



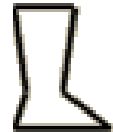









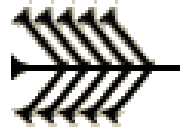















CUNEIFORM

The background of the slide features two hands holding several small, round, light-brown clay tablets. Each tablet is inscribed with cuneiform symbols, which are wedge-shaped marks. The hands are positioned as if presenting the tablets, with one hand holding a tablet near the top and another near the bottom. The overall image has a dark, textured background.

The Mesopotamians are known as the first to develop a complete written language. They called it cuneiform which was a system of symbols that represents objects and ideas. These symbols were carved onto clay tablets for various purposes. A shorthand version of this was created later to speed up the process of writing.

How cuneiform changed over time.

	3200 BCE	3000 BCE	2400 BCE	1000 BCE
sag 'head'				
gin 'to walk'				
šu 'hand'				
še 'barley'				
ninda 'bread'				
a 'water'				
ud 'day'				
mušen 'bird'	