Are all research sources created equally?
Who is the author? Beware the authorless source!

Who is the publisher?

Is the purpose of the source to inform the reader? To persuade the reader? To sell something?
Does the author have a degree in the discipline?

Late Bronze Age and Solomonic Defenses at Gezer: New Evidence

William G. Dever
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Author Qualifications

If the author is an organization, is it a reliable, known group?

Evidence for Earliest Obsidian Trade Found in Aegean

Bible and archaeology news

Biblical Archaeology Society Staff • 09/08/2011

Researchers studying obsidian tools and weapons discovered at the site of Franchthi cave on the mainland believe they have found evidence that obsidian may have been mined and traded in the Aegean Sea more than 15,000 years ago. Using advanced dating techniques, the scientists f

How can you find out more about an individual or an organization?
Viewpoint / Bias

- Is the author reporting in a neutral fashion?
- Is the author trying to convince the reader to take a “side” in an academic argument?
  - If the author shows a distinct viewpoint, does he or she offer evidence to support his or her view?
- Is there an obvious bias in the source?
Is it a reliable source for college research?

Green thumbs up =
Go! Use it!

Red thumbs down =
Stop! Don’t use it!
Assyria was a Semitic Akkadian kingdom, extant as a nation state from the mid 23rd Century BC to 608 BC centred on the Upper Tigris river, in northern Mesopotamia (present day northern Iraq), that came to rule regional empires a number of times through history. It was named for its original capital, the ancient city of Assur (Akkadian: 𒀭𒋫𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗, Arabic: آشور, Hebrew: עשו, Aramaic: עב). Assyria was also sometimes known as Subartu, and after its fall, from 608 BC through to the late 7th century AD variously as, Ashur, Greek Syria Assiya and Assyria. The term Assyria can also refer to the geographic region or heartland where these empires were centred. Their descendants still live in the region today, and they form the Christian minority in Iraq, and exist also in north east Syria, south east Turkey and north west Iran.

After the fall of the Akkadian Empire circa 2154 BC, it eventually coalesced into two separate nations, Assyria in the north, and some time later Babylonia in the south.

Assyria was originally a minor Akkadian kingdom which evolved in the 23rd Century BC. Originally, the early Assyrian kings would certainly have been regional leaders only, and subject to Sargon of Akkad who united all the Akkadian speaking peoples of Mesopotamia under the Akkadian Empire which lasted from 2334 BC to 2154 BC. The Akkadian nation of Assyria (and later on also Babylonia) evolved from the dissolution of the Akkadian Empire. In the Old Assyrian period of the Early Bronze Age, Assyria had been a federation of northern Mesopotamia (modern day northern Iraq), consisting of dynasties with its fellow Akkadian realms eastern Mesopotamia.
“MALE AND FEMALE HE CREATED THEM”:
GEN 1:27b IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PRIESTLY
ACCOUNT OF CREATION

Phyllis A. Bird
Perkins School of Theology

In the history of biblical interpretation and dogmatic speculation, Gen 1:26–28 has proved remarkably fecund as a source of exegetical and theological reflection. Literature on the passage is now boundless, but shows no sign of ceasing or abating, despite the appearance in
Enuma Elish: "When on High..."
The Mesopotamian/Babylonian Creation Myth

Dennis Bratcher

The Enuma Elish is a Babylonian or Mesopotamian myth of creation recounting the struggle between cosmic order and chaos. It is basically a myth of the cycle of seasons. It is named after its opening words and was recited on the fourth day of the ancient Babylonian New Year's festival. The basic story exists in various forms in the area. This version is written in Akkadian, an old Babylonian dialect, and features Marduk, the patron deity of the city of Babylon. A similar earlier version in ancient Sumerian has Anu, Enlil, and Ninlil in Babylon.

This version was viewed in the 19th century in the ruins of the ancient Sumerian city of Ur. Some parallels with the Genesis account, some historians concluded that the Genesis account was simply a rewriting of the Babylonian story. As a reaction, many who wanted to maintain the uniqueness of the Bible argued either that...
Thumbs up or thumbs down?

Creation myths

One thing that all religions have in common is that they all tell stories. The Christian Bible, the Jewish Tanak, the Muslim Koran, the Buddhist Vedas, and so on, are all books of stories. Stories that people are supposed to pass on through the generations. Stories that are supposed to teach us how to live, and how not to live, our lives. Stories which were told and retold to serve certain social and political agendas, to set down rules of acceptable conduct.

One of the most common types of religious stories all around the world is called a "creation myth": it is the story people tell of how the world, and all the people and animals and plants, supposedly came to be. Every human culture has tried to put together such an explanation, and in the absence of scientific methods and knowledge, every human culture has invoked some supernatural forces to try to explain how we all got here and where we came from. Here are just a few interesting samples:

Ancient Babylonian Creation Myth
# Internet Ancient History Sourcebook: Mesopotamia

See [Main Page](#) for a guide to all contents of all sections.

## Contents

- Ancient Near East
- Sumeria (c. 3100-c. 2000 BCE)
  - The Epic of Gilgamesh
  - Sumerian Language
  - Art
  - Connections with India
- Akkad (c.2350-2200 BCE)
- Babylon (c.2000-1600 BCE)
  - Code of Hammurabi
  - Cities
  - Creation Myths
  - Religion
This website was completed for a high school Latin course. The assignment was to explore some aspect of classical culture and compare it to another culture, either modern of historic. It was done for Brian McCarthy's Latin II class.

Common Elements in Creation Myths

Lindsey Murtagh

It is in the nature of humans to wonder about the unknown and search for answers. At the foundation of nearly every culture is a creation myth that explains how the wonders of the earth came to be. These myths have an immense influence on people's frame of reference. They influence the way people think about the world and their place in relation to their surroundings. Despite being separated by numerous geographical barriers many cultures have developed creation myths with the same basic elements.