

# World history chapter flashcard



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

1. What was the Mesopotamian view of the afterlife? Life and human fortune was very instable in Mesopotamians' eyes. People just observed death and afterlife from a distance and some made them into a series of myths. For instance, "The Epic of Gilgamesh" expresses its idea on eventual death. No matter how hard Gilgamesh tries to lengthen his life, his death is predestined. The Mesopotamians viewed afterlife as an inevitable end.

2. What is the message of Siduri's advice to Gilgamesh? The message from Siduri to Gilgamesh is that one cannot hurry to the meaning of life.

As God assigned us all to our eventually endings, we should be in the best condition to face the reality, death. "You will never find that life for which you are looking Gilgamesh, fill your belly with good things" (Siduri 40), once says Siduri. Siduri's influence will later help define the concept of death to Gilgamesh.

3. Consider Utnapishtim's initial response to Gilgamesh's request for the secret of eternal life. How does his message complement what Siduri has said? \* Utnapishtim claims that there is no permanence.

Utnapishtim tells Gilgamesh that death is an inevitable event. This message definitely goes along with Siduri's sayings by supporting the idea of inescapable death. Utnapishtim's metaphor, "Do we build a house to stand forever?", represents that nothing can be perpetual, including life.

4. Consider the story of Utnapishtim. What do the various actions of the gods and goddesses allow us to infer how the Mesopotamians viewed their

deities? \* One view of Mesopotamian deities will be that some of them are extremely mighty and powerful.

For instance, Enlil made a gigantic flood that “ For six days and six nights the winds blew, torrent and tempest and flood overwhelmed the world, tempest and flood raged together like warring hosts”. This potent action reflects to the immeasurable control gods and goddesses had in the mind of the Mesopotamians.

5. What are the respective roles of the gods and humans? What do the Mesopotamian deities require of humanity? What do humans expect of their gods? \* The Gods are more superior beings than men and gave blessings and punishments to humans.

On the other hand, humans pay tributes and ask questions to gods. For instance, Gilgamesh continuously asks deities for advices. Mesopotamian deities were more approachable beings rather than inaccessible things.

6. What specific actions did Hammurabi take in his attempt to provide for the good order of society and the basic welfare of his subjects? \* Hammurabi produced the law codes called “ Code of Hammurabi” in order to acquire order and welfare. As Hammurabi state in his prologue, “ Right and Justice I established in the land, for the good of the people. (prologue, Hammurabi’s Code)

7. What was the status of women in this society? Did they enjoy any protection or liberties? \* The status of women in Mesopotamia was lower

then men. Women enjoyed some protection and liberties, yet not as much as men.

8. Mesopotamian society had been characterized as a patriarchal society.

Does the evidence in this collection of decisions tend to support or refute that judgment? \* The Hammurabi code is definitely patriarchal. Most laws in the “ Marriage and the family” section starts with an excerpt of “ If a man”.

This supposes that it is the males who are considered first. The Hammurabi code supports the patriarchal characteristic of Mesopotamian society.

Additionally, a property law states that “ A captain, soldier or official may not give his field, or garden, or house to his wife or daughter; neither can they be given as payment for debt. ”, which limited women’s right to own much property. At last, the Hammurabi Code strengthened the male-centered Mesopotamian society’s discrimination of women. \*