
History of Libraries in the Eldest Civilization States

Rakhmatova Feruza Kudratkizi
Student of Namangan State University

Abstract: This article describes the invention of writing on ceramic tablets by the Sumerians in the III millennium BC, the use of writing in the Akkadian, Assyrian, Phoenician, Urartian countries of that time. In the 24th century BC, the Sumerian state became a strong centralized monarchy, and detailed inscriptions on ceramic tablets have survived.

Keywords: Ashurbanipal library, pictography, cuneiform, poem, archives, Anu, Nergal, Enlil, Ennana, Ea, Nannar, Marduk, Nabu, Borsippa, Sippar, fresco, Nineveh, Kuden, Naburion, mix, ziggurat, poem Gilgames , Aramaic script.

Sumer is a historical region in southern Mesopotamia (southern Iraq). BC By the end of the 3rd millennium, Sumer was inhabited by Sumerians and partly by eastern Sami-Akkadians. About a mile.av. In the 3rd millennium, a class society and state emerged there. During the first dynasties (2700-2300 BC) a cuneiform appeared in Sumer. Slavery in Sumer was a struggle for hegemony between the city-states (Uruk, Kish, Ur, Lagash, Akkad, etc.). BC In the 24th century, the Akkadian ruler Sargon united all of Mesopotamia under his rule. Later, Sumer became part of the Babylonian state. In the 3rd millennium BC, the Sumerians invented writing on ceramic tablets, which was used in Akkadia, Assyria, Phenicia, and Urartu at that time. In the 24th century BC, the Sumerian state became a strong centralized monarchy, and inscriptions on ceramic tablets have survived. Rich archives have been found in the ruins of the Sumerian cities of Lagash, Larsa, Ura, Umma, Shuruppak, Nippur. Several thousand pottery tablets were found in Nippur, and archaeologists found 20,000 pottery tablets in Lagash, which are structured in terms of content. [1]

The Sumerians put this record in the service of civilization. Initially, the Sumerian inscription was used in pictographic form as separate objects, images. Such a record has been used since the third millennium BC. The pictography was so simple, it wasn't real writing, it didn't express words. Gradually it turned into a nail. The mix had 600 characters. Er. avv. The first detailed Sumerian texts appeared in the 24th century. The Akkadian language appeared in southern Mesopotamia in the second half of the third millennium BC. The Sumerian and Akkadian languages learned many words from each other. Er. avv. At the end of the third millennium, ancient Sumerian-Akkadian dictionaries were compiled. The Sumerian script was later adopted by all the peoples of Old Asia. Akkadian has become the language of international diplomacy in Old Asia. In ancient Mesopotamia, there was an abundance of mud. The clay tablet served as the main source for writing. The board is made of clay and cleaned of salts by burning. Since there was no forest in Mesopotamia, only clay tablets (royal inscriptions, works to be kept in the library) with the most important texts were burned. The rest of the boards were dried in the sun. The boards are usually seven to nine cm long. long. The inscriptions are sometimes also written on stone and metal tablets.

BCIn the first millennium, Babylonians and Assyrians began to use leather and imported papyrus for writing. At the same time, in Mesopotamia, wax was painted on a long wooden board and engraved on it. BCFrom the 7th century onwards, when the Aramaic language and

script came into being, the cuneiform script died out. One of the most important achievements of Babylonian and Assyrian culture was libraries. BCFrom the 2nd millennium, the first libraries of literary and scientific texts appeared in the cities of Ur and Nippur. The most famous library in the ancient East was Ashurbanipal (ruled 669-635 BC), a library of 30,000 tablets collected in Nineveh. The clay tablets contain royal annals, chronicles of important historical events, a collection of laws, literary works and scientific texts. The special scientific value of the Ashurbanipal library is that for the first time in the world, books are systematically collected and arranged in a certain order. Many books are available in multiple copies. Large texts are described on clay tablets of the same size. Such texts are written on forty to a hundred boards. Each board has a serial number that allows you to return it in place after use. Ancient Mesopotamia was home to archives. The oldest archives are BCIt belongs to the first quarter of the III millennium. During this period, tablets with archival data were stored in waxed baskets to protect them from moisture. BCThe archives of the city of Ur of the XIX century are stored in a special room on wooden shelves. BCThe rich archives of the 18th century are from the palace of the king of Mari, Uruk. BCAn archive of 2,500 economic documents from the VIII-VI centuries has been found.

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Huge winged statues guarded the entrances to the palaces of the Assyrian kings. The Sumerians and Akkadians believed in that world. In their imagination, it is the kingdom of the shadows of the world, where the dead suffer from hunger and thirst. They feed on mud and dust. Therefore, the children of the deceased are obliged to offer sacrifices to them. [3]

In ancient Mesopotamia, certain advances were made in the scientific knowledge of the world. In Babylon, in particular, the mathematical sciences originated for practical purposes and developed at a high level. From ancient times, the Babylonians regularly observed celestial bodies from the upper layers of ziggurats. It is from these centuries of observation that mathematical astronomy came into being. Astronomers have made astronomical calculations of the distance between stars. Numerous astronomical tables have been created in Babylon. Famous astronomers Naburian and Kiden lived in Babylon during this period. Naburian developed a system for determining the phases of the moon. Kiden calculated the solar year as 365 days, 5 hours 41 minutes, and 41.6 seconds. He made a mistake of only 7 minutes and 17 seconds during the year. Astronomy was associated with astrology. Many Babylonian medical texts have come down to us. BCAs early as the third millennium, the Mesopotamians made their way to India. Ethiopia in the first millennium and those who knew the way to Spain. Maps that have come down to us show that the Babylonians tried to systematize their geographical knowledge. Sumerian artistic traditions played a decisive role in the formation and further development of the art of ancient Mesopotamia. Stone carving formed at the beginning of the III millennium. Gliptic stone carving was highly developed until the 1st century BC. In the XXIV-XXIII centuries, Mesopotamia was a single state, and when united, idealized portraits of kings appeared. BCFrom the beginning of the second millennium, the art of frescoes depicting sacrifices and landscapes of palace life developed. Mesopotamian art reached its peak in the VIII-VII centuries BC during the heyday of the Assyrian state.

This is mainly reflected in the art of relief. During this period, the construction of magnificent palaces and temples began. BC In the next millennium, large cities will appear in Mesopotamia, which will be major centers of trade and handicraft culture. Land in Mesopotamia by the Osuk king Sinaxhreb. BC Built in 705-681, the largest city in Old Asia is the Assyrian capital of Nineveh. The city occupies 729.7 hectares of land and has a population of 170,000. Glass production in Mesopotamia dates back to very early BC It began in the seventeenth century, and the use of iron dates back to the late BC It dates back to the 11th century. Mesopotamian scientific knowledge, art, architecture, religion, writing, and literature served as a measure of the cultural development of many eastern peoples in ancient times. [4]

The Ashurbanipal Library The oldest famous library in the world was founded in the 7th century BC. For the "royal considerations" of the Assyrian ruler Ashurbanipal. Located in Nineveh (modern-day Iraq), it contained some 30,000 themed tablets. Most of these tablets were archival documents, religious and scientific texts, but several literary works were housed here, including the 4,000-year-old Gilgamesh epic. Book lovers Ashurbanipal created a large part of his library by bringing works from Babylon and other occupied territories. Archaeologists found the ruins of this library in the mid-19th century, and much of it is now housed in the British Museum in London.

During the Ashurbanipal period, the library was located on the second floor of two different buildings in Nineveh: the southwestern palace and the northern palace. [5]

Other cuneiform tablets have been found in the temples of Ishtar and Nabu, but they are not

considered an appropriate part of the library. The library contained nearly 30,000 volumes, including grass cuneiform tablets, stone prisms and cylindrical seals, and a wooden writing board called diptych.

True, there was parchment; Statues on the walls of the southwestern palace in Nineveh and on the walls of the central palace in Nimrud display Aramaic inscriptions on animal or papyrus parchments. In 612, Nineveh was conquered and libraries were looted and buildings destroyed. When the buildings were destroyed, the library collapsed with ceilings, and when archaeologists came to Nineveh in the early twentieth century, they found full-board and wax-like writing boards under the castles. The largest intact tablets are flat and measuring 9x6 inches (23x15 centimeters), the smallest are slightly convex and no longer than 1 inch (2 cm) in length. [6]

Texts from Babylon and Assyria include a variety of administrative (legal documents such as treaties) and literary, including the famous Gilgamesh legend.

Medicinal: special diseases or parts of the body, plants and stones for the treatment of diseases

Vocabulary: list of syllables and archaic words, grammatical texts

Programs: Gilgamesh, The Legend of Anzu, The Epic of Creation, Literary Legends of Ashurbanipal

Religious: liturgy, prayers, religious songs and hymns, bilingual and bilingual, textbooks from exorcists and mourners

Historical: treaties, state propaganda about Ashurbanipal and Esarhaddon, letters to officials in the service of the king or king

Religious: astrological predictions, lavish messages - Neo-Assyrians told in the future by examining the intestines of sheep

Astronomy: the motion of planets, stars, and their constellations, mainly for astrological purposes.

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