1st Short Paper

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***Introduction***

The world has seen many civilizations, and various nations have treaded the lands in multiple areas. There have been many great nations who had great warriors and were champions in the fields of war, whereas other nations excelled in the sector of agriculture; they ploughed the lands skillfully and were great at farming and grazing cattle. Some civilizations were great in academic perspectives and did great calculations. All the nations had certain highs as well as some lows. History has witnessed many nations rise to heights due to their positive qualities, and many nations saw their doom due to not eliminating their bad qualities.

Some of the most famous and prominent civilizations that have walked the planet Earth were Egyptians, Greek, Persians, Chinese, and Germans. All these civilizations were huge; they had massive populations and a great number of people who felt proud and being associated with their nation [[1]](#footnote-1). All these civilizations had rich cultures and certain unique traditions that became a trademark or symbol for them and are still associated with those nations. Those nations are still remembered by their certain qualities or traditions. The following piece of writing will look into the accounts of those unique traditions and qualities and how they differed from the civilizations of the other parts of the world; how did the outsiders or a third person took those certain traits and how these nations out and created history.

***Discussion***

*Persians*

Regarding the concept of God, Persians did not have any religion, nor they used to follow any god. They did not offer any kind of sacrifices, and neither built any altars or worship places. The only religious practices they used to carry on was to climb to high mountains and offer their humbleness to the Great Zeus, whom they considered the greatest of all. The Persians only celebrated one event with full enthusiasm, and that was their birthday. On their birthdays, the Persians made great meals and ate extra courses more than main meals. Along with that, persons were a great fan of wine and consumed huge quantities of wine.

The Persians loved their land very much, and their level of respect varied as the distance of any individual increased from their land. The Persians also gave great importance to the social and financial status of other individuals and met each person accordingly.

*Egyptians*

No civilization has been richer in culture and traditions than the Egyptians. From household matters to business deals, from clothing to food, Egyptians have outshined any nation that has ever existed. Egyptians were a very active civilization, and they preferred to do business. Unlike other nations, their women used to work n the market and deal business matters whereas the men used to stay at home and work on looms, weaving clothes [[2]](#footnote-2). Egyptians preferred to eat out in the open and had the views that it is nothing wrong to eat out in public.

Egyptians loved to keep animals with them. The sons of Egyptians families were not bound to earn and take care of their parents, but it was a duty of a daughter that she must take care of her parents, whether she likes it or not.

Egyptians were very particular about their cleanliness; they preferred being clean as compared to being attractive. One of the very unique features of the Egyptian nation was that they practiced circumcision. This tradition was not common in any other nation, and they considered it as a part of their cleanliness process.

*Germans*

Germans were the nation who migrated from far off lands like Asia, Africa, and Italy to Germany and settled permanently there. The Germans were all almost alike, blue-eyed, with red hair and huge frames [[3]](#footnote-3). Despite their big and broad body structures, the Germans were very sensitive and could not bear physical exertion.

The chiefs or the kings in the German nation were selected by birth as per their families, but the generals were selected as per their skills and merit. The main role of the generals was to fight for and defend the chief; the general who fought more bravely was considered the most loyal. In short, the duty of the generals was to fight for the chief and the duty of the chief was to fight for the land.

*Chinese*

The Chinese nations descended down from the Han Dynasty and the Xia Dynasty. They used to graze cattle and had no certain or limited lands for themselves as they kept roaming around in search of water and resources. The Chinese were very good in the use of arms or weapons, s they started teaching their kids from the very beginning about hunting. The main weapons that they were mostly used by the Chinese civilizations were bow and arrows for long range and swords and spears for the short range encounters.

The people of Chinese civilizations, including their chiefs, used to eat the meat of their domesticated animals and wear their hide as well. They preferred to feed care for the young people in the tribe and gave less importance to the weak and old.

***Conclusion***

In a nutshell, it can be seen that every ancient civilization, had its own set of uniques features that made it prominent and stand out among the other nations. Out of all these, Egyptians stood most prominent owing to their high qualities of bravery and sophistication whereas other nations also excelled on the basis of multiple traits.

End Notes

1. Adams, Richard EW. *Ancient civilizations of the New World*. Routledge, 2018.
2. Fagan, Brian M., and Chris Scarre. *Ancient Civilizations*. Routledge, 2016.
3. Strayer, Robert W., and Eric W. Nelson. *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources (Volume 2, Since the Fifteenth*. Bedford/St. Martins, 2016.

1. Fagan, Brian M., and Chris Scarre. *Ancient Civilizations*. Routledge, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Strayer, Robert W., and Eric W. Nelson. *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources (Volume 2, Since the Fifteenth*. Bedford/St. Martins, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Adams, Richard EW. *Ancient civilizations of the New World*. Routledge, 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)