**History and prehistory**

The history is the memory of the past [experience](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Experience) of Homo sapiens around the world, as that experience has been preserved, largely in written records. By "**prehistory**", means the recovery of knowledge of the past. Since the 20th century, the study of prehistory is considered essential to avoid history's implicit exclusion of certain civilizations

Writing

Different regions around the world adopted writing at different times and for different reasons.

Full writing-systems appear to have been invented independently at least four times in human history: first in Mesopotamia

(present-day Iraq) where cuneiform was used between 3400 and 3300 BC.

SubStanial Reasons from History

1st Reason.

Writing in invention

Sumer, an ancient civilization of southern Mesopotamia, is believed to be the place where written language was first invented around 3100 BC

Writing was long thought to have been invented in a single civilization, a theory named "monogenesis".Scholars believed that all writing originated in ancient Sumer (in Mesopotamia) and spread over the world from there via a process of cultural diffusion.

Scripts of ancient Mesoamerica, far away from Middle Eastern

Mesopotamia (between 3400 and 3100 BC), Egypt (around 3250 BC), China (2000 BC)and lowland Mesoamerica (by 650 BC).

Babylonia(Writing and history linguistics )

The earliest linguistic texts – written in cuneiform on clay tablets – date almost four thousand years before the present. In the early centuries of the second millennium BCE, in southern Mesopotamia there arose a grammatical tradition that lasted more than 2,500 years.

Writing and history (Literature )

The history of literature begins with the history of writing, but literature and writing, though obviously connected, The very first writings from ancient Sumer.. The same is true of some of the early Egyptian hieroglyphics. the oldest surviving literary texts date from a full millennium after the invention of writing. The earliest literary authors known by name are Ptahhotep (who wrote in Egyptian) and Enheduanna (who wrote in Sumerian), dating to around the 24th and 23rd centuries BC, respectively.

(every one of us know the period of anglo saxon and ther literally works shows their history )

SubStanial Reasons from History

2nd Reason

Record history

Limestone Kish tablet from Sumer with pictographic writing; may be the earliest known writing, 3500 BC. Ashmolean Museum

writing appear during the start at of the pottery-phase of the Neolithic, when clay tokens were used to record specific amounts of livestock or commodities. These tokens were initially impressed on the surface of round clay envelopes and then stored in them.The tokens were then progressively replaced by flat tablets, on which signs were recorded with a stylus. Actual writing is first recorded in Uruk, at the end of the 4th millennium BC, and soon after in various parts of the Near-East.

Mesoamerica

Mesoamerican writing systems

A stone slab with 3,000-year-old writing, the Cascajal Block, was discovered in the Mexican state of Veracruz, and is an example of the oldest script in the Western Hemisphere, preceding the oldest Zapotec writing dated to about 500 BC.