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The Sumerians Their History, Culture, and Character University of Chicago Press The Sumerians, the pragmatic and gifted people who preceded the Semites in the land first known as Sumer and later as Babylonia, created what was probably the first high civilization in the history of man, spanning the fifth to the second millenniums B.C. This book is an unparalleled compendium of what is known about them. Professor Kramer communicates his enthusiasm for his subject as he outlines the history of the Sumerian civilization and describes their cities, religion, literature, education, scientific achievements, social structure, and psychology. Finally, he considers the legacy of Sumer to the ancient and modern world. "There are few scholars in the world qualified to write such a book, and certainly Kramer is one of them. . . . One of the most valuable features of this book is the quantity of texts and fragments which are published for the first time in a form available to the general reader. For the layman the book provides a readable and up-to-date introduction to a most fascinating culture. For the specialist it presents a synthesis with which he may not agree but from which he will nonetheless derive stimulation."—American Journal of Archaeology "An uncontested authority on the civilization of Sumer, Professor Kramer writes with grace and urbanity."—Library Journal **The Sumerians Their History, Culture, and Character** University of Chicago Press The Sumerians, the pragmatic and gifted people who preceded the Semites in the land first known as Sumer and later as Babylonia, created what was probably the first high civilization in the history of man, spanning the fifth to the second millenniums B.C. This book is a compendium of what is known about them. The author outlines the history of the Sumerian

civilization and describes their cities, religion, literature, education, scientific achievements, social structure, and psychology. Finally, he considers the legacy of Sumer to the ancient and modern world. **Myths of Enki, The Crafty God** Wipf and Stock Publishers This ambitious and well-researched study brings together for the first time translations of the ancient literature concerning the Sumerian god Enki, one of four gods and goddesses who comprised the highest level of the Sumerian pantheon. The very existence of these writings, which date from the Third Millennium B.C., was unknown until about 100 years ago, when their cuneiform script was deciphered. Since then, it has become apparent that Sumerian literature had a profound and enduring influence on both Biblical and classical Greek literature, and so on the literature of the western world as a whole. Kramer, one of the world's leading sumerologists, has prepared these translations from among the scores of works he has published over the last fifty years; John Maier provides a full interpretive framework that places the translations in their broader comparative cultural context. This rare collection will be of interest to students and scholars in a wide range of disciplines from Near Eastern and Biblical Studies to Mythology and Comparative Literature. **Sumerian Mythology A Study of Spiritual and Literary Achievement in the Third Millennium B.C.** Pickle Partners Publishing The Sumerians were a non-Semitic, non-Indo-European people who flourished in southern Babylonia from the beginning of the fourth to the end of the third millennium B.C. During this long stretch of time the Sumerians, whose racial and linguistic affiliations are still unclassifiable, represented the dominant cultural group of the entire Near East. This cultural dominance manifested itself in three directions: 1. It was the Sumerians who developed and probably invented the cuneiform system of writing which was adopted by nearly all the peoples of the Near East and without which the cultural progress of western Asia would have been largely impossible. 2. The Sumerians developed religious and spiritual concepts together with a remarkably well integrated pantheon which influenced profoundly all the peoples of the Near East, including the Hebrews and the Greeks. Moreover, by way of Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism, not a few of these spiritual and religious concepts have permeated the modern civilized world. 3. The Sumerians produced a vast and highly developed literature, largely poetic in character, consisting of epics and myths, hymns and lamentations, proverbs and "words of wisdom." These compositions are inscribed in cuneiform script on clay tablets which date largely from approximately 2000 B.C. **History Begins at Sumer The Literature of Ancient Sumer** Oxford University Press on Demand This anthology of Sumerian literature constitutes the most comprehensive collection ever published, and includes examples of most of the different types of composition written in the language, from narrative myths and lyrical hymns to proverbs and love poetry. The translations have benefited both from the work of many scholars and from our ever-increasing understanding of Sumerian. In addition to reflecting the advances made by modern scholarship, the translations are written in clear, accessible English. An extensive introduction discusses the literary qualities of the works, the people who created and copied them in ancient Iraq, and how the study of Sumerian literature has evolved over the last 150 years. **Inanna** Harper Collins A fresh retelling of the ancient texts about Ishtar, the world's first goddess. Illustrated with visual artifacts of the period. "A great masterpiece of universal literature."--Mircea Eliade

Ancient Mesopotamia Portrait of a Dead Civilization University of Chicago Press "This splendid work of scholarship . . . sums up with economy and power all that the written record so far deciphered has to tell about the ancient and complementary civilizations of Babylon and Assyria."—Edward B. Garside, *New York Times Book Review* Ancient Mesopotamia—the area now called Iraq—has received less attention than ancient Egypt and other long-extinct and more spectacular civilizations. But numerous small clay tablets buried in the desert soil for thousands of years make it possible for us to know more about the people of ancient Mesopotamia than any other land in the early Near East. Professor Oppenheim, who studied these tablets for more than thirty years, used his intimate knowledge of long-dead languages to put together a distinctively personal picture of the Mesopotamians of some three thousand years ago. Following Oppenheim's death, Erica Reiner used the author's outline to complete the revisions he had begun. "To any serious student of Mesopotamian civilization, this is one of the most valuable books ever written."—Leonard Cottrell, *Book Week* "Leo Oppenheim has made a bold, brave, pioneering attempt to present a synthesis of the vast mass of philological and archaeological data that have accumulated over the past hundred years in the field of Assyriological research."—Samuel Noah Kramer, *Archaeology*

A. Leo Oppenheim, one of the most distinguished Assyriologists of our time, was editor in charge of the Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute and John A. Wilson Professor of Oriental Studies at the University of Chicago.

In the World of Sumer An Autobiography Wayne State University Press Samuel Noah Kramer is the leading authority on the interpretation and reading of civilization's oldest literature. His life and life's work are so thoroughly intertwined that his autobiography is also the story of the recovery of the language and literature of the Sumerians. From young Talmudist to the patriarch of Sumerology, Kramer recounts his long and distinguished career. Writing for the non-specialist, he paints a panoramic view of Sumerian literature and provides thumbnail sketches of the individuals with whom he collaborated.

Jerusalem 1900 The Holy City in the Age of Possibilities University of Chicago Press Elected Council Members: Citizens, City Dwellers, and Property Owners -- Yussuf Ziya al-Khalidi, the Founding Mayor -- At the Heart of Municipal Action: The Defense of Public Space -- Urbanites All? Public Health, Leisure, and Municipal Finances -- 6. The Wild Revolutionary Days of 1908 -- What Time Was It in Jerusalem? -- The Wild Days of August 1908: Jerusalem's Forgotten Revolution -- Unexpected Fracture Lines -- New Vectors of Lively Public Opinion -- Underneath Communities, Classes? -- 7. Intersecting Identities -- Albert Antébi, Levantine Urbanite -- An "Arab Awakening" in the Chaos of Battle -- Jerusalem and the Parochialism of the "People of the Holy Land" -- Jerusalem, the Thrice-Holy City, and the Municipium -- Conclusion: The Bifurcation of Time -- The Bird People -- Ben-Yehuda, the Outsider -- Toward a Shared History -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index

Astronomy Across Cultures The History of Non-Western Astronomy Springer Science & Business Media *Astronomy Across Cultures: A History of Non-Western Astronomy* consists of essays dealing with the astronomical knowledge and beliefs of cultures outside the United States and Europe. In addition to articles surveying Islamic, Chinese, Native American, Aboriginal Australian, Polynesian, Egyptian and Tibetan astronomy, among others, the book includes essays on *Sky Tales and Why We Tell Them* and *Astronomy and Prehistory*, and

Astronomy and Astrology. The essays address the connections between science and culture and relate astronomical practices to the cultures which produced them. Each essay is well illustrated and contains an extensive bibliography. Because the geographic range is global, the book fills a gap in both the history of science and in cultural studies. It should find a place on the bookshelves of advanced undergraduate students, graduate students, and scholars, as well as in libraries serving those groups. **Gilgamesh A Reader** Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers The evolution of the Gilgamesh epic" (1982) / Jeffrey H. Tigay -- From "Gilgamesh in literature and art: the second and first millennia" (1987) / Wilfred G. Lambert -- From "Gilgamesh: sex, love and the ascent of knowledge" (1987) / Benjamin Foster -- "Images of women in the Gilgamesh epic" (1990) / Rivkah Harris -- "The marginalization of the goddesses" (1992) / Tikva Frymer-Kensky -- "Mourning the death of a friend: some assyriological notes" (1993) / Tzvi Abusch -- "Liminality, altered states, and the Gilgamesh epic" (1996) / Sara Mandell -- "Origins: new light on eschatology in Gilgamesh's mortuary journey" (1996) / Raymond J. Clark -- From "a Babylonian in Batavia: Mesopotamian literature and lore in The sunlight dialogues" (1982) / Greg Morris -- "Charles Olson and the poetic uses of Mesopotamian scholarship" / John Maier -- From "'Or also a godly singer, ' Akkadian and early Greek literature" (1984) / Walter Burkert -- From "Gilgamesh and Genesis" (1987) / David Damrosch -- "Praise for death" (1990) / Donald Hall -- From "Gilgamesh in the Arabian nights" (1991) / Stephanie Dalley -- "Ovid's Blanda voluptas and the humanization of Enkidu" (1991) / William L. Moran -- From "the Yahwist's primeval myth" (1992) / Bernard F. Batto -- "Gilgamesh and Philip Roth's Gil Gamesh" (1996) / Marianthe Colakis -- From "The epic of Gilgamesh" (1982) / J. Tracy Luke and Paul W. Pruyser -- From "Gilgamesh and the Sundance Kid: the myth of male friendship" (1987) / Dorothy Hammond and Alta Jablow -- "Gilgamesh and other epics" (1990) / Albert B. Lord -- From "Reaching for abroad: departures" (1991) / Eric J. Leed -- From "Introduction" to he who saw everything (1991) / Robert Temple -- "The oral aesthetic and the bicameral mind" (1991) / Carl Lindahl -- From "Point of view in anthropological discourse: the ethnographer as Gilgamesh" (1991) / Miles Richardson -- From "The wild man: the epic of Gilgamesh" (1992) / Thomas Van Nortwick. **A Saga of Evolution and Legends of Environmental Disasters in the History of Mankind** 0 Notion Press We are an integrated part of cosmos. The substance related to the astronomical concepts forms the subject matter of Astronomy. It broadly studies universe, solar system, planets, galaxies, meteoroids, asteroids and several other astronomical bodies, often thought to be of the status of celestial origin. Out of the occurrence of a fluke manifestation, one after the other resulting in the creation of life, species and humans. In modern times, Hubble Telescope revolutionised planetary studies and outlived its lifespan. What likely edge will James Webb have over Hubble Space Telescope which immensely enriched the human knowledge on Cosmos for about three decades? Acclaimed scientists have contributed towards evolving a convincing narrative. Often indisputable pieces of evidence and sometimes some intelligent hypothesis support it. A tiny dot became universe followed by the birth of the sun, moon, the earth, other planets, nebula, galaxy and milky ways, and living kingdom. Life evolved, flora and fauna developed. Five catastrophic extinctions occurred eliminating several species. This journey is laid on twelve hours on a clock. In due course, Homo sapiens developed who brought along

intricacies like Environmental Degradation, Global Warming and Climate Change. What length of the queue will be created if we trace the lineage of our generation back to the first human that appeared to roam about on the earth? Narrative wavers from line, tracks the life and achievements of ancient civilisations, which laid the foundation stone for human societies, and got eliminated due to damage to the fine balance of environmental sustainability. This book refers to the ones like Indus valley civilisation, the master traders; the Sumerians, the pioneers in many fields; the mysterious Maya; and incredibly industrious Rapa Nui. All got exterminated. As scientists continue to turn up even more signs of collapsed civilisations, they are finding plenty of evidence that climate shifts are to blame to a considerable extent. Why and how? The narrative attempts to answer. The chronicle is before you which might engender a child-like fascination as you delve deeper and farther in it. **Mesopotamia Civilization Begins** Getty Publications 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. **Ancient Near Eastern Literature and the Hebrew Scriptures about the Fatherhood of God** Peter Lang Ancient Near Eastern Literature and the Hebrew Scriptures About the Fatherhood of God discusses some of the main «father-god» concepts of the people of the Ancient Near East, then examines the eighteen occurrences of God's fatherhood specifically mentioned in Hebrew Scripture. From these sources, the book develops a theology of God's fatherhood that honors both ancient and modern scrutiny. Although many studies have explored the subject of the fatherhood of God - mostly from the perspective of nonbiblical disciplines, and through the lens of Greco-Roman mythology - this book takes into account the wealth of material from the ancient Near East, the birthplace of the Hebrew Scriptures. **The Sacred Marriage Rite Aspects of Faith, Myth, and Ritual in Ancient Sumer The Time Falling Bodies Take To Light Mythology, Sexuality and the Origins of Culture** Palgrave Macmillan In this book, William Irwin Thompson explores the nature of myth. Acknowledging the persuasive power of myth to create and inform culture, he weaves the human ability to create life with and communicate through symbols with myths based on male and female forms of power. **Plato Prehistorian 10,000 to 5000 B.C. : Myth, Religion, Archaeology** Lindisfarne Books A synthesis of classical

and archaeological scholarship, this book explores the reality of Plato's two ancient civilizations. **Thales of Miletus The Beginnings of Western Science and Philosophy** Routledge 'What is the basic building block of the universe?' Thales of Miletus was the first to ask this fundamental, yet to be answered, question in the sixth century B.C. This book offers an in-depth account of the answers he gave and of his adventure into many areas of learning: philosophy, science, mathematics and astronomy. Thales proved that the events of nature were comprehensible to man and could be explained without the intervention of mythological beings. Henceforth they became subject to investigation, experiment, questioning and discussion. Presenting for the first time in the English language a comprehensive study of Thales of Miletus, Patricia O'Grady brings Thales out of pre-Socratic shadows into historical illumination and explores why this historical figure has proved to be of lasting significance. **Streams of Civilization Earliest Times to the Discovery of the New World** Christian Liberty Press This world history text provides a comprehensive overview of ancient history from Creation through the 1620s, from a Christian perspective. Extensive vocabulary questions and suggested projects are listed throughout the text. The text is beautifully illustrated and contains numerous high-quality maps in two-color. Grade 9. **The Biography of Goddess Inanna; Indomitable Queen of Heaven, Earth and Almost Everything Her Story Is Women'S Story** Balboa Press When stars were many and people few, a great story was told everywhere. The first storytellers were women. Their story was so large it filled the universe it told of a Great Mother encompassing life, death and return of everything. When Neolithic farming people settled, and depended on plentiful crops and herds, a goddess of fertility stepped into stardom. Inanna is the Sumerian goddess of love, crescent moon, evening star, fertility and renewal. She is the longest lasting supreme goddess of the Ancient Near East. Inanna's biography includes her rise to supreme holder of almost all the powers of culture and civilization. 5000 year old poems bring Inanna to life. She sings to her miraculous vulva and to her consort-lover; she struggles to keep her powers and complains of her losses and demotions. Inanna represents life's powerful contradictions. She changes peace to war and back again; she causes strife and brings love; she turns women into men and men into women. Inanna loves all her people, every one. A biography must have adversity and Inanna has plenty; she must always conquer of the ever-rising tide of patriarchal domination in all its forms. Buried and forgotten for two millennia, she now steps from the dust, ties up her sandals, applies her kohl, adjusts her tiara, summons her lions, and returns. Her story is also woman's story. Let me introduce you to Inanna, Queen of Heaven, Earth, and almost everything **Sumer The History of the Cities and Culture That Established Ancient Mesopotamia's First Civilization** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform *Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia: the Sumerians. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled

the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Although the Sumerians continue to get second or even third billing compared to the Babylonians and Assyrians, perhaps because they never built an empire as great as the Assyrians or established a city as enduring and great as Babylon, they were the people who provided the template of civilization that all later Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in world. For a people so great it is unfortunate that their accomplishments and contributions, not only to Mesopotamian civilization but to civilization in general, largely go unnoticed by the majority of the public. Perhaps the Sumerians were victims of their own success; they gradually entered the historical record, established a fine civilization, and then slowly submerged into the cultural patchwork of their surroundings. They also never suffered a great and sudden collapse like other peoples of the ancient Near East, such as the Hittites, Assyrians and Neo-Babylonians did. A close examination of Sumerian culture and chronology reveals that the Sumerians set the cultural tone in Mesopotamia for several centuries in the realms of politics/governments, arts, literature, and religion. Even today, the world owes the Sumerians a tremendous amount. When Western Europe was still in the Stone Age, it was the Sumerians who invented writing and the wheel, divided time into minutes and seconds, tamed nature, and built gigantic cities. They embraced culture and the arts, and their caravans crossed the desert, opening up the first trade routes. Their myths and legends inspired various origin stories, and their memory lives on in the Old Testament. They wrote the history of the birth of mankind. The heritage of the Sumerian civilization and their successors is everywhere. Sumer: The History of the Cities and Culture that Established Ancient Mesopotamia's First Civilization chronicles the most important people, places, and events that took place across Sumer. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Sumer like never before. **Inanna, Queen of Heaven and Earth Her Stories and Hymns from Sumer** HarperCollins Publishers Translation and retelling of the Inanna stories from the Sumerian. **The Laws of Hammurabi At the Confluence of Royal and Scribal Traditions** Oxford University Press Among the best-known and most esteemed people known from antiquity is the Babylonian king Hammurabi. His fame and reputation are due to the collection of laws written under his patronage. This book offers an innovative interpretation of the Laws of Hammurabi. Ancient scribes would demonstrate their legal flair by composing statutes on a set of traditional cases, articulating what they deemed just and fair. The scribe of the Laws of Hammurabi advanced beyond earlier scribes in composing statutes that manifest systematization and implicit legal principles, and inserted the Laws of Hammurabi into the form of a royal inscription, shrewdly reshaping the genre. This tradition of scribal improvisation on a set of traditional cases continued outside of Mesopotamia. It influenced biblical law and the law of the Hittite empire significantly. The Laws of Hammurabi was also witness to the start of another stream of intellectual tradition. It became the subject of formal commentaries, marking a profound cultural shift.

Scribes related to it in ways that diverged from prior attitudes; it became an object of study and of commentary, a genre that names itself as dependent on another text. The famous Laws of Hammurabi is here given the extensive attention it continues to merit.

Washington A Life Penguin From the author of Alexander Hamilton, the New York Times bestselling biography that inspired the musical, comes a gripping portrait of the first president of the United States. Winner of the 2011 Pulitzer Prize for Biography “Truly magnificent . . . [a] well-researched, well-written and absolutely definitive biography” —Andrew Roberts, The Wall Street Journal “Until recently, I’d never believed that there could be such a thing as a truly gripping biography of George Washington . . . Well, I was wrong. I can’t recommend it highly enough—as history, as epic, and, not least, as entertainment.” —Hendrik Hertzberg, The New Yorker Celebrated biographer Ron Chernow provides a richly nuanced portrait of the father of our nation and the first president of the United States. With a breadth and depth matched by no other one volume biography of George Washington, this crisply paced narrative carries the reader through his adventurous early years, his heroic exploits with the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, his presiding over the Constitutional Convention, and his magnificent performance as America's first president. In this groundbreaking work, based on massive research, Chernow shatters forever the stereotype of George Washington as a stolid, unemotional figure and brings to vivid life a dashing, passionate man of fiery opinions and many moods. Lin-Manuel Miranda’s smash Broadway musical Hamilton has sparked new interest in the Revolutionary War and the Founding Fathers. In addition to Alexander Hamilton, the production also features George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Aaron Burr, Lafayette, and many more.

Sumerians A History From Beginning to End A legendary civilization vanished under the Fertile Crescent and escaped a fate worse than death until Sumerologists questioned widely accepted truths. The Sumerians reemerged onto the extraordinary timeline of human history. Their tales of kings and gods, including the Epic of Gilgamesh, and their fearless trade in distant lands, during the remarkable Bronze Age, centered in the world’s first city-states that chronicled ancient rivalries and their enduring impact. Inside you will read about... ✓ How We Know What We Know About Sumerians ✓ The Bronze Age – Sumer And Its Contemporaries ✓ How Did The Sumerians Become Civilized? ✓ How Long Were They Around ✓ Primer Of Impact Of Sumerian Ancient Civilization On Our World ✓ What Did They Look Like? ✓ What Shaped Their Worldview? And much more! Our journey relies on excavated and historical evidence to explore their productive fascinations with order and man’s place in the universe. Their application of impressive knowledge helps us unfold their mysterious civilization.

Gods in the Desert Religions of the Ancient Near East Rowman & Littlefield Explores the religious practices and traditions of ancient Middle Eastern cultures, discussing pyramids, tombs, and Egyptian temples, and describing the gods, rulers, beliefs about afterlife, and worship rituals of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Syria-Palestine.

Cultural Anthropology Tribes, States, and the Global System Rowman Altamira This introductory text introduces basic concepts in cultural anthropology by comparing cultures of increasing scale and focusing on specific universal issues throughout human history. It uniquely challenges students to consider the big questions about the nature of cultural systems.

Questioning Hybridity, Postcolonialism and

Globalization Springer Acheralou analyzes hybridity using a theoretical, empirical approach that reorients debates on métissage and the 'Third Space', arguing for the decolonization of postcolonialism. Hybridity is examined in the light of globalization, indicating how postcolonial discourse could become a counter-hegemonic ethics of resistance to global neoliberal doxa. **Fishers of Fish and Fishers of Men Fishing Imagery in the Hebrew Bible and the Ancient Near East** Penn State Press The metaphor is a hallmark of Classical Hebrew poetry. Some metaphors, such as "Yhwh is king" or "Yhwh is warrior," play a foundational role. The same does not hold for metaphors from the fishing industry. Because they had access to only two major freshwater sources, archaeological research demonstrates that this industry did not play a major socioeconomic role in ancient Israel. Fishing has nevertheless made a substantial contribution to prophetic and wisdom literature. All metaphors manifest reality, but given the physical circumstances of a largely agrarian, nonmarine society, what does the sustained presentation of fishing metaphors in the Hebrew Bible communicate? Examining the use of fishing images in the Hebrew Bible is a formidable task that demands an open mind and a capacity to mine the gamut of contemporaneous evidence. In *Fishers of Fish and Fishers of Men*, Tyler Yoder presents the first literary study devoted to the fishing images used in the Hebrew Scriptures as well as in the Mesopotamian textual records. This calls for a penetrating look into cultural contact with Israel's neighbors to the east (Mesopotamia) and southwest (Egypt). Though nearly all fishing metaphors in the Hebrew Bible carry overt royal or divine connotations that mirror uses well-attested in Mesopotamian literature, this comparative analysis remains a largely untapped area of research. In this study of the diverse literary qualities of fishing images, Yoder offers a holistic understanding of how one integral component of ancient Near Eastern society affected the whole, bringing together the assemblage of disparate materials related to this field of study to enable scholars to integrate these data into related research and move the conversation forward. **Abraham of Ur A Critical Analysis of the Life and Times of the Patriarch** iUniverse Did Abraham bring Genesis-like stories to Canaan that Moses uses in the Torah? Did Abraham Avenge the killing of Lots father Haren? Genesis tells us "Terah became the father of Abram, in Ur of the Chaldeans"; while history shows Abraham was born in 2000 BC into the world's most advanced civilization, the 3rd Dynasty of Ur. When God tells Abraham "go forth to a land that I will show you" he was probably going to go there anyway as part of a mass migration of Semites into the Levant that will take them one day to Egypt as part of the Hyksos invasion. It is probable that Abraham brought many ancient stories of Sumer and Akkad that influenced stories in Genesis. And, if we are to believe Josephus, Abraham was an astronomer and a warrior, hardly the nomadic sheepherder we see pictured in religious art. David Snyder is a new author taking a new approach to the study of Abraham. By researching the time and place that Abraham lived he found an incredible amount of extant documents available to give a realistic view of the geopolitical world that motivated Abraham's family and influenced the growth of monotheism. Along the way, he discovered and enhanced his own understanding of Christianity. **Reading the Book of Isaiah Destruction and Lament in the Holy Cities** Springer Randall Heskett uses both historical criticism and a form-critical approach to analyze and assess Lamentation and Restoration of Destroyed Cities as oral

traditions of ancient Israelite prophetic genres. **A Fine Balance** McClelland & Stewart A Fine Balance, Rohinton Mistry's stunning internationally acclaimed bestseller, is set in mid-1970s India. It tells the story of four unlikely people whose lives come together during a time of political turmoil soon after the government declares a "State of Internal Emergency." Through days of bleakness and hope, their circumstances - and their fates - become inextricably linked in ways no one could have foreseen. Mistry's prose is alive with enduring images and a cast of unforgettable characters. Written with compassion, humour, and insight, A Fine Balance is a vivid, richly textured, and powerful novel written by one of the most gifted writers of our time. **Vol.2. ETYMOLOGY, PHILOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS IN 22 DEAD AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES** Lulu.com **University-Edition. A to Z. Akkadian-English Dictionary** Lulu.com **University-Edition. A to Z. Akkadian-English Dictionary** Published by Times Square Press, New York and Berlin. **University-Edition. A to Z. Akkadian-English Dictionary. Comparative Lexicon/Thesaurus of Akkadian, Sumerian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Chaldean, Phoenician, Ugaritic, Hittite, Aramaic, Syriac, Hebrew, Arabic. Epistemology, etymology, texts/tablets translation, linguistic cross-references. With additional linguistic cross-references: Turkish, Urdu and Persian (Farsi), and a multitude of regional and tribal dialects of the ancient and the modern world.** **Vol.1. ETYMOLOGY, PHILOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS IN 22 DEAD AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES** Lulu.com **Vol.1. ETYMOLOGY, PHILOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS IN 22 DEAD AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES.** Akkadian, Arabic, Aramaic, Assyrian, Azerbaijani/Azeri, Babylonian, Neo Babylonian, Canaanite, Chaldean, Essenic, Farsi (Persian), Hebrew, Mandaic, Nazorean, Phoenician, Sumerian, Swadaya, Syriac, Turkish, Turoyo, Ugaritic, Urdu. Volume I A (Aabaad - Azu). From A Set Of 7 Volumes. (Origin And History Of Words And Dialects) Published by Times Square Press, www.timesquarepress.com **V3.THESAURUS LEXICON OF SIMILAR WORDS & SYNONYMS IN 21 DEAD & ANCIENT LANGUAGES** Lulu.com **V3.THESAURUS LEXICON OF SIMILAR WORDS & SYNONYMS IN 21 DEAD & ANCIENT LANGUAGES: "B" (B-Banana).** From a set of 20 volumes. Languages, dialects, epistemology, etymology, terminology, texts and cuneiform tablets translation, linguistic cross-references: Akkadian, Arabic, Aramaic, Assyrian, Azerbaijani/Azeri, Babylonian, Canaanite, Chaldean, Essenic, Farsi (Persian), Hebrew, Mandaic, Nazorean, Phoenician, Sumerian, Swadaya, Syriac, Turkish, Turoyo, Ugaritic, Urdu. **THE WORLD'S FIRST DICTIONARY-THESAURUS-LEXICON OF ITS KIND! A gem. A literary treasure! Written by the world's most prolific linguist who authored 21 dictionaries of dead and ancient languages known to mankind. Published by Times Square Press, New York, Berlin. www.timesquarepress.com** **Vol.3. ETYMOLOGY, PHILOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS IN 22 DEAD AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES** Lulu.com **THESAURUS AND LEXICON OF SIMILAR WORDS AND SYNONYMS IN 21 DEAD AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES** Lulu.com **Mega edition for the letter "B."** Also available in 3 separate volumes. Akkadian, Arabic, Aramaic, Assyrian, Azerbaijani/Azeri, Babylonian, Canaanite, Chaldean, Essenic, Farsi (Persian), Hebrew, Mandaic, Nazorean, Phoenician, Sumerian, Swadaya, Syriac, Turkish, Turoyo, Ugaritic, Urdu. **THE WORLD'S 1st DICTIONARY-THESAURUS-LEXICON OF ITS KIND! A gem. A literary treasure! Written by the world's most prolific linguist who authored**

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