**References**

**Terminologies**

**Venus of Willendorf:** it is a female small scale statue that was found in 1908 by a paleologist named Joseph Szombathy in an Aurignacian loess store close to the town of Willendorf in Austria. It is presently in the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna**.**

**Mesopotamia:** Mesopotamia is an authentic area of Western Asia arranged inside the Tigris–Euphrates stream framework, in the northern piece of the Fertile Crescent. The Sumerians and Akkadians commanded Mesopotamia from the earliest starting point of recorded history to the fall of Babylon in 539 BC, when it was conquered by the Achaemenid Empire. It tumbled to Alexander the Great in 332 BC, and after his passing, it turned out to be a piece of the Greek Seleucid Empire.

**Sargon:** Sargon the Great, was the principal leader of the Akkadian Empire, known for his victories of the Sumerian city-states in the 24th to 23rd hundreds of years BC.

**Akhenaton:** He was a pharaoh of Egypt of the eighteenth Dynasty. He is otherwise called 'Akhenaton' or 'Ikhnaton' and furthermore 'Khuenaten', which are all meant signify 'effective for' or 'of extraordinary use to' the god Aten. Akhenaten picked this name for himself after his transformation to the religion of Aten.

**Assyrians:** The Assyrians are a people who have lived in the Middle East since old occasions and today can be discovered everywhere throughout the world. In old occasions their progress was centered at the city of Assur, the remnants of which are situated in what is presently northern Iraq

**Sparta:** Sparta was a noticeable city-state in old Greece. In olden times the city-state was known as Lacedaemon, while the name Sparta referred to its primary settlement on the banks of the Eurotas River in Laconia, in south-eastern Peloponnese.

**Muse:** Hesiod uncovers that they were called Muses or Mouses in Greek, as the Greek word "mosis" alludes to the craving and wish. The word exhibition hall likewise originates from the Greek Muses. The Nine Muses were: Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomeni, Terpsichore, Erato, Polymnia, Ourania and Calliope.

**Homer:** Homer is the unbelievable creator of the Iliad and the Odyssey, two epic ballads that are the focal works of old Greek writing. The Iliad is set during the Trojan War, the ten-year attack of the city of Troy by an alliance of Greek kingdoms.

**Dionysus:** He is the lord of the grape-gather, winemaking and wine, of richness, custom frenzy, religious rapture, and theater in old Greek religion and legend.

**Thales:** Thales of Miletus was a pre-Socratic scholar, mathematician and space expert from Miletus in Ionia, Asia Minor.