotamian life. 25,000 first printing.

Informed by firsthand experience on the battlefronts of Iraq and Syria, Abdoh captures the horror, confusion, and absurdity of combat from a seldom-glimpsed perspective that expands our understanding of the war novel. "Abdoh's powerful novel follows an Iranian war reporter who is torn between his wearying job on the front lines and a civilian existence that he finds increasingly alienating. The book is as much a reflection on memory and art as it is a war story, and Abdoh's writing captures beautifully the absurdity of both the battlefield and modern life." --New York Times Book Review, Editors' Choice "One of a handful of great modern war novels...These wars will not end until we look at what we are doing and what we have done. Abdoh's novel lifts the veil on the murderous insanity." --Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Chris Hedges, for ScheerPost "As much a meditation on time and memory as it is a book about war...Abdoh skillfully captures combat's intrinsic absurdity...For many Americans, the conflicts in Syria and Iraq have become abstractions, separated from our lives by geographic as well as psychic boundaries. Abdoh collapses these boundaries, presenting a disjointed reality in which war and everyday life are inextricably entwined...[The novel shines] a brilliant, feverish light on the nature of not only modern war but all war, and even of life itself." --New York Times Book Review "Transcendent." --The Daily Beast "A masterful, stylish novel told from the perspective of a disaffected Iranian writer who is drawn to the militias fighting in Syria and Iraq. Abdoh beautifully illustrates the paradoxes of war in the field and on the home front, alternating moments of brutality and comradeship and showing war's pointless heroisms, its random accidents, its absurdities, and its ongoing human costs. This is at once a probing look at the disaster in Syria and Iraq, and an affectionate yet gimlet-eyed view of masculinity, art, and cultural politics." --The Millions, One of the Most-Anticipated Books of 2020 "Abdoh explores the lives behind the war-torn headlines in a way that captures the full humanity of the participants. Channeling a bit of Tim O'Brien and a good deal of Joseph Heller, he has written the best novel to date on the Middle East's ceaseless wars." --Library Journal, STARRED review Saleh, the narrator of *Out of Mesopotamia*, is a middle-aged Iranian journalist who moonlights as a writer for one of Iran's most popular TV shows but cannot keep himself away from the front lines in neighboring Iraq and Syria. There, the fight against the Islamic State is a proxy war, an existential battle, a declaration of faith, and, for some, a passing weekend affair. After weeks spent dodging RPGs, witnessing acts of savagery and stupidity, Saleh returns to civilian life in Tehran but finds it to be an unbearably dislocating experience. Pursued by his official handler from state security, opportunistic colleagues, and the woman who broke his heart, Saleh has reason to again flee from everyday life. Surrounded by men whose willingness to achieve martyrdom both fascinates and appalls him, Saleh struggles to make sense of himself and the turmoil in his midst. An unprecedented glimpse into "endless war" from a Middle Eastern perspective, *Out of Mesopotamia* follows in the tradition of the Western canon of martial writers--from Hemingway and Orwell to Tim O'Brien and Philip Caputo--but then subverts and expands upon the genre before completely blowing it apart. Drawing from his firsthand experience of being embedded with Shia militias on the ground in Iraq and Syria, Abdoh gives agency to the voiceless while offering a meditation on war that is moving, humane, darkly funny, and resonantly true.

Chapter one: Scope, methods, sources -- 1.1 The subject: ancient Iraq and its mathematics -- 1.2 the artefacts: Assyriological and mathematical analysis -- 1.3 The contexts: textuality, materiality, and social history -- Chapter two: Before the mid-third millennium -- 2.1 Background and evidence -- 2.2 Quantitative management and emerging statehood -- 2.3 Enumeration and abstraction -- 2.4 Symmetry, geometry, and visual culture -- Chapter three: The later third millennium -- 3.1 Background and evidence -- 3.2 Maps, plans, and itineraries: visual and textual representations of spatial relationships -- 3.3 Accounting for time and labour: approximation, standardisation, prediction -- 3.4 The development of the sexagesimal place value system (spvs) -- Chapter four: The early second millennium -- 4.1 Background and evidence -- 4.2 Metrology, multiplication, memorisation: elementary mathematics education -- 4.3 Words and pictures, reciprocals and squares -- 4.4 Measurement, justice, and the ideology of kingship -- Chapter five: Assyria -- 5.1 Background and evidence -- 5.2 Palatial and mercantile numeracy in early Assyria -- 5.3 Counting heads, marking time: quantifications in royal inscriptions and records -- 5.4 Aru: number manipulation in Neo-Assyrian scholarship -- Chapter six: The later second millennium -- 6.1 Background and evidence -- 6.2 Tabular accounting in southern Babylonia -- 6.3 Land surveyors and their records in northern Babylonia -- 6.4 Quantification as literary device in the epic of Gilgames -- Chapter seven: The early first millennium -- 7.1 Background and evidence -- 7.2 Libraries and schools: the formalisation of the first-millennium scribal curriculum -- 7.3 Home economics: numeracy in a mid-first-millennium urban household -- 7.4 Measuring houses, maintaining professionalism -- Chapter eight: The later first millennium -- 8.1 Background and evidence -- 8.2 Babylon: mathematics in the service of astronomy? -- 8.3 Achaemenid Uruk: the Sangu-Ninurta and Ekur-zkir families -- 8.4 Seleucid Uruk: the Hunzu and Sin-leqi-unninni families -- Chapter nine: Epilogue -- 9.1 The big picture: three millennia of mathematics in ancient Iraq -- 9.2 Ancient mathematics in the modern world -- 9.3 Inside ancient mathematics: translation, representation, interpretation -- 9.4 The worlds of ancient mathematics: history, society, community -- Appendix a: Metrological systems -- Appendix b: Published mathematical tablets.

Welcome to Iraq, the birthplace of history! Iraq's Tigris and Euphrates rivers turned this Middle Eastern desert into the world's first farmland. Over six millenia, Iraq's civilizations have laid foundations for the rest of the world. They built great stone ziggurats and soaring mosques. They invented the wheel, the calendar, and the written word. With their riches, they also attracted war. Conqueror after conqueror—the bloodthirsty Assyrians, Alexander the Great, the Mongols, the British, and more—sought to claim Mesopotamia for their own. Today, Iraq's enormous oil deposits, the cheapest to produce in the world, interest outside powers most. From the Taurus and Zagros mountains in the north to marshy Basra in the south, Iraqis have suffered under oppressive rulers and dictators for a thousand lifetimes. Today they cry out for a chance at freedom and democracy. The country's lasting legacy in stone and thought hints that the determined Iraqi people will find their path to greatness once more.

Photos, illustrations, archaeological discoveries, timelines, and detailed spreads are presented in this exploration of this ancient world that examines the establishments of the first monumental temples, the cities, libraries, written law codes, and schools that led to this land being commonly referred to as the "cradle of civilization."

The Mesopotamian campaign during World War I was a critical moment in Britain's position in the Middle East. With British and British Indian troops fighting in places which have become well-known in the wake of the 2003 invasion of Iraq, such as Basra, the campaign led to the establishment of the British Mandate in Iraq in 1921. Nadia Atia believes that in order to fully understand Britain's policies in creating the nascent state of Iraq, we must first look at how the war shaped Britons' conceptions of the region. Atia does this through a cultural and military history of the changing British perceptions of Mesopotamia since the period before World War I when it was under Ottoman rule. Drawing on a wide variety of historical and literary sources,

including the writing of key figures such as Gertrude Bell, Mark Sykes and Arnold Wilson, but focusing mainly on the views and experiences of ordinary men and women whose stories and experiences of the war have less frequently been told, Atia examines the cultural and social legacy of World War I in the Middle East and how this affected British attempts to exert influence in the region.

Had this book been in print in 2003, things would have been different.

"An attempt has been made in the following pages to present to the English-speaking world the picture of a young and progressive nation."--Foreword.

A rich and vivid overview of ancient Mesopotamia, the "cradle of civilization". Ancient Mesopotamia, a region that mainly corresponds to modern-day Iraq, has a record of human activity dating back nearly fifteen thousand years. Writing was invented in Mesopotamia at the end of the fourth millennium BCE, and urbanization reached new heights of social, economic, and architectural sophistication there. A cultural melting pot, Mesopotamia was the source of many myths, which in turn influenced Greco-Roman, Judeo-Christian, Arabic, and Persian traditions. For these reasons and many others, it is still considered the "cradle of civilization." Mesopotamia: Civilization Begins presents a rich panorama of ancient Mesopotamian history, from its earliest prehistoric cultures to its conquest by Alexander the Great in 331 BCE. This catalogue records the beauty and variety of the objects on view in the Getty's exhibition, on loan from the Louvre's unparalleled collection of ancient Near Eastern antiquities: cylinder seals, monumental sculptures, cuneiform tablets, jewelry, glazed bricks, paintings, figurines, and more. Essays by international experts explore a range of topics, from the earliest French excavations to Mesopotamia's economy, religion, cities, cuneiform writing, rulers, and history—as well as its enduring presence in the contemporary imagination.

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