



From The Mysterious History of the Sumars

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Annotation

The scientific article provides information about the Sumerians, one of the founders of the world's first civilizations, and some of the mysteries that belong to them, which are still unanswered and remain a mystery. The article also contains information about the views and theories put forward by a number of scholars about the Sumerians.

Keywords: Civilization, Mesopotamia, Sumer, Sangngiga, Julius Oppert, Delmun, Dravidian, Aratti, Babylon, Henry Rawlinson, The Bible, cuneiform.

History is not a mirror of the past. By studying it, we get different ideas and concepts about the past. But there are still puzzles in history that have not been answered. Historians and archaeologists are doing a lot of research and practical research on these mysteries. But different approaches by scientists have led to the emergence of one or more theories in science. One of such mysterious mysteries of history is the origin of the ancient Sumerians and the origin of the writing they created, which has caused a great deal of controversy among historians to this day.

The Sumerians are one of the oldest peoples in the world, having developed their highly developed cultures and early ways of governing. The origin of the Sumerians is unknown to science. The images that have come down to us show that their appearance was very different from that of other tribes in the Middle East and the world. They are miles. avv. They appeared in the southern part of Mesopotamia in the second half of the 4th millennium and gradually occupied the entire area between the Two Rivers. Some scholars, based on Sumerian mythology, believe that their civilization appeared 7,500 to 8,000 years ago. However, archaeological research has not proven this theory. "The Sumerians called themselves 'sangngiga' - 'black heads'." It was first proposed in the 19th century by the German-Jewish scholar Julius Oppert (1825-1905) to refer to this people as the Sumerians, based on an ancient inscription read as "Akkadian and Sumerian King."

The origins of the Sumerians remain a mystery to this day. As the results of anthropological research do not match the data obtained through the study of art objects, their ethnic type also remains unknown. For many years, scholars could not read the Sumerian cuneiform. As a result, they could not draw definite conclusions about the origin of the Sumerian civilization and what the Sumerians meant in their legends. Some scholars believe that the Sumerians were born in the Zagros Mountains in eastern Mesopotamia. "Mil. avv. A number of scholars who have studied documents dating back to the



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second millennium believe that the Sumerians came from the island of Delmun (Bahrain), one of the islands in the Persian Gulf.

However, scholars who do not agree with this theory claim that because the Sumerian words "country" and "mountain" are pronounced the same, their origin must be from the mountainous part of the Asian continent. Subsequent research has suggested that the origin of the Sumerians was close to that of the pre-Aryan Indo-Iranian (Dravidian) peoples, who may have come from the southern part of the Indian subcontinent. Scholars who have studied the ancient epic Enmarker and Aratti Hakan have come to this conclusion. Some archeological and anthropological research also confirms this idea. "Another group of scholars who have studied the epic epic of Enmarker and Lugalbanda believe that the Sumerians had good relations with the city-state of Aratti on the Caspian Sea, which they believe may have been their homeland." ³ According to Juris Zarins, the Sumerians were on the shores of East Arabia, in what is now the Persian Gulf region, and they lived here at the end of the ice age before these areas were flooded. There are those who claim that the original homeland of the Sumerians was Armenia. Grigor Beglaryan came to this conclusion based on some toponyms in the territory of Armenia (Zimara, Zimarra, etc.). Begloryan also quotes the famous archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann as saying, "The whole of European culture considers itself the heir to the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, both of which are descended from the ancient Armenian civilization." "Southern Ural psychophysicologist V.P. Putenikhin suggested that the Sumerians migrated to Mesopotamia from the Urals. Outside the Caspian Sea, on the way to Mesopotamia, we meet the Great and Little Zab rivers. The existing Samara River in them has been known in Mesopotamia since the 5th millennium BC. They have several villages in the Perm and Sverdlovsk regions called Shamara ("shem" - "black", "mara" - hill). " ⁴ The services of F. Tyuro-Danjen, A. Pebel, A. Daimel, A. Falkenstein and others in the discovery and reading of Sumerian inscriptions in the first half of the twentieth century are commendable. According to Albert Olmsted, the Sumerians who settled in Babylon's horsemanship, physical characteristics, and agglutinative "Turanian language" indicate that they originated in Central Asia. The famous Sumerian scholar Arnaud Piobel studied the grammatical features of the Sumerian language, considered the terms "Sumerian" and "shem" in the Bible as one, and concluded that the closest ancestors of the Sumerians were Jews. In 1853, the famous Sumerian scholar Henry Rawlinson, in the process of defining the language of cuneiform, called it "Scythian or Turkish", and the Sumerians "Babylonian Scythians". Russian scientist S.P. According to Tolstoy, the Sumerian language was in many ways similar to the Turkic languages of the Altaic language group. "Scientists at the University of Pennsylvania are currently working on a multi-volume work on the Sumerian language and grammar." In short, the Sumerians created the advanced culture of their time, the first forms of government, and the notation. Although there is information about the Sumerians, they are not enough. The controversy about them and the emergence of various theories continues to this day. Recent genetic analysis of skeletal DNA found in ancient Mesopotamia shows that the Sumerians were related to the Indian Valley civilization. Nevertheless, new scientific research and archeological research are being continued by historians.



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