

The Sumerian Civilization: A Glimpse into an Ancient World

Beliefs and Religion The Sumerians were deeply religious, believing in a pantheon of gods who controlled every aspect of life and nature.

Customs and Traditions Sumerians had a hierarchical society with a king or "Lugal" at the top, followed by nobles, priests, artisans, and farmers. They believed that kings were chosen by the gods and had divine authority. Religious festivals, sacrifices, and ceremonies were central to their customs. Burial rituals were also significant, with the belief in an afterlife where the dead would continue to serve the gods.

Achievements and Inventions Sumerians are credited with some of the most important innovations in human history. They developed cuneiform, one of the earliest forms of writing, which was used for recording transactions, stories, and laws. They are also credited with the invention of the wheel, the plow, and advancements in mathematics, including a base-60 system still used today in measuring time. Their legal code, such as the Code of Ur-Nammu, is among the earliest known.

Lifestyle and Clothing Sumerians led agrarian lifestyles, with agriculture being the backbone of their economy. They lived in city-states, with houses made of mud-brick. Men wore skirts called "kaunakes," while women wore robes with one shoulder exposed. They created detailed sculptures, pottery, and intricate jewelry.